



STUKELY'S

ITINERAR









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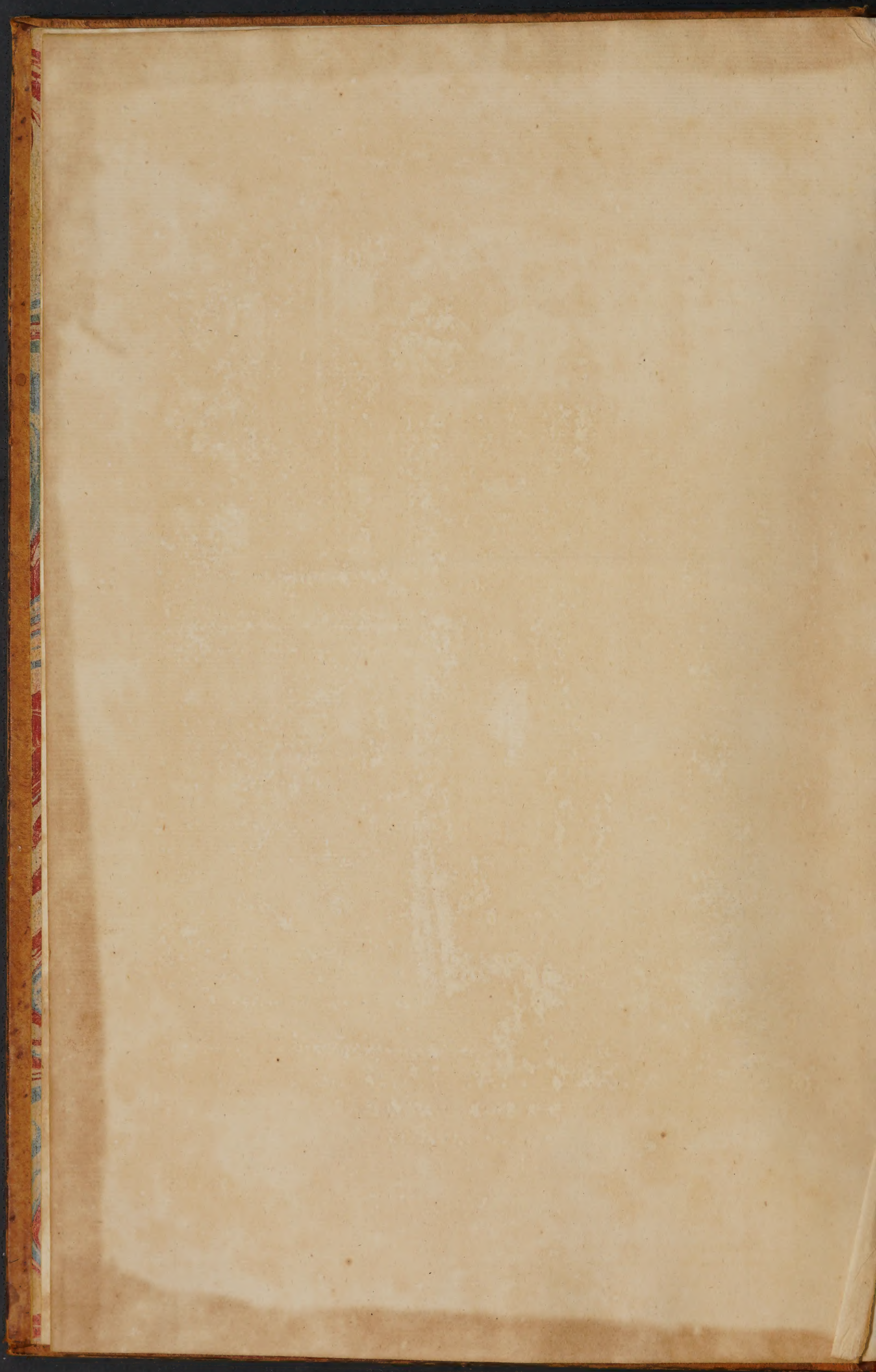
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Frontispiece



ITINERARIUM . CVRIOSVM

CENTVRIA . I .

Suckley delin.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM.

Or, an ACCOUNT of the

ANTIQUITYS

AND REMARKABLE

CURIOSITYS

In NATURE *or* ART,

Observ'd in TRAVELS thro'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Illustrated with Copper Prints.

CENTURIA I.

By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. CML. & SRS.

*O Patria, O Divum domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat usque morari
Mirarique tuæ spectacula plurima terræ!*

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR, MDCCXXIV.

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P R E F A C E.



THE intent of this treatise is to oblige the curious in the Antiquitys of *Brittan*. 'tis an account of places and things from inspection, not compil'd from others labors, or travels in ones study. I own it is a work crude and hasty, like the notes of a traveller that stays not long in a place, and such it was in reality. Many matters I threw in only as hints for further scrutiny and memorandums for my self or others. above all I avoided prejudice, never carrying any author along with me, but taking things in the natural order and manner they presented themselves. and if my sentiments of *roman* stations, and other matters, happen not to coincide with what has been wrote before me; 'twas not that I differ from them, but things did not so appear to me. The prints, beside their use in illustrating the discourses, are rang'd in such a manner as to become an index of enquirys for those that travel, or for a *British* antiquary. I shall probably continue this method at reasonable intervals. The whole is to invite gentlemen and others in the country, to make researches of this nature, and to acquaint the world with them. they may be assur'd that whatever accounts of this sort, they please to communicate to me, they shall be apply'd to proper use, and all due honor paid to the names of those that favor me with a correspondence so much to the glory and benefit of our country, which is my sole aim therein.

'Tis evident how proper engravings are to preserve the memory of things, and how much better an *idea* they convey to the mind than written descriptions, which often not at all, oftner not sufficiently explain them. beside, they present us with the pleasure of observing the various changes in the face of nature, of countrys and the like, thro' the current of time and vicissitude of things. these embellishments are the chief *desiderata* of the excellent Mr. *Camden's Britannia*, and other writers of this sort, whose pens were not so ready to deliver their sentiments in lines as letters. and how hard it is for common artificers to draw from mere description, or to express well, what they understand not, is obvious from our engravings in all sciences. I am sensible enough that large allowances must be made for my own performances in this kind, and some for the artificers parts therein, who for want of more prac-

tice in such works, cannot equal others abroad. I know not whether it will be an excuse or a fault, if I should plead the expedition I us'd in the drawing part. but I may urge that a private person and a moderate fortune, may want many useful assistants and conveniences for that purpose. 'tis enough for me to point them out; to show things that are fine in themselves, and want little art to render 'em more agreeable, or that deserve to be better done; or any way to contribute toward retrieving the noble monuments of our ancestors, in which case only, we are behind other the learned nations in *Europe*. It is not that we have a less fund of curiosities than they, were the description of them attempted by an abler hand, and more adequate expence.

Two or three of the plates are inserted only as heads, being not refer'd to in the discourse, as tab. 8. the groundplot of the ruins of *Whitehall*. I my self never saw the palace, but was pleas'd that I chanc'd to take this draught of its ruinous ichnography, but the very week before totally destroy'd. thus much I thought owing to the venerabl memory of that name, which is ever the word at Sea with *Brittish* ships, and which makes the whole world tremble. Tab. 10. is an antient seal of the bishops of *Norwich*. this plate the learned and curious Mr. *le Neve*, *Norroy* king at arms, lent me out of his good will to promote the work. the seal is remarkabl for having letters upon the edg, represented in the empty ringlet, the manner of it is like our mill'd money: but how it was perform'd in wax is not so easy to say. Tab. 15. was likewise lent me by Mr. *Norroy* abovesaid. I design always in these collections of mine to insert one plate in a hundred, of some person's effigies that has deserved well of the antiquitys of *Brittan*. 'tis but a just piece of gratitude to their memory. Tab. 40. (the *Greek* view at *Athens*) I took from an original drawing in Mr. *Talman's* collection. I have some more of that sort. tho' they relate not to *Brittan*, I don't fear the reader will be displeas'd with me on that account. how much rather ought we to lament the scarcity of such? what noble monuments of *Greece* are sunk into eternal oblivion, thro' want of drawing in travellers that have been there in great numbers, or for want of encouragement to those that are able? with what regret do I mention that most beautiful temple of *Minerva* in the citadel of *Athens*, without dispute the finest building upon the globe *Anno* 1694? that year it was casually blown up with gunpowder, and not a drawing of it preserv'd.

The last plate of the great conjunction of the five planets, I added as an *Æra* of my book. this memorabl appearance, because it affected not the vulgar like a solar eclips, was almost neglected by the learned. I had a mind to do it justice by printing the type of it

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it from the diagram sent me by the great Dr. *Halley*. for my part I congratulate my self for living in an age fruitful of these grand phenomena of the celestial bodys, and am pleas'd that beside the total solar eclipse 1715, we have in the space of two years this great conjunction, a transit of *Mercury* across the sun, a comet, the last eclipse of the sun, and in *March* next another great conjunction.

The numerous plates I have given the reader of groundplots and prospects of *roman* citys, I thought contributed much towards fixing their Scite, and preserving their memory. they may be useful to curious inhabitants, in marking the places where antiquitys are found from time to time, and in other respects. There are some few errors of the press escap'd me, notwithstanding all my care; but none, I think, of any consequence. I have taken care to make the Index as instructive as I could. the title of *roman* roads belongs to such as are anonymous or not commonly taken notice of. that of *roman* coyns, points to such places as are not *roman* towns or particularly describ'd. Etymology includes only such words as are scatter'd casually in the work, or matters that are not comprehended under any other head, and so of the rest.

One general observation I have made within the short space of time my travels are limited to, that husbandry, grazing, cultivation of wast lands, all sorts of trades and manufactures, towns and citys are hugely improv'd, and especially the multitude of inhabitants is encreas'd to a high proportion: the reason of it is not difficult to be guess'd at. This part of my lord *Pembroke's* marbles, which was the remainder of cardinal *Mazarine's* collection, and not arrived when I took the catalogue, the reader may be pleas'd to insert with his pen.

Statues, 36. add, the dwarf of *Augustus*.

Busto's, 133. add, *Jopate*, wife of *Antiochus Comagenes*, king of *Syria*. *Vespasianus novus*, the adopted son of *Domitian*. *Isocrates*. dele, *Tithonus*.

To the *basso relievo's*. add, a child stealing fruit from the altar thro' a bearded mask.

Miscellanys, 10. *Probus* and *Claudia*, put as a *basso relievo*, ought to be in the class of miscellanys. and add 85 *Termini*, of antique marbles, busto's on 72 of them.

What I shall next trouble the reader withal, will be my intended work, of the history of the antient *Celts*, particularly the first inhabitants of *Great Brittan*, which for the most part is now finish'd. by what I can judg at present it will consist of four books in folio. I. The history of the origin and passage of the *Celts* from *Asia* into the west of *Europe*: particularly into *Brittan*. of their man-

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ners, language, &c. II. Of the religion, deities, priests, temples, and sacred rites of the *Celts*. III. Of the great *Celtic* temple at *A-bury* in *Wiltshire*, and others of that sort. IV. Of the celebrated *Stonehenge*. There will be above 300 copper plates of a folio size, many of which are already engraven; and many will be of much larger dimensions. Upon account therefore of the vast expence attending this work, I shall print no more than are subscribed for, the money to be paid to me only. thus much I thought fit to advertise the friendly reader.

Ormondstreet, 26 Dec. 1724.

Plate IV. Notes of reference. A. The hall of justice. B. The record room. C. A dial. D. A fountain. E. The well. F. The chappel. G. The great hall.

Plate XIV. A. The chappel of the hermitage. B. The altar. C. The common room. D. The pantry. E. A chamber over it. F. The study. G. A shelf for books. H. An inner room. I. I. Lofts for beds. K. The belfry or chimney. L. The Chimney.

Plate XXV. A. The palace gate. B. *Muro torto*. C. *Ethelbert's* tower. D. The gate of the monastery. E. The cathedral. F. G. Ruins of the abbey. H. The mark of quadrangles and buildings.



GULIEL-



GULIELMO STUKELEY, M. D.

Amicus Amico. &c.

LUbrica Romani dum Tu monumenta pererras
Nominis, & tacito saecula lapsa pede:
Docte opifex, variis seu vim sermonibus addas,
Seu placet artifice pagina picta manu;
Quanta vetustatis summae miracula promis,
Obrutaeque indigno moenia celsa situ!
Vindice Te, fossas video procedere longas.
Per loca constratum devia ducit iter.
Nunc via sublimi conscendit vertice montes,
Flumina declivis nunc per aperta ruit.
Castra quot immenso retegis constructa labore?
Et tua non sinit ars oppida posse mori.
Hic mira antiquae pendent compagine portae,
Hic tremulo fulget lumine grata pharos.
Celsior exsurgit chartis Romana potestas
Clara tuis; ultro est passa ruina decus.
Ecce iterum ingenti pandunt curvamine sedes,
Et plausu resonant amphitheatra novo.
Roma triumphato jamdudum languida mundo
Nequicquam invictam se superesse dolet.
Nec te dira cohors morborum sola tremiscit,
Ast tempus medicas sentit inerme manus.
Quantum Roma tibi, quantum Brittannia debet.
O ingens patriae, Romulidumque decus!
Accipe Phoebea merito dignissime lauro,
Sint, quae das aliis, saecula fera tibi.

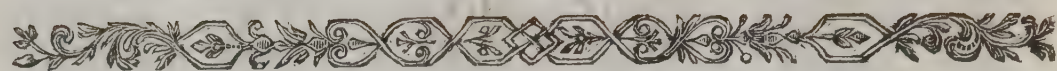
I. S.



GULIELMO STUKELEY, M. D. &c.

NEC sola est medicina Tui, sed Apolline dignam
Artem omnem recolis, mente, manuque potens.
Non modo restituis senio morbisque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis saecula sepulta diu.
Te Lindensis ager gestit celebrare nepotem,
Quaeque dedit, patriae lumina grate refers.

GEOR. LYNN interior. Templ. Soc.



In Itinerarium Curiosum amici sui charissimi viri
doctissimi & Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii
M. D. CML. SRS. & Antiquar. Secretar.

O *Jane bifrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de superis videns
Post terga solus, nunc adesto et
Egregium tueare amicum
Opusque. templi janua sit tui
Serata, dum ex his nostra quietior
Discat juvenus, quid avorum
Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recusans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
Terra sua contentus egit,
Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus asporis
Cultu renidens tradere providi:
Victoriam, Musasque & artes,
Arma simul rapiente dextra.
Nec vestra omittit pagina Saxonem
Sicâ timendum, relligionibus
Valde revinctum: bellicosus
Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta silentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
Quorum omnium est imbutus Anglus
Sanguine, moribus, & vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelsa prisca mœnia seculi,
Quæ strata, pontes, templa, castra,
Amphitheatra, asarota, turræ!
Plaudit sibi jam magna Britannia
Antiqua splendet gloria denuo.
Chartis resurgit Stivecleji
Celsa canens iterum triumphos.*

MAUR. JOHNSON J. C. interioris templi Soc. MDCCXXIV.



IN STUKELEJANAS Antiquitates.

D*E*perditorum restitutor Temporum
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte quâ mirâ valet!
Retegit vetustum quicquid obscuro sinu
Abscondit Ævum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: frustra omnia
Comple ruinis. jam tuæ pereunt minæ.
Ipsæ perire nam ruinæ nesciunt.

M. M.

AD ITINERARII CURIOSI auctorem.

Q*u*antum Roma tibi, et Romana Britannia debet,
Ingenui Vates, Vir celebrande, canant.
Me nec Roma modos suaves, nec Celtica tellus
Argutæ docuit stringere fila lyre.
Muneris hoc igitur vani cur hybrida tentem
Normannus, Cimber, Saxo, Britannus ego?
Musa negat, Natura negat, sed suggerit unus
Qualiacunque potest carmina noster Amor.

Gratulor inceptum tibi nobile, gratulor illis,
Inter quos nomen gloriôr esse meum:
Qui patriæ priscas arteis, loca, nomina, & ipsas
Reliquias sancta religione colunt;
Quo brevis ostendis conclusus limite campi,
Limite quam nullo clauditur ingenium.
Quoque tuos sensus permulcet amore VETUSTAS,
Qui nullos casus, ardua nulla fugis.
Per salebras asp'ras, per tortas ambitiones,
Et cæcos calles, improbe, carpis ITER.
Stagna lacusque inter, limosaque pascua Lindi,
Romanæ explorans avia strata viæ.
Hic ubi sorte dolens, pelagi tot jugera rector
Æquoris herborum non sua, rapta tenet.
Plura quidem tenuit, sed jussit Jupiter acres
Martigenas patrui vim cohibere sui.
Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, partemque receptam
Terreni, ut par est, æquoris esse jubent.
Cætera raptori quæ nunc manet Ennosigæo,
Si quibus est armis, est repetenda tuis.

b

Qui

Qui terræ pelagique adeo declivia monstras,
 Et quò præcipites Nereus urget equos :
 Tanta mathematicis se tollit gloria vestra
 Artibus ; at numeris grandior illa meis.
 Me rapit additum veterum admiratio rerum,
 Plenâque deliciis pagina quæque suis.
 Tu monumenta pius, monumentis adstruis ipsis,
 Perdita quæ fuerant, posse perire vetans.
 Quid referam quantum tibi debet Classicus auctor,
 Qui priscas urbes, castrâque prisca doces ?
 Mercator siccis quærens adamantas in oris,
 Non tam conductam versat avarus humum,
 Quam tu cum nummos, urnas, & cætera signa
 Antiquæ effodias indubitata notæ.
 Nomina, quæ fuerant olim, Romana reducis,
 Perdita restituens, obsolefacta novans.
 Nec te, antiquarum tam mira peritia vocum est,
 Fallunt Teutonici, barbaricique soni.
 Historiam quantum decoras, si dicere vellem,
 Historiam videar scribere, non literas.
 Tu das præteritis veluti præsentibus uti,
 Et redeunt scriptis secula lapsa tuis.
 Detrahis ancipiti Jano mirabile monstrum,
 Et recta facie cernere cuncta jubes.
 Sed dum commendo tua, carmine digna Maronis
 Ingenii culpâ detero, scripta, mei.
 Macte tua virtute esto, patriamque quotannis
 Quo pede capisti demerere. Vale.

R. AINSWORTH.



TO D^r STUKELEY, upon his *Itinerarium Curiosum*.

HAIL, *Baxter* lives ! in each descriptive page
 Are seen the labors of the *Roman* Age :
 What ere the sons of *Rome* or *Albion* knew,
 We here discern at one compendious view.
 Thus taught we pass the *Caledonian* flood,
 Or fertile plains that smile from *Cimbric* blood.
 Where *Vaga*'s streams glide murmuring near the tomb,
 (Darksome recess) where mighty Chiefs of *Rome*
 Have slumber'd Ages in its silent gloom.
 Where airy lamps the distant sailor guide.
 Or where the labour'd arch deceives the tide.
 Where *Geta* kept the *Belgic* youth in awe,
 Or where *Papinian* gave the *Roman* law,

Pleas'd

Pleas'd I behold *Sabrina's* silver stream,
 Or hear the murmurs of the doubtful *Teme*.
 With you, methinks, from *Cred'nil* I survey
 Th' important conflict of the furious day;
 See, see! *Frontinus* fierce in armor shine,
 Where the war burns upon the vale of *Eigne*.
 Here on the plains of *Aricon* we learn
 Life's various period from the peaceful urn.
 Yon! hoary *Druids* pray celestial aid,
 Where sacred oaks diffuse a solemn shade;
 Each branch aspiring to the blest abode
 Lifts up the vows of *Brittan* to the God.
 Goe on, my friend! the curious theme pursue
 The mystic scenes of early time review,
 And tell *Britannia*, *Baxter* lives in you.

3

JAMES HILL, J. C.
 Middle-temple, London, Dec. 1. 1724.



1801

1801



ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM, &c.

ITER DOMESTICUM. I.

I, fuge, sed poteras tutior esse domi. *Mart.*

To MAURICE JOHNSON, jun. Esq;
barister at law of the inner-Temple.



THE amity that long subsisted between our familys giving birth to an early acquaintance, a certain sameness of disposition, particularly a love to antient learning, advanced our friendship into that confidence, which induces me to prefix your name, to this little summary, of what has occur'd to me worth mentioning in our native country, HOLLAND, in *Lincolnshire*. But chiefly intended to provoke you to pursue a full history thereof, who have so large a fund of valuabl papers and collections relating thereto, and every qualification necessary for the work. That these memoirs of mine are so short, is because scarce more time than that of childhood I there spent, and when I but began to have an inclination for such enquiries: that the rest which follow are grown to such a bulk as to become the present volum, is owing to my residence at *London*. Great as are the advantages of this capital, for opportunitys of study, or for the best conversation in the world, yet I should think a confinement to it insupportabl, and cry out with the poet,

Invideo vobis agros, formosaque prata. *Virg.*

I envy you your fields and pastures fair.

which engages me to make an excursion now and then into the Country; and this is properly taking a review of pure nature. for life here may be call'd only artificial, especially when fix'd down to it: like the gaudy entrys upon a theater, where a pompous character is supported for a little while, and then makes an *exit* soon forgotten. My ancestors both paternal and maternal having lived from times immemorial in, or upon the edges of our marshy level; perhaps gave me that melancholic disposition, which renders the bustlings of an activ and showy life disagreeabl. The fair allurements of the business of a profession, which have
B been

been in my road, cannot induce me wholly to forsake the sweet recesses of contemplation, that real life, that tranquility of mind, only to be met with in proper solitude. Where I might make the most of the pittance of time allotted by Fate, and if possible doubly o'er enjoy its fleeting space. I own a man is born for his country and his friends, and that he ought to serve them in his best capacity, yet he confessedly claims a share in himself; and that in my opinion is enjoying ones self. not as the vulgar think, in heaping up immoderate riches, titles of honour, or in empty, irrational pleasures, but in storing the mind with the valuable treasures of the knowledge of divine and human things. And this may in a very proper sense be called the study of Antiquities.

*Of the study
of ANTIQUITIES.*

I need not make an apology to you, for that which some people of terrestrial minds think to be a meagre and useless matter; for truly what is this study but reaching into the fountain head of all learning and truth? Some ancient philosophers have thought that knowledge is only reminiscence; if we extend this notion no further than as to what has been said and done before us, we shall not be mistaken in asserting that the past ages bore men of as good parts as we: enquiry into their thoughts and actions is learning, and happy for us if we can improve upon them, and find out things they did not know, by help of their own clue. All things upon this volubly globe are but a succession, like the stream of a river, the higher you go, the purer the fluid, less tainted with corruptions of prejudice or craft, with the mud and soil of ignorance. Here are the things themselves to study upon, not words only, wherein too much of learning has consisted. If we examine into the antiquities of nations that had no writing among them, here are their monuments, these we are to explore, to strike out their latent meaning, and the more we reason upon them, the more reason shall we find to admire the vast size of the gigantic minds of our predecessors: the great and simple majesty of their works, and wherein mainly lies the beauty and the excellence of matters of antiquity. But more especially 'tis not without a happy omen, that the moderns have exerted themselves in earnest, to rake up every dust of past times, moved by the evident advantages therefrom accruing, in the understanding their invaluable writings, which have escap'd the common shipwreck of time. 'Tis from this method we must obtain an accurate intelligence of those principles of learning and foundations of all science. 'Tis from them we advance our minds immediately to the state of manhood, and without them the world 5000 years old would but begin to think like a child. Nothing more illustrates this than looking into the comments that were wrote upon them 200 years ago, voluminous enough, but barbarous, poor and impertinent, when compar'd to the solid performances of learned men since, whose heads were enrich'd with an exact search into the customs, manners and monuments of the writers. Hence it is, that history, geography, mathematics, philosophy, the learned professions, law, divinity, our own faculty and the muses in general, flourish like a fresh garden richly water'd and cultivated, weeded from rubbish of logomachy and barren mushrooms, gay with thriving and beautiful plants of true erudition, inoculated upon the stocks of the ancients.

Of BRITAIN.

If ruminating upon antiquities at home be commendable, travelling at home for that purpose can want no defence; 'tis still coming nearer the lucid springs of truth. The satisfaction of viewing realities has led infinite num-

numbers of its admirers, thro' the labors and dangers of strange countrys, thro' oceans, immoderate heats and colds, o'er rugged mountains, barren sands and desarts, savage inhabitants, and a million of perils: and the world is fill'd with accounts of them. We export yearly our own treasures into foreign parts, by the genteel and fashionabl *tours* of *France* and *Italy*, and import ship-loads of books relating to their antiquities and history ('tis well if we bring back nothing worfe) whilst our own country lies like a neglected province. Like untoward children we look back with contempt upon our own mother. The antient *Albion*, the valiant *Brittan*, the renowned *England*, big with all the blessings of indulgent nature, fruitful in strengths of *genius*, in the great, the wise, the magnanimous, the learned and the fair, is postpon'd to all nations. Her immens wealth, traffic, industry; her flowing streams, her fertil plains, her delightful elevations, pleasant prospects, curious antiquitys, flourishing citys, commodious inns, courteous inhabitants, her temperate air, her glorious show of liberty, every gift of providence that can make her the envy and the desirabl mistress of the whole earth, is slighted and disregarded.

You, Sir, to whom I pretend not to talk in this manner, well know that I had a desire by this present work, however mean, to rouse up the spirit of the Curious among us, to look about them and admire their nativ furniture: to show them we have rarities of domestic growth. What I offer them is an account of my journeyings hitherto, but little indeed and with expedition enough, with accuracy no more than may be expected from a traveller; for truth in every particular, I can vouch only for my own share, strangers must owe somewhat to informations. I can assure you I endeavor'd as much as possibl not to be deceiv'd, nor to deceive the reader. It was ever my opinion that a more intimate knowledg of *Brittan* more becomes us, is more useful and as worthy a part of education for our young nobility and gentry as the view of any transmarin parts. And if I have learnt by seeing some places, men and manners, or have any judgment in things, 'tis not impossibl to make a classic journey on this side the straits of *Dover*.

Thus much at least I thought fit to premise in favor of the study of antiquitys. And with particular deference to the society of *British* antiquarys in *London*, to whom I remember with pleasure you first introduc'd me. Since for some time I have had the honor of being their secretary: to them I beg leave to consecrate the following work. To the right honorabl the earl of *Hartford* the illustrious and worthy president, the right honorabl the earl of *Winchilsea*, *Peter le Neve*, esq; *Roger Gale*, esq; the illustrious and worthy vice-presidents, and to the learned members thereof. Then lest I should fall under my own censure pass'd upon others, that know least of things nearest them, I shall deliver my thoughts about the history of *Holland* before-mention'd, which may serve as a short comment upon the map of this country which I publish'd last year, with a purpos of assisting the gentlemen that are commissioners of sewers there, tho' it is of such a bulk as cannot conveniently be inserted into this volum.

If we cast our eyes upon the geography of *England* we must observ that much of the eastern shore is flat, low ground, whilst the western is steep and rocky. This holds generally true thro' out the globe as to its great parts, countrys or islands, and likewise particularly as to its little ones, mountains
and

and plains. I mean, that mountains are steep and abrupt to the west especially the north-west, and have a gentle declivity eastward or to the south-east, and that plains ever descend eastward. I wonder very much that this remark has never been made. I took notice of it in our own country, almost before I had ever been out of it, in the universal declivity of that level eastward, in those parts where it did not by that means regard the ocean; particularly in south *Holland* or the wapontak of *Elbo*, the natural descent of water therein is not to the sea as the rivers run, but directly eastward and that very considerabl. Beside, the current of every river is lower as more eastward, thus the *Welland* is higher in level than the *Nen*, the *Nen* than the *Ouse*, and probably at first both empty'd themselves by the *Ouse* or *Lyn* river as most eastward. I see no difficulty to attribute the reason of it to the rotation of the globe. Those that have gone about to demonstrate to us that famous problem of the earth's motion, have found out many mathematical and abstracted proofs for that purpos, but neglected this which is most sensibl and before our eyes every minute. 'Tis a property of matter that when whirl'd round upon an *axis*, it endeavors to fly from the *axis*, as we see in the motion of a wheel, the dirt and loose parts are thrown the contrary way in a tangent line. This is owing to the natural inactivity of matter which is not easily susceptibl of motion. Now at the time that the body of the earth was in a mixt state between solid and fluid, before its present form of land and sea was perfectly determin'd, the almighty Artist gave it its great diurnal motion. By this means the elevated parts or mountainous tracts, as they consolidated whilst yet soft and yielding, flew somewhat westward and spread forth a long declivity to the east; the same is to be said of the plains, their natural descent trending that way, and as I doubt not, of the superfiice of the earth below the ocean. This critical minute is sublimely describ'd by the admirabl poet and observer of nature,

*Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque, animæque, marisque fuissent,
Et liquidi simul ignis. ut his exordia primis
Omnia, & ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis.
Tum durare solum & discludere nereæ ponto
Cæperit, & rerum paulatim sumere formas.*

Virg. Ecl. vi.

which may thus be englished.

He sang, how from the mighty void, in one
Large space, collected were the fluid seeds
Of earth, air, sea and fire; from these came all.
The callow world became one massiv globe;
The ocean by the hardning ground disjoyn'd,
New forms surpriz'd the beauteous face of things.

The truth of this observation I have seen universally confirm'd in all my travels, and innumerabl instances of it will occur to the reader thro' out these discourses. I design another time professedly to treat of it in a philosophical way. But consequent to this doctrin it is that we have so large a quantity of this marshland in the middl of the eastern shore of *England*, seeming as if made by the washings and *eluvies* of the many rivers that fall that way, such as the *Welland*, the *Witham*, the *Nen*, the *Ouse* great
and

and little, together with many other streams of inferior note. These all empty themselves into the great bay form'd between the *Lincolnshire* wolds and cliffs of *Norfolk* call'd by *Ptolomy Mentaris æstuarium*, as rightly corrected by Mr. *Baxter*, seeing 'tis compos'd of the mouths of so many rivers. *Ment* or *Mant* signifying *ostium* in the *British* language. Beside the great quantity of high and inland country that discharges its waters this way even as far as *Fritwell* in *Oxfordshire*: all the level country lyes before it extending its self from within some few miles of *Cambridge* south, to *Keal hills* near *Bolinbroke* in *Lincolnshire* north, about 60 miles long, known by the names of the isle of *Ely*, *Holland* and *Marshland*. This country since the flood I believ was much in the same state as at present, and for its bulk the richest spot of ground in the kingdom: once well inhabited by gentry especially the religious. I apprehend the more inland part of it, the isle of *Ely*, *Deeping fen* &c. was not in distant ages in so bad a condition as now, because the natural drainage of it was better, before the sea had by degrees added so much solid ground upon the coasts.

In this country I have observ'd abundance of old *Welsh* words left among us, and I am persuad'd that the name of *Holland* is deriv'd from that language, tho' now terminated by a later word, as is frequent enough. It signifys no more than salt or marsh-land, such as is gain'd from the sea, and to this day we call the marshes adjoyning to, and sometime overflow'd by the sea, *salt marshes*. Likewise upon the sea shore they formerly made salt in great abundance. The hills all along upon the sea bank the remains of such works, are still call'd *salt hills*. such are at *Fleet*, *Holbeck*, *Gosberton*, *Wainflet* &c. many names of rivers and roads thence deriv'd remain still, such as *Salters lode*, *Salteney gate* &c. *Hallt* in the *brittish* is *salsus*, salt, as *ἅλς* in the *greek* is *mare* the sea; and most evidently borrow'd from the *british*, because of its most notorious quality. The adjoyning part of this country in *Norfolk* is call'd marsh land in the very same sense. so is *Zeland* and *Holland* at the mouth of the *Rhine*, where our *Cimbric* ancestors once lived. In the *Cimbrick chersonefs* now *Denmark* is *balland*, a division of the country by the *Saxons* call'd *halgo land*. vid. *Spelman's glossary voce Sciringes heal*. *Holsatia*, *Holstein* &c. and our *Holderness* in *Yorkshire* must thus be understood. Hence the isle of *Ely* too is denominat'd, the very word *heli* being *salsugo* in the *british*. This in the most antient *british* times was as much marsh land as our wapontak of *Elbo* is now, which acknowledges the same original: *hoe* signifying a parcel of high ground.

We may be assur'd that this whole country was well inhabited by the antient *Brittons*, and that as far as the sea coasts, especially the islets and higher parts more free from ordinary inundations of the rivers, or tho' not imbank'd above the reach of the spring tides. For the nature of this place perfectly answer'd their gusto, both as affording abundant pasturage for their cattle wherein their chief sustenance and employment consisted, and in being so very secure from incursion and depredations of war and troublesome neighbors, by the difficult fens upon the edg of the high country. Here I have not been able to meet with any remains of them, except it be the great quantity of *tumuli* or barrows in all these parts, scarce a parish without one or more of them. They are generally of a very considerable bulk, much too large for *roman*, nor has any thing *roman* been discover'd

HOLLAND
its name.

First inhabitants the
BRITTONS.

ver'd in cutting them thro'. Tho' a few years ago two or three were dug quite away near *Boston* and another at *Frampton* to make brick of, or to mend the highways. I guess thes were the high places of worship among our *Cimbrian* predeceffors purpofely caft up, becaus there are no natural hills in thes parts, and we know antiquity affected places of elevation for religious rites. No doubt fome are places of fepultur, efpecially fuch as are very frequent upon the edges of the high countrys all around, looking down upon the fens. Hither feem to have been carryd the remains of great men whose habitations were in the marfhy grounds, who chofe to be bury'd upon higher ground than where they liv'd, as is the cafe all over *England*, for the *tumuli* are commonly plac'd upon the brink of hills hanging over a valley, where doubtless their dwellings were.

ROMANS.

The
HERMEN
STREET.

But when the *Romans* had made considerabl progreff in reducing this ifland into the regular form of a province, and began the mighty work of laying down the great military ways: then I fuppofe it was, that they caft their eyes upon this fertil and wide-extended plain, and projected the draining it. In the reign of *Nero* in all probability they made the *hermen street*, as now call'd by a *Saxon* word equivalent to the *latin via militaris*. That this was the firft, feems intimated by the name, in that it has retain'd *ναρ ἐξοχλῶ*, what is but a common appellativ of fuch roads. This nobl work, taking in the whole of it, was intended to be a meridian line running from the fouthern ocean thro' *London*, to the utmoft bounds of *Scotland*. This may be infer'd from the main of it, which runs directly north and fouth. And another argument of its early date drawn from three remarkeabl particularitys I have obferv'd in travelling upon it, and which fhew it was begun before that notabl people had a thoro knowledg of the geography of the ifland. One is, its deviation weftward as it advances toward thes fens from *London*. another is the new branch drawn a little beyond *Lincoln* weftward into *Yorkshire*, out of the principal ftem going to the *Humber*. a third is, that it is doubl in *Lincolnshire*. of thefe I fhall fpeak again when we come to the following *Iter romanum*. Now we will only confider fuch part of it as has relation to the country we are upon, and that is the road going from *Cafter* by *Peterburgh* to *Sleford* in this county, which is undoubtely *roman*, and which firft occafion'd the draining this fenny tract, and furely more antient than that which goes above *Stanford*, and along the heathy part of the county to *Lincoln*. My reasoning depends upon the manner of the road its felf, and upon that other great work which accompanys it, call'd the *Cardike*, equally to be afcrib'd to the fame authors. This road is nearer the firft intention of a meridian line than the other, but when they found, it carry'd 'em thro' a low country wher it perpetually needed reparation, and that they muft neceffarily declin weftward to reach *Lincoln*: they quitted it and ftruck out a new one more wefterly, that fhould run altogether upon better ground. This if we have leav to guefs, was done after the time of *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant under *Antoninus Pius*, who with great induftry and courage had extended and fecur'd the whol province as far as *Edenburgh*. Then it was they had time and opportunity to compleat the work in the beft manner, being perfect mafters of the country and of its geography. and this road was for the ready march of their armys and provifions to fuccor thofe northern frontiers. But it feems as if they had long before that time brought the *Hermen street* as far as

Lincolnshire, especially that eastern branch, or original stem, of which we are treating, and that as early as the reign of *Nero*, and at the same time made the *Cardike*. I shall give you my further reasons for this conjecture, and nothing more than conjecture can be expected in such matters.

The road which we suppose the original stem of the *Hermen street* goes in a direct line and full north and south from *Durobrivæ* or *Caster* to *Sleaford*, and there for ought I know it terminates. 'tis manifest that if it had been carryed further in that direction, it would have pass'd below *Lincoln* heath, and arrive at the river where it is not fordabl. It parts from the present and real *Hermen street* at *Upton*, a mile north of *Caster*, but this is continued in a strait line, which demonstrates that 'tis the original one; the other goes from it with an angular branching. This traverses the river *Welland* at *Westdeeping*, and is carry'd in a high bank across the watry meadows of *Lolham* bridges. Thes are numerous and large arches made upon the road, to let the waters pass thro', taken notice of by the great *Camden* as of antiquity, and no doubt originally *Roman*. Then it crosses the *Glen* at *Catebridg* to *Bourn*, (where *Roman* coyns are often found, many in possession of *Jos. Banks*, jun. esq;) so to *Fokingham* and *Sleaford*. 'tis now call'd *Longdike*. All along parallel to this road runs a famous old drain call'd *Cardike*. Mr. *Morton* has been very curious in tracing it out thro' his county *Northamptonshire*. I am sorry I have not yet had opportunity to pursu his laudable exampl, in finishing the course of it thro' *Lincolnshire*. but as far as I have observ'd it, it is mark'd in the map. This is a vast artificial canal drawn north and south upon the edg of the fens, from *Peterburgh* river to *Lincoln* river, about 50 mile long, and by the *Romans* without all peradventure. 'Tis taken notice of by serjeant *Callis*, our countryman, in his readings on the sewers. That wise people with a greatness of thought peculiar to themselves observ'd the great use of such a channel, that by water carriag should open an inland traffic between their two great colonys of *Durobrivæ* and *Lindum* or *Lincoln*, without going round the hazardous voyage of the *Estuary*. just such was the policy of *Corbulo* in *Tacitus* Annal. xi. *Ne tamen miles otium indueret inter Mosam Rhenumque trium & viginti millium spatio fossam produxit, qua incerta oceani evitarentur.* And lest the soldiery should be idle, he drew a dike for the space of three and twenty miles between the *Maese* and the *Rhine*, whereby the dangers of the ocean are avoided. which is exactly a parallel case with ours. Besides, 'tis plain that by intercepting all the little streams coming down from the high country, and naturally overflowing our levels, it would much facilitat the draining thereof, which at this time they must have had in view. This canal enters *Lincolnshire* at *Eastdeeping*, proceeding upon an exact level which it takes industriously, between the high and low grounds all the way, by *Langtoft* and *Boston*. passing the river *Glen* at *Highbbridg*, it runs in an uninterrupted cours as far as *Kyme*. beyond that I have not yet follow'd it, but I suppose it meets *Lincoln* river near *Wasbenburgh*, and where probably they had a fort to secure the navigation, as upon other proper intermediat places, such as *Walcot*, *Garick*, *Billingborough*, *Waldramhall*, *Narborough*, *Eye* antiently *Ege*, agger. and I imagine *St. Peters de Burgo* hence owes its original. and a place call'd *Low* there, a camp ditch'd about, just where the *Cardike* begins on one side the river: another such fortification at *Horsey* bridge on the other side the river. all thes names point

Old
HERMEN-
STREET.

The
CARDIKE.

point out fom antient works. 'Tis all the way threeſcore foot broad, having a large flat bank on both ſides, for the horſes that drew their boats. *Roman* coyns are frequently found thro' its whole length, as you well know who are poſſeſs'd of many of them of different emperors. Now it ſeems to me highly probabl that *Catus Decianus*, the procurator in *Nero's* time, was the projector both of this road and this canal, two notabl examples in different kinds of *Roman* induſtry and judgment. and the memorial of the author of ſo great a benefit to the country is handed down to us in ſeveral particulars. as that of *Catesbridg* before mention'd upon the road, and of *Catwater* a ſtream deriv'd from this artificial channel, at the very place where it begins, to the *Nen* at *Doveſdale* bar. likewise at *Doveſdale* bar comes in another ſtream from the north, from a place by *Shephey* bank, call'd *Catscove* corner; and this was firſt hinted to me by our deceaſed friend the learned and reverend Mr. *John Britain*, late ſchoolmaſter of *Holbech*. to which we may add *Catley*, a town near *Walcot* upon the *Cardike* beyond *Kyme*, and *Catthorp*, a village near *Stanfield*, upon the road. We may likewise upon the ſame grounds conjectur that *Lollius Urbicus* repair'd this Work, whence it ſeems that his name, tho' corrupted, is preſerved in *Lolham* bridges, for there is no town of that kind near it. *vid. Gale's itinerar. pag. 28.* Lowſworth upon the *Hermenſtreet* without *Biſhops-gate* in *Spittle-fields*. Certainly this is a good hint for our imitation, had we a like public ſpirit. Now this road thus accompanying the canal, was of great ſervice to the traders, who might have an eye upon their veſſels all the while. And even after the projection of the other branch which goes to *Lincoln* upon the higher ground, the navigation here was undoubtedly continued in full perfection, till the *Romans* left the iſland. for ſuch is its advantage of ſituation, that it could never want water, nor ever overflow. that ſtream of *Catwater* ſeems to be cut on purpoſe, at leaſt ſcour'd up, to preſerve theſe uſes in drawing off the floods of *Peterburgh* river into the *Nen*, if its proper channel was not ſufficient. The meaning of the word *Cardike* is no more than fen-dike: we uſe the word ſtill in this country to ſignify watery, boggy places. 'tis of *britiſh* original.

SLEAFORD
Ro. town.

STANFIELD
Ro. town.

But it was not enough for the *Romans* thus to provide for commerce and travelling, without they ſet proper ſtations or manſions for the reception of negotiators and the like. Accordingly we find the diſtance between *Cafter* and *Lincoln*, about 40 miles, has two towns upon it at proper intervals for lodging; theſe are *Sleaford* and *Stanfield*, the original names of them are in irrecoverabl ſilence, but the eternity of the *Romans* is inherent. At *Sleaford* they have found many *Roman* coyns, eſpecially of the *Constantine* family and their wives, about the caſtle and the ſpring-head a little above the town. 'Tis probabl that *Alexander*, the biſhop of *Lincoln*, built his work upon the ſcite of a *Roman* citadel. Beſide at *Sleaford* comes in the other *Roman* road from the fen country by *brig* end cauſy, and at the interſection of theſe two roads the old town ſtood. At *Stanfield*, which is a little village near *Burn*, they find daily the foundations of buildings, innumerabl coyns and other antiquitys, of which your ſelf and our friend Mr. *John Hardy* have a good quantity. Theſe are chiefly dug up in a cloſe call'd *Blackfield*, from the extraordinary richneſs of the ground. It ſtands half a mile off the road upon elevated ground, whence you may ſee *Spalding*, *Boston*, and the whole level. 'tis now only of ſome note for a good chalybeat ſpring.

I shall reherse a few things I have noted hereabouts, and then we will descend into *Holland*. The following antient part of the genealogy of the inheritors of *Brun* or *Bourn* contains several antiquitys hereabouts. The spring head at *Bourn* near the castle belonging to them is remarkable, for its largeness and quickness.

Oslac, General and butler to K. *Athelwulf*, lived anno 849. *Flor. Worcest.* in the time of *Edgar*, says *Ingulfus* p. 67. falsely surnam'd *de Wake* in the life of *Hereward*.

Ralf E. of Hereford surnam'd *Scalre*. *Morcar* Lord of *Brun* anno 870.

Leofric = *Ediva* great granddaughter of *Oslac*. *vita Hereward. Ingulf.* p. 67.

Hereward the famous outlaw } = *Thurfrida* *vita Hereward.* This *Hereward* was the hero of his time, and did many notable exploits. He was nephew to *Brando* abbot of *Peterburgh.* *vid. Dugdale's* imbanking.

Hugh Evermue lord of *Deping* and *Brun* } = *Thurfrida* heiress. *Ingulph.* p. 67.

Richard de Rulos = only daughter. *Ingulph.* anno 1114. and *Petr. Blesens.*

Baldwin fitz *gilbert* earl of *Glomery*. founder of *Deping* priory. *ob.* 1171. *monast. anglican.* Vol. I. p. 469. Vol. II. p. 23. *Tork's heraldry* 191. } = *Adeldis* anno 1138.

Hugh de Wac = *Emma* daughter and heir of *Baldwin* earl of *Glocester.* *Rogerns monast. angl.* Vol. I. p. 462. Vol. II. 236.

Baldwin Lord *Wake* =

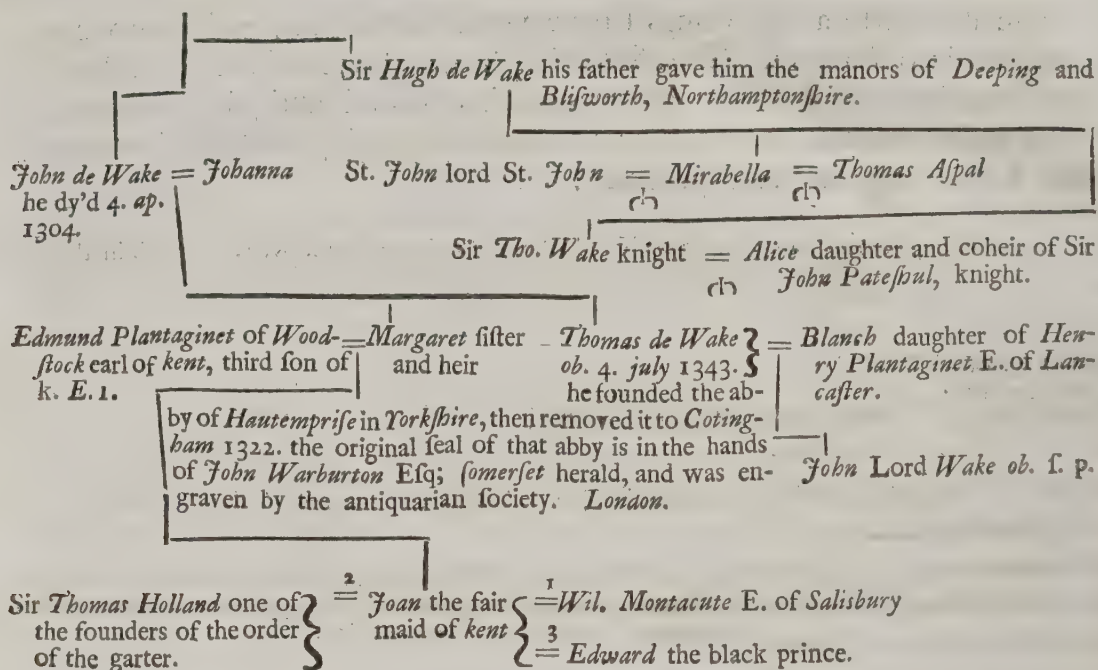
he founded the abby of *Brun* 1140. he gave the priory of *Deeping* to *Thorney* abby. *ob.* 1156. and was bury'd at *Thorney* abby. *Dugdale's* baronage.

Baldwin Lord *Wake* and *Lydel* in *Cumberland* = *Alicia* = *Joscelyn de Styvecle* lord of great *Styvecle* com. *hunt.* *Inquisit* 38. he dy'd the 20 *july* 1224, bury'd at *Harombel* a castle in *Gascoign.* *H. III. 2. Vincent ABC. N. 43. p. 891.*

Baldwyn lord *Wake* = *Isabella* daughter and heir of *Wil. Bruer* = *Beatrix de vanne* concubin of he dy'd 1213. *Dugdale's* baronage. lord of *Torbay* son of *Henry de Bruer.* *Reginald* earl of *cornwall.*

Hugh Wake lord of *Wake*, *Lydel* and *Brun*, he dy'd 1233. } = *Johanna* heiress of *Nicholas d'Estovvil* lord of *Cotingham*, who dy'd 1220. she dy'd on *St. Ambrose's* day 1260. } = *Hugh Bigod* lord justice of *England.* *mon angl.* Vol. III p. 348.

Baldwin lord of *Wake*, *Brun*, *Lydel* and *Cotingham*, dy'd prid. non. feb. 1281. mention'd in *Rymer's federa* I. p. 777. } = *Hugh Wake.* *Rymers fed.* I. p. 493. } = *Elinor* daughter of *Sir John Montgomery.*



There were other collateral branches of this family about 1244. such as Thomas Wake who held lands in Stoke and Irthingbure under the abbot of Peterburgh. Wydo Wac held half a knight's fee in Deping, Beresham and Stow, of the heirs of Hugh Wake the same year. Hugo Wac, Roger Wac witnesses to a charter 1152. Rymer's *fædera* l. p. 12. From Sir Tho. Wake, that married the daughter of Sir John Patesbul, is descended his grace the present archbishop of Canterbury.

Not long since some *british* instruments of brass call'd celts, arrowheads, and bits of bridles of the same metal were found at Aye near the Cardike. At Fernham was found an old brass seal, a man blowing a horn, the legend John de Sodeburi, now in the hands of Mr. Richards of Stanford. At Edenham was a stone cross now demolish'd, the inscription on it I have inserted in the plate of crosses, I saw the stump of it remaining not long since. hard by has been an old castle at Bitham. Grimsthorp the pleasant seat of the Duke of Ancaster. the park is very large and beautiful, in the middle of it stood Vaudy abby in a vale, founded by Wil. de Albemarl 1147. some small ruins of it are left. the lawn there whereon is an annual horse-race is extremely delightful. In Hakunby church upon a stone I read this inscription,

Ille fuit Rexor Thomas de Brunn vocitatus.

Sempringham abby founded by St. Gilbert lord of the place, and author of the Gilbertin order, where men and women liv'd together in holy community. now an old ruinous seat of the earls of Lincoln.

Trekingham, so call'd as some will have it, from a fanciful story of three danish kings there buried. round the font in the church is this inscription. + Ave maria gratia p. d. t. Upon a tombstone in the churchyard this,

HIC INTVMVLATVR JOHANNES
QVONDAM DÑS DE TRIKINGHAM.

St. Savior's chappel at the end of Brigend caufey is still left, turn'd into a mansion house founded by George of Lincoln, endow'd with lands to maintain the caufey: a legacy highly to be commended. At Ranceby near Sleaford on a hill, many roman antiquitys found, of which an account in
Le-

Lelands Itinerar. *Hale parva, hale magna*, so call'd from the hall or seat of the lord of the manor. in the former is *Helpringham*, which I suppose no more than *hale parva ingham*, the termination being very common in towns hereabouts.

Having given an account of the preparation made by the *Romans* towards gaining this vast tract of fen-land, the *Lincolnshire* levels, by securing it from the fresh water of the high countrys in that noble cut call'd *Car-dike*: we must imagin their next care was to render it safe from the flux of the Ocean, by making a great bank all along upon the sea coasts. this was done as to the wapontak of *Elbo* by what we call the old sea dike, which by the peopl at this day is said to be made by *Julius Cæsar* and his soldiers. as if they had knowledge of its being a *Roman* work. at the mouths of all the rivers no doubt they made gores and sluices as at present, which was an invention of *Osiris*, the great king of *Egypt*, as *Diodorus Siculus* tells us. I. 19. We may well suppose it was perform'd after the time of *Lollius Urbicus*, scarce fully accomplish'd before. Possibly in *Severus* his time, which seems not obscurely hinted at by *Herodian* III. *Sed in primis curæ habuit pontibus occupare paludes, ut stare in tuto milites possint atque in solido præliari. Siquidem Britannia pleraque loca frequentibus oceani alluvionibus paludescunt. Per eas igitur paludes barbari ipsi natant excursantque ad ilia usque demersi.* But he had it in his particular care to make passës over the fens, that the soldiers might stand firm and fight upon hard ground. For many places in *Britain* are marshy thro' the frequent oreflowings of the ocean, over which the inhabitants will swim and walk, tho' up to the middle in water. To which description no place so well corresponds.

HOLLAND
imbank'd by
the Romans.

That the *Romans* thro'ly inhabited this fertile plain, the following instances will sufficiently evince. About 1713 at *Elm* near *Wisbech* an urn full of *roman* brass money was taken up, not far from a *tumulus* of which the common peopl have strange notions, affirming that they frequently see a light upon it in dark winter nights. *Dr. Masséy* has many of the coyns, they are of the later empire. There is another piece of high ground near it where have been buildings. At *Gedney* hill several *Roman* coyns have been found, some of *Antoninus* are in your collection. In the same hamlet about two mile north of *Southsea* bank is a pastur call'd the *high doles*, being a square doubly moted, where antient foundations have been dug up and some *Roman* coyns. Another like square so moted is in the parish of *St. Edmunds*, about the same distance from the said bank, where the like matters have been discover'd. *Afwic* grange in *Whaplode-drove* parish is a high piece of ground square and moted about: in this and near it many *Roman* coyns have been dug up, and urns, which I have seen, som coyns in your collection. This is near *Catcove* corner, and it was *Mr. Britain's* notion that *Catus* made this work among many others as *castella* to secure the possession of the country. these lye as it were in a line, on the most southerly part of *Elbo*. In the parish of *Fleet* near *Ravensclow* about 1698 upon a piece of high ground where buildings have been, *Mr. Edward Lenton* dug up a large urn with letters round it, full of *Roman* coyns, about the quantity of 3 pecks, cover'd with an oak board, the urn he broke in pieces. they were of brass pil'd edgwise, mostly about the time of *Gallienus* and the 30 tyrants as call'd, *Tetricus*, *Claudianus Gothicus*, *Victorinus*, *Carausius*, *Alectus*, &c. I have seen vast numbers

bers of them, and have some by me. many are in your collection. Near this place runs a low channel, quite to *Fleet* haven, which probably then was the chief outlet of the waters into the sea. Mr. *Lenton* found some shiptimber upon it with rusty nails, probably of some *Roman* barge. None of these coyns were lower than the *Tetrici*, which proves the imbankation was made before their time. In the same latitude and in the next parish *Holbeck*, in a pasture call'd *Anytofts* in my tenure, is a like squar of high ground where rubbish of buildings and coyns have been found, 'tis moted likewise. not long since a laborer scouring up a pit in the mote, took up an urn now in my possession. At *Gigglesburn*, in casting up a ditch, were many *Roman* coyns found. we may reasonably conjectur *Moulton* hall was such another place originally. and in a field not far from thence call'd *Woods*, near *Ravensbank*, 3 mile south of *Multon* church, upon plowing several *Roman* urns and vessels were found of fine white and red earth; some of them were brought to Mr. *Hardy*. At *Spalding*, *Roman* antiquitys have been found, particularly cisterns. of which some accounts in the acts of the *Royal Soc.* N^o 279. and there was a *Roman* castle there, as I conjecture on the north side of the town, not far from the river on the right hand of the great road to *Boston*, the squar form of the ditch yet remaining. These places with some other of like natur, make another line of fortresses thro' the middl of the country parallel to the present towns. I have been told that at *Theophilus Grant's* house in *Whaplode* near *Gorham's* holt, aqueducts of clay, one let into another, have been dug up: and that in the seadike bank between *Fleet* and *Gedney*, a brass sword was lately found, which seem to be *roman*. Thus far in south *Holland*. At *Boston*, about 1716, they dug up an old *Roman* foundation beyond the school-house, near it some hewn stones form'd a cavity, in which was an urn with ashes, another little pot with an ear and an iron key of an odd figure in my possession. Some time before then in Mr. *Brown's* garden at the *green poles* they dug up an urn lin'd with thin lead full of red earth and bones. A like one I have seen now in Sir *Hans Sloan's* museum, unquestionably *Roman*.

ROMAN
oads there,

As the *Romans* had thus intirely taken in and inhabited the country, no doubt but according to their custom they drew several roads across it. but I fear it will be very difficult to give an exact account of them, such is the nature of the ground having no solid materials, that they would be presently wore away without more constant reparations than the inhabitants practise. yet I have little doubt in supposing one of their ways was drawn from the northern high country about *Bolinbrook* by *Stickford*, *Stickney*, *Sibsey* and so to *Boston* river about *Redstonegate*, where it pass'd it by a ferry. I have fancy'd to my self that several parcels of it are plainly *Roman*, by the straitness and by the gravelly bottom. from thence to *Kirkton* 'tis indubitably so, being laid with a very large bed of gravel, and just a mile from the river is a stone, now call'd the *mile-stone*, standing in a *quadrivium*; 'tis a large round stone like the *frustum* of a pillar, and very properly a *lapis miliaris*. From *Kirkton* I imagin the road went to *Donington*: where it met the great and principal road of the country which is drawn from *Ely* to *Steafield* in a line, not much different from a strait one. 'Tis certain that there is such a road from *Grantchester*, which was a *Roman* town a mile above *Cambridge*, to *Ely* by *Strettham*, thence another goes across the depth of the fens by *Upwell* and *Elme*

TOW-

towards *Wisbech*, and 'twas near this road that the urn with coyns first mention'd was found. *Wisbech* probably was a *Roman* station, and their castle founded upon an older foundation. I suppose this road pass'd over *Wisbech* river above the town towards *Guyburn* chappel, then went to *Trokenholt* and *Clowscrofts*, there entring our country. from thence that it went in a strait line to *Spalding*, by which means most of those square forts we have mention'd in *Elbo* where *Roman* antiquitys were discover'd, together with most of the southern hamlets, will be found to be situate near or upon it. such as *St. Edmund's* chappel, the moted place there, *Gedneyhill* chappel, *Highdoles* there, *Holbech* chappel, *Whaplodedrove* chappel, *Afwic* grange, *St. Katharins*, and *Moulton* chappel. whether any traces of it can now be found or no, I cannot say, but the villages thereabouts seem strongly to favor the conjecture. Supposing it fact I should not be surpriz'd if it now be laid perfectly level with the surface of this fenny soil, seeing I have observ'd the like appearance of a *Roman* road when carry'd across a meadow in the high countrys, and which was compos'd of a bed of gravel 100 foot broad, particularly at the *Roman* city of *Alauna* by *Bicester*, of which I shall in a following page give an account. and this of ours I suppose only made of the earth of the country thrown into a bank, because 'twas impossible to get more durable materials.

From *Spalding*, according to my sentiments, this road went towards *Herring* bridg (the word retaining some semblance of antiquity) upon *Surflet* river, so along the division between the wapontakes of *Kirton* and *Aveland*, near *Wrigbolt* and *Cressy-hall* to the end of *Brig end* causey at *Donington*. Here, *Holland* brig or *brig end* causey has all the requisites that can ascertain it to be a *Roman* work, being strait and laid with a solid bed of stone. the present indeed is repair'd every year, but we have much reason to think the first projection of it thro' this broad morass was no less than *Roman*. from thence it went to *Sleaford*, then it seems to have gone across the heath, and to have fallen in with the great *Hermenstreet* at a remarkable place call'd *Biards leap*. from thence possibly it was carry'd, or was design'd to be, by *Stretleythorp* and *Brentbroughton* over the *Witham* to *Crocolana* upon the fofsway, then over the *Trent* into *Nottinghamshire*, where it answers in a line with the road to *Tuxford* and *Workſop*. and so on perhaps to the *Irish* sea, whereby it would become a great parallel to the *Watlinstreet* running across the kingdom, as it does, from south east to north west. At *Sleaford* I am inclinabl to think another road came from *Banovallum*, or *Horn castle*, to the east of the river *Bane* southward by *les Yates*, and so cross'd the *Witham* by *Chappelhill* and the *Cardike* somewhere about *Kyme*. or else cross'd the *Witham* at the *Hermitage*, so went by *Swinshed* north end to *Donington*. this principal road we speak of on the other end seems to go from *Ely* by *Soham* and *Bury* to the *German* ocean. I am not asham'd to offer my conjecture to the curious, however slender its foundation may be, if only as a hint for a future search. But it seems to me very probable that if it was not fully executed by the *Romans*, they intended it, and have in part manifestly done it. I conceit it crosses the *Iceningstreet* at *Ikeſworth* near *Bury*, then goes to *Bretenham* the *Combretonium*, but with that country of *Suffolk* I am at present perfectly unacquainted. Return we to *Holland*.

Besides this great road, I think we need not scruple to assert, That now called *Ravensbank* to be another, going east and west, thro' the heart of

E

the

the country, from *Tid St. Mary's* to *Cowbit*. I have rode some miles upon it where 'tis now extremely strait and broad. We have been inform'd that 'tis actually in some old writings called *Romans bank*. 'tis well known the *Welsh* pronounc'd *Roman Rhuffain*, and our *English* word *ruffian* is from this fountain, among the *Welch* the letters *m* and *v* are equivalent, to which *f* is perfectly alike, *maur* and *vaur* is great, and many more. so that *roman*, *raven*, and *ruffen* is the same word, and hence no doubt came *rambling*, *roving*, and *romeing*, as an ignominious appellativ of such as thought every country better than their own. for such to our ancestors seem'd the *Romans*, that scarce left any corner of the known world impervious to their all-conquering eagles, carrying arts and arms along with them as an impetuous torrent, with a most glorious and invincibl perseverance. Further, 'tis not unlikely that the upper road running east and west nearer the sea bank, now call'd *old Spalding gate*, is originally *Roman*; in some places as about *Fleet* it retains the name of *Haregate*, which is equivalent to *via militaris* when spoken by our *Saxon* progenitors. Thus the main road and these two lesser ones seem sufficiently to answer this purpose as to *Elbo*. it seems to me that when the *Romans* made the many forts all along the eastern shore to guard against the *Saxons*, that this bay was provided for by five, two upon the edges of the high country, and three upon the rivers. *Brancafter* in *Norfolk*, *Burgh* on *Lincolnshire* side. *Wisbech*, *Spalding* and *Boston* upon each river of the fenny tract.

Antidiluvian trees.

Having given you then all the authentic or conjectural memoirs that have in general occur'd to my reflection upon the most antient state of this country, I shall proceed to other particularitys nearer our own times, thro' every parish. only first take notice in short of a wonderful appearance in nature all over this country, and which is common to all such like upon the globe as far as my informations reach: that is, the infinit quantitys of subterraneous trees, lying three or four foot deep, of vast bulk and different species, chiefly fir and oak, exceeding hard, heavy and black. many times the branches reach so near day as to break their plows, for so I have heard 'em complain about *Crowland*. about *Kyme* and *Billington* they have dug up some boats or canoos made of hollow'd trunks of trees. Many people will think that this is nothing but the effect of particular floods, and that this country was once a forest, and not long since disafforested. This country was once taken into the forest of *Kesteven* by the *Norman* kings, (as you have told me) only with a political view of extending their power, and disafforested soon after at the instance of the prior of *Spalding*. yet 'tis true of *Nassaburg* hundred only, in *Northamptonshire*. But in my apprehension as to the matter before us, such confine their notions to very scanty bounds, an universal *phenomenon* requires a more dilated solution, and no less than that of the *Noachian* deluge. But upon this I hope for an occasion to be more copious another time. at present I remember a passage in *Pausanias's* *Attics* toward the end, speaking of an ebeny statue of *Archigetes*. "I have heard, (says he) from a man " of *Cyprus* very skilful in medicinal herbs, that ebeny bears no leaves, no " fruit, nor has it any stock expos'd to the sun, only roots in the earth, " which the *Æthiopians* dig up. Some of them are particularly skilful in " finding them out." I doubt not but our author speaks of subterranean trees, and that our people might use this timber to better use than burning it.

Most

Most writers and particularly Mr. *Camden* and most strangers have an injurious opinion of this country, and apply that to the whole which is true but of part of it, for in the main the land is admirably good, hard and dry. produces excellent corn and grafs, feeds innumerable sheep and oxen of a very large size and good flesh and wool, bears wood extremely well, has several large woods in it some entirely of oak of considerable size, is full of hedgrows and quicksets, and in summer time looks like the garden of *Eden*. 'tis level and most delightful to travellers whether on horseback or in a coach. the air indeed is moist, as being near the sea and bordering upon the fens of the isle of *Ely*: as to the first 'tis the same upon every sea coast, as to the latter they are chiefly on the south side whence the sun for the most part draws off the vapors from this country. Indeed this inconvenience accrues from such vicinity, the production of gnats; to which *Angelus Politianus* has done so much honour in that beautiful *Greek* epigram you shew'd me. and is well guarded against by the gentry in the use of netted canopies hung round their beds, which was an invention of the *Aegyptians* living in a like country. *vid. Brown's garden of Cyrus p. 30.* But all things necessary for the comfort of life are here in great plenty, and visitants ever go away with a better opinion of it than they bring. That great soul king *Charles I.* himself undertaking the glorious task, and others under him, had projected and made such stately works of *sewers*, as would have render'd this country before now, for trade and beauty the rival of its name-sake beyond sea. But the licentious times that succeeded gave the unthinking mob (incited by his avowed adversary in all things, *Cromwell*) an opportunity to destroy 'em. I have often consider'd and admir'd the length, breadth and depth of their canals, the vastness of their gores and sluices. Indeed I think they made many more than were useful, and might have laid out the whole in a better manner. I would not, like the *Trojan* prophets, prognosticate ill to my own country, but 'tis not difficult to foresee that unless some project be taken in hand like that which my friend Mr. *Kinderley* publish'd some time ago, this vast and rich tract must be abandon'd to eels and wild ducks. A thing of this nature is not to be done but by the senate of the kingdom taking the matter intirely into their own hands. and if I have any judgment, whatever new works are made, ought always to be carry'd eastward only, for reasons I inculcated before. therefore insted of deriving the *Welland* into the *Witham* as was his notion, I would have it brought to the *Nen*, and both into the *Ouse* at *Lyn*, as it was in its original and natural state.

Since the time of the *Romans*, beyond their first bank have been many intakes by successive banks, of the best ground in the world left by the sea, which contracts its own limits by throwing up banks of sand out of the estuary. So that from time to time the land-owners upon these frontiers gain several thousands of acres. It's observ'd the land so imbank'd is ever higher in level than that left behind it, and I doubt not but some time the whole bay between *Lincolnshire* and *Norfolk* (being one of our great sovereign's noblest chambers in his *British* dominions over the sea; *vid. Seld. Mar. claus.*) will become dry land. By this means the parishes hereabouts encrease to a huge bulk. *Holbeck* from *Dovesdale* bar where it joins to *Cambridgeshire* to the limits of the salt marshes is near twenty mile long. The cattle bred on this ground are very large, the sheep never

ver have horns. *Smithfield* market as now much supported, was chiefly set up by the inhabitants here, as I have been told, particularly by Mr. *William Hobson* brother to the famous *Cambridge* carrier, and Mr. *Cust.* the *London* butchers before then, commonly going into the country to buy cattle.

In every parish formerly were many chappels, it being impracticabl for peopl to come so far to one church, tho' now most of them are demolish'd, at what time I can't imagin. No part of *England* boasts of so many beautiful churches having generally lofty spires of fine squared stone, fetch'd from *Barneck* pits which are a course ragg full of petrify'd shells of all kinds of small fish, and not as some think from *Norway*. And in no very distant times not a parish without great numbers of gentry, lords, knights and great familys who made a figure in the world. now scarce any remains of them, but the scite of their houses moted round, their tombs in the churches, their arms in the painted windows, where they have by chance escap'd the fury of fanatic zeal. Many religious houses formerly there, and nearly the whole country was got into their hands, as appears by the old terriers or town-books. The only houses of note are at present *Duntun* hall in *Tyd St. Mary's* parish lately rebuilt magnificently by *Sigismund Trafford* esq; who has likewise enclos'd a considerabl park with a brick wall: and *Cressy* hall in *Surflet* parish, the seat of *Henry Heron* esq; in which the lady ~~*Katherine*~~ mother to *H. VII.* was once entertain'd. The house was handsomly rebuilt by the present possessor's father Sir *Henry Heron* knight of the *Bath*, but the chappel is old, built or licens'd at least *Anno 1309*, as an inscription over the door tells us. In it is an old brass eagle with an inscription round it,

Formerly there is reason to suppose the gentry had many parks near their seats. Records in your possession shew that the prior of *Spalding* about 1265 compelled *Thomas Lord Moulton* to compound with him for the venison in his park at *Moulton*, and in *Holbech* about a mile south of the church are lands in my tenure, call'd *the park*. That fish and fowl is here plentiful, no one will wonder, but particularly the pidgeons are noted for large and fine.

Decoys.
TAB. II.

In the out-skirts of it are great numbers of decoys, places so call'd where they take an incredible quantity of wild ducks, mostly sent up to *London*. They are large pits dug in the fens, with five canals shooting from them, each ending in a point after one angle made, well planted with willows, fallows, osiers, and such underwood. I have given a drawing of one. The method of catching fowl in short is this. The decoyman coming down to the angle of the pipe or canal, which is cover'd with nets and ore-shadow'd with trees, peeps through the holes in the reedy sheds dispos'd like the scenes at the play-house, and join'd by the others with holes at the bottom, about as high as a man's breast: when he sees a sufficient quantity of wild ducks in the mouth of the great pond, by whistling softly, the tame ducks wing-stock'd and brought up for that purpose swim into the pipe cover'd with the nets to feed upon the corn he throws over the sheds into the water. this tempts the wild ducks in to partake of the bait; in the mean time a dog they teach runs round the half sheds, in and out at the holes in the bottom, which amuses the fowl so that they apprehend no danger; when he has brought them far enough into the pipe, stooping he goes along the scenes, till he is got beyond the ducks, and rising up shows himself at the half scenes, which

Margaret

which frightens the wild ducks only, the opposite way into the narrow end of the pipe, which terminates in a fatal net. and all this is done without any noise or knowledge of the rest of the wild ducks in the great pond. so that the decoy-man having dispatch'd one pipe, goes round to execute the same game at all the rest, whereby infinit quantitys are catch'd in a year's time at one of these places only.

In running over what few remarkables I have observ'd in this country I shall exclude *Marsh-land*, because in *Norfolk*, observing only that their churches are very beautiful, numerous, large and stately: that here are too, many such of the *Tumuli*. You will indulge me the liberty of giving the etymology of places all along, *Cicero* likes that method, *Acad. quæst. 1. 8. verborum explicatio probatur i. e. qua de causa quæque essent ita nominata quam etymologiam appellabant*: and tho' there be often more of pleasant subtlety than reality in such matters, yet it serves to find out and preserve some old words in a language that otherwise are in danger of oblivion. I shall begin with the *Washes* so much talk'd of, and so terrible to strangers tho' without much reason, if they take a guide which is highly adviseable. The meaning is this, they are the mouths of the river *Welland* call'd *Fosdike Wash*, and the river *Ouse* call'd *Cross-keys Wash*, running into the Sea, and enclosing this country almost round. *wase sax. lutum, oose*. Twice in a day, six hours each time during the recess of the tide, they are fordable and easy to be pass'd over. The intermediate six hours they are cover'd with the flux of the ocean. Mr. *Merret* of *Boston* son to Dr. *Merret*, has given a table in the *Philos. transf.* which I improv'd for the benefit of travellers, and is graven on a handsome copper plate by my friend Mr. *John Redman*. but I would have passengers not to trust too far to the minutes in the table, because at some times of the year the tides will anticipate a few minutes, at others will be retarded, and at all times (not to say any thing of the difference of clocks and watches) south east winds make the tides flow earlier than ordinary, north west protract them. So that a wise traveller in this and all other cases, will take time and tide by the forelock. Formerly people travell'd what they call the *long Wash*, between *Lyn* and *Boston*, intirely upon the sands or skirts of the ocean, but now quite unus'd and impracticable. There it was, that King *John* lost all his carriages among the creeks and quicksands. The memory of it is retained to this day, by the corner of a bank between *Cross-key's Wash* and *Lyn*, call'd now *Kings corner*.

The
WASHES.

In *Lutton* was born the famous Doctor *Busby* Master of *Westminster* school, who has beautify'd the church, and founded a school there. he owes his education to the *Welbys*, an ancient family in this country. I suppose the town has its name from the general drainage of the country which was here in one channel united. they call such *Lades* or *Lodes* to this day. this probably is as ancient as any town in *Holland*. South from it (and therefore) *Sutton* church is of an antient make, especially the stone work of the steeple. the upper part of the church has been built of brick in the memory of man. *John* of *Gaunt* own'd *Sutton*, and other vast manors and townships in this country. At *Tyd St. Giles*, *Nicholas Breakspear* was curate, who afterwards became pope *Adrian IV*. *St. James's* chappel is built of a large sort of brick such as I have seen nowhere else: not *Roman*. Near it is *Ivy-cross* of stone in a *quadrivium*, a curious piece, upon *Ravensbank*.

F

Gedney

GEDNEY. *Gedney* church is very beautiful, built (I believe) chiefly by the abbots of *Croyland*, who had a house no doubt very stately, on the north side of the church, and large possessions in the parish. the upper part of the tower is of the same date with the church: built upon older work. probably both the work of the abbots, together with contributions of the rich familys that formerly liv'd here. in the chancel window a religious in his habit. There is an old monument of the *Welby's*; and upon the south door is this inscription

PAF PPSIT HUIE DOMA
ET OMNIBUS PARITANCIBUS
IN EA HIC REQUIES NOSTRA.

The town seems to be deriv'd from *Gaden-ea*, *aqua ad viam*. *Ea* is a watering place properly for cattle, and roads we still call gates in this country.

FLEET.

The next parish *Fleet* from the *Anglo-saxonic Fleot*, *æstuarium*, *fluxus*, still call'd *Fleet-haven*, is remarkabl for the steeple standing at a distance from the church. from this place the family of the *Fletes* come, who have made a considerabl figure in the country ever since we have any written memorials.

HOLBECH.

Holbech (the *Salt-beech*) church is very large, and well built, a strong tower and lofty steeple, dedicate to all saints. formerly there were organs and fine painted glafs with many coats of arms, but none left except the *Holbeches* vert. 6 escallops argent 3. 2. 1. there is a fine monument of the *Littlebury's* an ancient and flourishing family in these parts, upon his shield is his coat, argent two lyons passant, gardant, gules. there is a brass inscription of a lady of the *Welby* family wife to Sir *Richard Leake* knight. *Orate pro anima Johanne Welby quondam filiae Richardi Leake militis nuper uxoris Littlebury que obiit xviii die mensis decembris anno domini mcccxxxviii. cuius anime propicietur deus Amen.* Here was born *Henry Rands* alias *de Holbech*, bishop of *Lincoln*, who was one of the compilers of the liturgy. here formerly flourish'd the antient familys of *Fleet*, *Dacres*, *Harrington*, *Barrington*, *Welby*, *Multon*.

TAB. XXI.

In the year 1696, in digging at Mr. *Adlard Stukeley's* gardens they found an old brass seal which I gave to Sir *Hans Sloan*; a man in long robes with two eschocheons, on one three cocks, on the other a portcullis; the legend, + SOVRABLA DEUS OLER. In the year 1698, an iron spur with a very long shank was found: in my possession. A remarkabl rarity in nature I met withal; an admirabl ossification in the omentum of a sheep, white and solid as ivory. Mr. *Chefelden* has printed a cut of it in the second edition of his anatomy. I gave it to Dr. *Mead*.

From the ancient churchwardens accounts before the time of the reformation from *Anno* 1453 many curious remarks may be made, in relation to prices of things, wages, superstitious customs, old familys and the like: a specimen whereof I have here annex'd.

J. A Boake of the Stuffle in the Cheyrche of Holbeche sowld by Chyrchewardyns of the same according to the injunctyons of the Kynges Magyste.

An. dni. M. ccccc. xlvii ^o , Fyrst to Antony Heydon the try-	s.	d.
nite with the tabernacle ————	ii.	iiii.
It. to Wm. Calow thelder the tabernacle of Nicholas and		
Jamys ————	vi.	viii.
		It.

It. to <i>Wm. Davy</i> on tabernacle of our lady of pytye	—	s. iii.	d.
It. to <i>Wm. Calow</i> the younger on other tabernacle of our lady	—	iii.	vi.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> the ymage of the <i>Antony</i> .	—	—	xx.
It. to <i>Humphry Hornesey</i> on fygne	—	—	vi.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> on other fygne and a lytyl tabernacle	—	—	xx.
It. to <i>Wm. Calow</i> the younger the tabernacle of <i>Thomas Bekete</i>	—	iii.	viii.
It. to <i>Wm. Davy</i> the fygne whereon the plowghe did stond	—	—	xvi.
It. to <i>John Thorpe</i> a chyst in <i>St. Jamys</i> chapell	—	ii.	—
It. to <i>Lincone</i> howld woode	—	—	iii.
It. to <i>Nicholas Foster</i> the banke that the <i>George</i> stode on	—	—	iii.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> ij alters	—	ii.	viii.
It. to <i>Wm. Stowe</i> ij lytyll tabernacles	—	—	viii.
It. to <i>Henry Elman</i> on lytyll tabernacle	—	—	ii.
It. to <i>John Thorpe</i> for <i>harod's</i> coate	—	—	xviii.
It. to <i>Wm. Calow</i> the younger all thapostyls coats and other raggs	—	viii.	iii.
It. to <i>Henry Elman</i> for vii baner clothes	—	ix.	iii.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> on blewe clothe	—	—	ix.
It. to <i>Smithes</i> on pece of howlde faye	—	—	iii.
It. to <i>Richerd Richerfon</i> the crosse and other gydys	—	ii.	iii.
It. to <i>Mr. Byllysby</i> ij tablys	—	iii.	iii.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> for the coats of the iij kyngs of <i>Coloyne</i>	—	v.	iii.
It. to <i>Humphry Hornesey</i> the canypye that was born over the sacrament	—	—	xx.
It. to <i>Wm. Calow</i> thelder and <i>John Thorpe</i> iij owlde pantyd clothes	—	vi.	viii.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> on wood candlestyeke	—	—	iii.
It. to <i>Wm. Callow</i> the younger on lytyll bell	—	—	vi.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> on other lytyll bell	—	—	vi.
It. to <i>Wm. Davy</i> for the tabernacles that stode at the end of the hy alter	—	viii.	—

l. s. d.
Sm. iii. ii. iii.

A. D. m. cccc xlvii.

It. to <i>Wm. Calow</i> the younger on rod of Iyron	—	—	iii.
It. to <i>Robt. Gyffon</i> for ij barrs of Iyron	—	—	v.
It. to <i>Antony Heydon</i> xx score and x hund. of latyn at ii s. and xi d. the score	—	lxix.	xi. ob.
It. to <i>Richerd Richerfon</i> ij lytyll tabernacles	—	—	viii.
It. of <i>John Suger</i> for the chyrche lond	—	ii.	viii.
It. of the burial of <i>Mr. Byllysby</i>	—	iii.	iii.
It. of <i>John Mays</i> wyffe for the <i>Dracon</i>	—	—	iii.
It. of <i>Alys Boyds</i> debt to xps corpys gilde	—	—	ii.
It. for on bell	—	l. xviii.	ii.
It. for feyten vestments and trashe in the cheste in trinete quere fold to <i>Davy</i>	—	xxxiii.	iii.
It. of <i>Wm. Burnit</i> for pilows	—	—	xvi.
It. of <i>Wm. Calow</i> the younger for eyrne	—	—	xx.

l. s. d.
Sm. totalis xxviii. iii. iii. ob.

More

More superstitious ornaments of the church were fold in queen *Elizabeth's* time 1560.

From this book I extracted the following catalogue of the Ministers of the parish.

<i>John Clerke</i> chaplain.	—	—	Anno 1450
<i>John Risceby</i> vicar.	—	—	1460
<i>Thomas George</i> chaplain then.			
<i>Robert Jelow.</i>	—	—	1469
<i>William Greyborn</i> vicarius perpetuus.	—	—	1474
<i>Sir John Welby</i> priest.			
<i>Sir John Lyard</i> perpetual vicar.	—	—	obit. 1496
<i>Baxter</i>	—	—	1508
<i>Ds. Neel</i> capellanus.			
<i>Richard Wytte</i>	—	—	1520
<i>Sir John Scapull.</i>	—	—	ob. 1524
<i>Sir Robert Manning.</i>	—	—	1550
<i>Sir Thomas West.</i>	—	—	1561
<i>Thomas Gybson</i> precher.			
<i>Othoneel Bradbury.</i>	—	—	1600
<i>Matthew Clarke</i> vicar of <i>Holbech</i>	—	—	1610
<i>Henry Williamson.</i>	—	—	1630
<i>John Grante.</i>	—	—	1633
<i>John Bellenden</i>	—	—	1640
<i>John Pymlowe</i>	—	—	1647
<i>John Pymlowe</i>	—	—	1687
<i>George Arnett.</i>	—	—	1720

In 1529 a new organ cost 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. The organ in the Church was taken down 1568. Anno 1453 *Wm. Enot* of *Lyn* Epi. and *Henry Nele* of *Holbech* gave the saints bell. Another gild of *St. Thomas*. another of our lady. The vestry on the south side of the quire was taken down 1567. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to the virgin *Mary* at *Holbech* hurn, near the antient seat of the *Littleburys*. standing 1515. another chapel thereabouts dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. another in *Wignals* gate near *Holbech* hall by the river side, dedicated to *St. Peter*. About 1719 I saw many corpses dug up in the yard at making a ditch there. Another in the fen ends. An antient guild of *Corpus Christi* stood near *Barly-pit*, where is now a house once belonging to *Moses Stukely* who own'd the estate thereof. An hospital founded by *John de Kirkton* in his own mesuage by license of king *Ed. III.* dat. *Nov. 16.* for a warden, chaplain, and 15 poor people; he endow'd it with several lands in *Holbech*, which he held of the abbot of *Croyland*, who by license permitted the same to be annex'd to this hospital of *All Saints* in *Holbech*, for which he paid 20 l. This stood as I imagin where now is the *Chequer-Inn* over against the Church. I remember the old stonework arch'd doors and windows with mullions pull'd down when rebuilt by my father, and many of the carv'd stones were laid in the foundation of the houses he built by the river side at the bridge. See *Dugdale's Monasticon*. A free school was founded here, about 1669 by *George Farmer*, esq; who endow'd it with lands, which with others since given are now worth about 50 l. per Ann. which I am

bound in gratitude not to forget. *A. D.* 1699 there were belonging to the 54 bounds of this parish paying rates, acres 6234. in the marsh, acres 6532. and since added for the last intake, acres 170. The old cross in the market-place was pull'd down 1683. 1253 *Thomas de Multon* lord *Egremont* obtain'd a market and fair to *Holbeck*, 31 Oct. 37 *H. III.* at *Windsor*, and probably built that cross.

Quapode, call'd antiently *Capellade*, i. e. *Capella ad Ladam s. fluvium*, WHAPLODE has a very antient church, founded by the abbots of *Croyland*; the tower stands on the south side. In the upper and south windows are these coats of arms. *Barry* of 6 az. and argt. azure a bend gules charg'd with 3 roses argt. argt. two lions passant guardt. gules, *Littlebury*. In the east window of the north chappel *Littlebury* and or a fess between 2 cheveronels gules. and fable a fret argent *Harrington*. az. on a bend gules 3 roses argt. as before. I have a copy of the foundation of this church. Here is a large monument of the *Irbys*.

GENEALOGY of MOULTON.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont*, and lord of *Holbeck*, obtain'd a market for *Fleet* 9. Jo.

Robert Romley = daughter of *Wm. Meschines* lord of *Copland*.

Wm. Duncanson = *Alice* heiress.

Hugh de Morville lord of *Burgh* upon *Sabulones*, chief forester of *Cumberland*.

Richard de Lucy } = *Ada* coheirefs = *Thomas de Multon* obtain'd a market and fair for *Holbeck*,
lord *Egremont* } 37 *H. III.*

Amabilis heiress = *Lambert de Multon* 1270.

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh* in *Cumberland*.

Thomas de Multon, 31 *E. I.* 1303.

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh*, } = *Maud de Vaulx*, heiress
20 *E. I.* } of *Gillesland*, daughter of
Hubert de *Vaulx*.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont*.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont* } = daughter of *Rich. de Burgh*
ob. 15 *E. II.* } Earl of *Ulton*.

John de Multon lord *Egremont*
ob. f. p. 9 *E. III.*

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh*, } = *Isabel*.
Gillesland and *Holbeck*, 21 *E. I.* }
& 2 *E. II.* *Inquisit post mortem*.

Ranulf de Dacre lord of } = *Margaret* heiress.
Drumbough castle }

Thomas Dacre, esq; lord } = *Philippa*, ob. 1453.
of *Holbeck*, 1450. }

Humphry Dacre, esq;

Sir Ralf de Dacre lord of *Holbeck*, 1470.

G

Moulton

MOULTON. *Moulton* or *Multon* probably has its name from a mill, which anciently perhaps were not so common as now. There is a good church and very fine spire, as also a good freeschool of near 100 *l. per ann.* value in lands. *Moulton* hall, whose last ruins I have seen, was the seat of *Thomas de Multon* lord *Egremont*, a great man in these parts. His hand is among the barons at *Magna Charta*. Between these two parishes in a green lane northwards stands a little stone call'd *Elhostone*, whence the name of this hundred is deriv'd. It is about the middle thereof, and was formerly the main road across the country now call'd *old Spalding gate*. Old men tell us here was kept in antient times an annual court, I suppose a convention *sub dio* of the adjacent parts to treat of their general affairs; a wood hard by is call'd *Elhostone wood*.

WESTON. *Weston*, because west from the last town. Here is the stately chappel of *Wykeham*, the villa of the rich priors of *Spalding*. Many places near the old sea bank are call'd *burns*, signifying an angle. Here is a little leam call'd the *Wik*, Mr. *Camden* in *Bucks* says it signifies the winding of a river. as *Cowburn* hard by.

SPALDING. *Spalding* has been famous for its ancient and rich priory founded before the conquest, and for the residence of *Ivo Tailbois* the lord of this country by gift of *William* the conqueror, the site of whose castle is on the north east part of the town. the town-hall was built by *William Hobson*. But of this place we expect from you, sir, a more particular account.

PYNCHBEK. In *Pynchbek* church-windows are the arms of *Ogle*, of *Fleet*, argent on two bars sable, 6 escalops of the first empal'd with *De la launde*. *Pyncebeck* seems to come from the *cimbrian pinken*, *lucere*, from the clearness of its water.

Many towns on both sides *Deeping* fen, end in *ington*, *ingham*, as lying upon the *Mead*. *Donnington* is very hilly, full of elevations or dunes. *Thomas Cowley* esq; of *Donnington*, who dy'd about 1718, left all his estate, which was considerable, to the poor of every parish where it lay, whereof 400 *l. per ann.* to *Donnington*, where he built a school-house, and endow'd it.

ALGAR-KIRK. *Algarkirk* has a fine church, in which are some water-bougets carved on the oak seats in escutcheons; they say here liv'd the famous count *Algar*, commander of the *Holland* men in many battles against the *Danes*, of whom they shew an image in stone in the church-yard. I found there this inscription,

*Sis testis Xpe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste
Quisquis es si transeas sta perlege plora
Corpus ut ornetur sit lapis ut memoretur.*

Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es pro me precor ora.

WIBERTON. *Wiberton* they say has its name from *Guibertus* a great man here formerly. there is a place call'd *Multon* hall, which belong'd to the aforementioned *Thomas de Multon*. Here is likewise *Titton* hall, the chappel is now converted into a stable.

FRAMPTON. Hard by is *Frampton*, probably from the anglo-saxonic *Faran*, *trajicere*. for here they pass'd over the river in a ferry before *Boston* bridg was built. as at *Framton* in *Gloucestershire* upon the *Severn*, and *Framilode* passage. *Fosdike* seems to be *Fordsdike*, where we pass over the *Washes*.

SKIRBECK. *Skirebec* doubtless has its name from the Saxon, *Scire*, division, because here the river parts the hundreds. Here was an hospital of knights of *St. John of Jerusalem* now entirely demolish'd, tho' the church

was

was standing within memory of man. There was another religious house near the church, the remains of it is now the parsonage house. Such names of towns as *Fishtoft*, *Butterwick*, *Swineshead*, *Cowbyte* and the like seem easy enough.

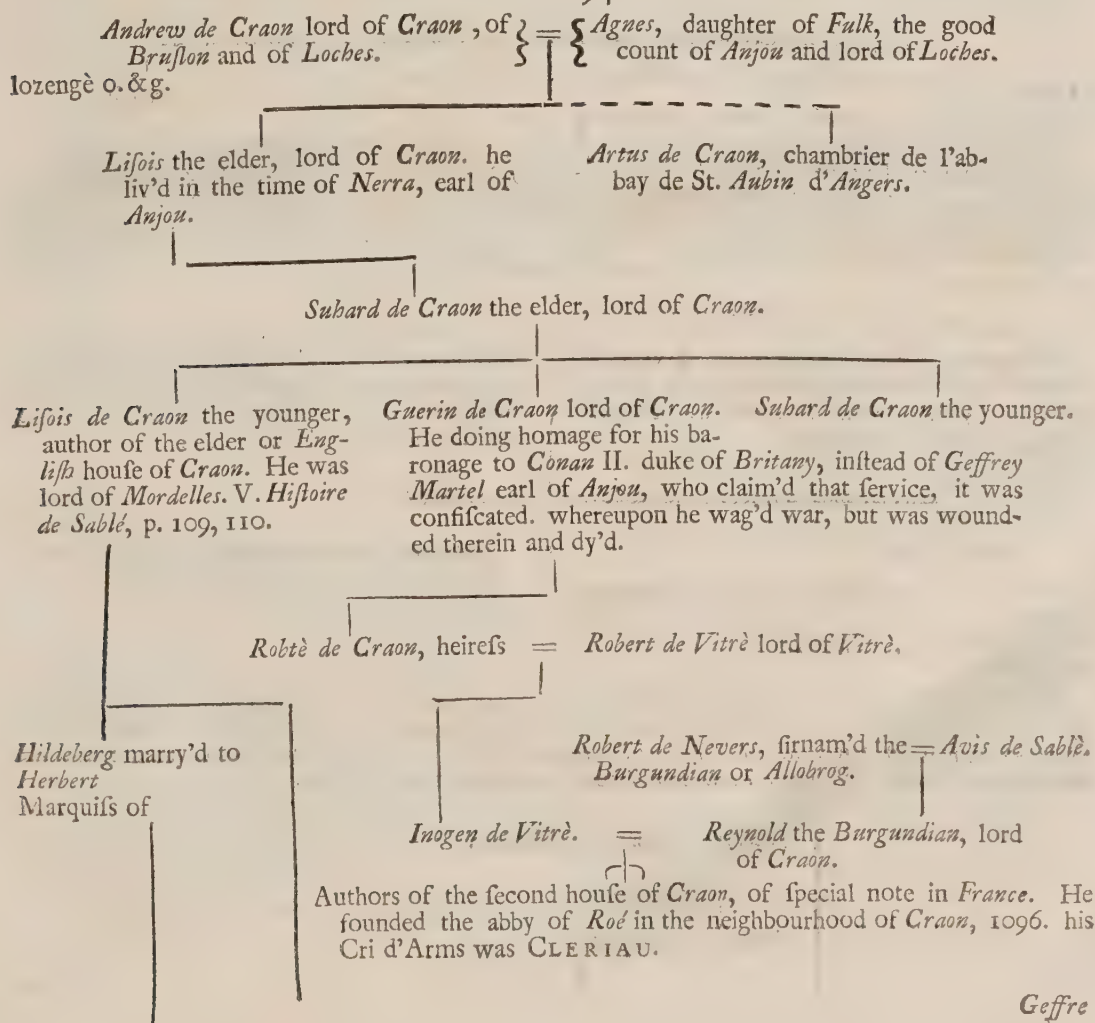
Sibsey church has very handfom pillars and circular arches, fomewhat SIBSEY. after the *Roman* mode. The top of the steeple is added upon the old work, perhaps from its watery scituation, *Sipan*, to steep. *Leverton*, *Leofrici* LEVERTON. *Oppidum*, he was a potent man thereabouts at the time of the *Normans* coming, and gave to the town much common. his deed of gift is now in possession of the reverend and worthy vicar Mr. *William Falkner*, which I have seen.

Frieston a *Frith*, *Æstuarium*, so *Ald Friston* in *Suffex* near *Cuckmere* FRIESTON. haven. Here was an opulent monastery founded by *Guy de Croun*, whose genealogy I shall not think much to recite, because it relates to the antiquitys of this country, and in some measure shows the reason of what my friend Mr. *Becket* surgeon much wonder'd at when he search'd the old repository of wills at the prerogativ office in *London*, where he observ'd more of this country than any other in *England*.

The G E N E A L O G Y

Of the *CRAONS*, *Credon*, *Crodon*, *Croun*; the most illustrious Family of *Anjou*, and one of the most illustrious in *France* which came into *England* with *William* the conqueror. The barony of *Craon* is the first and most considerabl in *Anjou*, 'tis a small city in that province upon the river *Oudon* near *Bretagne*, encompass'd with walls.

A. D. 940.



Geffre

Geffry, first Prior to the Abby of St. *Evron* in *Normandy*, after abbot of *Croyland*. ob. 1124.

Robert, monk of St. *Evron*, was afterwards abbot of *Thorney*.

Guy de Crown, Baron *Crown* of *Frieston* near *Boston*, *Lincolnshire*, given him by *William* the conqueror, with whom he came into *England*. He had another seat at *Burton Crown* (near *Steaforð*) so call'd from him, as now *Pedwardyn* from his descendants. He had much land in *Ashby*, *Ravendale*, *Wade* and *Bliton*, com. *Linc.* 20 *W.* 1. as appears in domesday. He possess'd no less than 60 lordships. He gave to the priory of *Spalding*, refounded about this time by his country man *Ivo Talbois*, one carucat of land in that town anno 1081. *Histoir. de Sablé*, p. 138. thus says the charter of donation. *Guy de Crown* in obedience to the divine inspiration, out of his ability gave a certain parcel of his estate to GOD and St. *Nicholas*, for the Soul of *William* the king, and *Maud* the queen, and for the soul of *William* the first, that the lord would grant him success in his reign; and bring him to a good end. one carucat of land in *Spaldingue* with the appurtenances; his wife, all his sons and daughters and brothers consenting thereto, for the good of his soul. He likewise gave ten carucats of land in *Pynchbeck* to the abby of *Croyland*, and two carucats in *Spalding* to the same.

Godfrey de Crown, first prior of *Frieston*.

Emme

Roger de Crown.

William de Crown.

Alan de Crown = *Muriel*.

Baron *Crown*,

He was in highest favour with king *H. I.* to whom he was great steward of the household. *Petrus Blefensis* says he was dear to the king above all other barons of the court, and whose counsel he valued most. He so far excell'd in industry, honesty, wisdom, and sanctity, that he was call'd the king's God, by the soldiery. In his country at *Frieston* he was call'd *Alan open-doors*, because he kept so great a house, says *Leland* in his *Itinerary*, vol. VII. p. 126. He owned *Southwarnburn*, com. *Southampt.* He founded the priory of *Frieston* for benedictin monks, subject to the abbot of *Croyland*, anno 1142. he was buried at *Croyland* abby on the south side of the high altar. See the *Monasticon* and history of *Inghus* and continuation, and *Dugdale's* baronage.

1150.

Maurice de Craon baron *Crown*. He was made keeper of the castle of *Ancennis* by *H. II.* and governor of the provinces of *Anjou* and *Main*. He was one of the plenipotentiarys on the part of the king in the treatys between him and *Philip* the August king of *France*.

Matilde.

Clarice, sister to *Henry III.* vid. liberat. 35 *H. III.* m. 3. and *Claus.* 45 *H. III.* m. 13. she was after marryed again to the duke of *Burgundy*. 33 *H. III.* 39 *H. III.* p. 2. m. 2.

Maurice de Crown, nepos regis & nepos *Almerici de Crown* cui manerium de *Burn* restituitur post mortem *Almerici de Crown*. Pat. 55. *H. III.* p. 1. m. 28.

Guy de la Val, qui habuit in libero matrimonio quasdam terras in *Waltun* com. *Surr.* fed forisfecit illas adherendo baronibus contra *R. I.* v. lib. feod. milit. f. 16 b.

Ralf de Crown.

Peter de Crown habet *Hamma*, *Waletun* & *Ewell*, com. *Surr.* Pat. 17. *H. I.* m. 24.

1180.

Guy de Crown = *Isabel*.
baron *Crown*.

He accompany'd *Richard I.* in his voyage to the *Holy land* 1192. was present at the treaty between him and *Tancred* king of *Sicily*, recited by *Hoveden*, annal. He confirm'd to the nuns of *Haverholm*, pasture for ninescore sheep in *Bloxam* fields, even to the bounds between them and the abbot of *Grelle*. V. lib. *R. Dodsworth* vocat. petigrees, tom. 1. f. 94. b.

Walter de Langtot = *Matildis*.

Ranulf de Langtot =

There

There were lands in
Sutton held of the
honour of Crown. In-
quis. Wap. Elbou.
1. E. III. feod. milit.
42. offic. armor. p.
32.

1 William Longchamp =
2 Henry de Mara. =
g. a fess betw. 3 water bud-
gets ermin.

Robert de vallibus came into
England with William the
conqueror. } = } Agnes.

William de Vaux =

Robert de Vaux =

Petronilla

Oliver de Vaux. checké
a. and g.

Sir Henry de Longchamp. he dy'd March
1274. and was buried at Swynshed abby, his
heart at Burton Pedwardin as call'd from his
son-in-law, before the altar in the chappel of
the virgin Mary. o. 3 crescents. g. charg'd each
with a mullet a.

There is a great Fe gateri'd about Bostone parts
by the name of petronille de la corone dowghter
by Lykelehode de la corone founder of Friefston
priorye, and buried at Croyland. This fe is
now paid to the Lord Rosse, but the Richmount
fe is greater there. There is also anoder fee cauld
Pepardyne, and that the lord Linsey had, and the owners of these fees be lords of
the town of Bostone. Leland's Itin. Vol. VIII. p. 124. Petronil had lands in Hol-
beck and Quapode. Inquis. Elbo 1. E. III. feod. milit. 42. offic. arm. p. 32. and
in Weston. p. 33. 20. 21. &c. Juratores dicunt quod Petronilla de vallibus tenet
de domino rege in capite manerium de Warnburn Com. Southampton & in Com.
Lincoln 22. feod. mil. & dimid. per Baroniam & quod Henricus de Longo Cam-
po estejus propinquior heres & atat. 50. annor. & amplius. Escaet. 46. H. III. N. 5.

Sibilla daughter of
Sir Thomas Herin-
gande Com. Suff. az.
6 herrings a.

John de Vaux =
owned the ma-
nor of Friefston,
and certain lands
in Bostone by gift
of his mother, in
feodo talliata. ob.
1288.

Roger Pedwardyn } = { Alice. she dy'd 15 May 1330, was buried in the north
side of the chappel of the Virgin Mary in Burton Ped-
wardin, where I saw her tombstone with this inscrip-
tion 1714.

DAME ALIS. DE. PETTEWARDIN. SPT. ICH.
DEU. DE. SA. ALME EPT. MERCI.

Petronil = Sir William de Nereford

William de Roos lord of Hamlake } = Maud Heirefs.
g. 3. water-budgets a.

Matilda ob S. P.

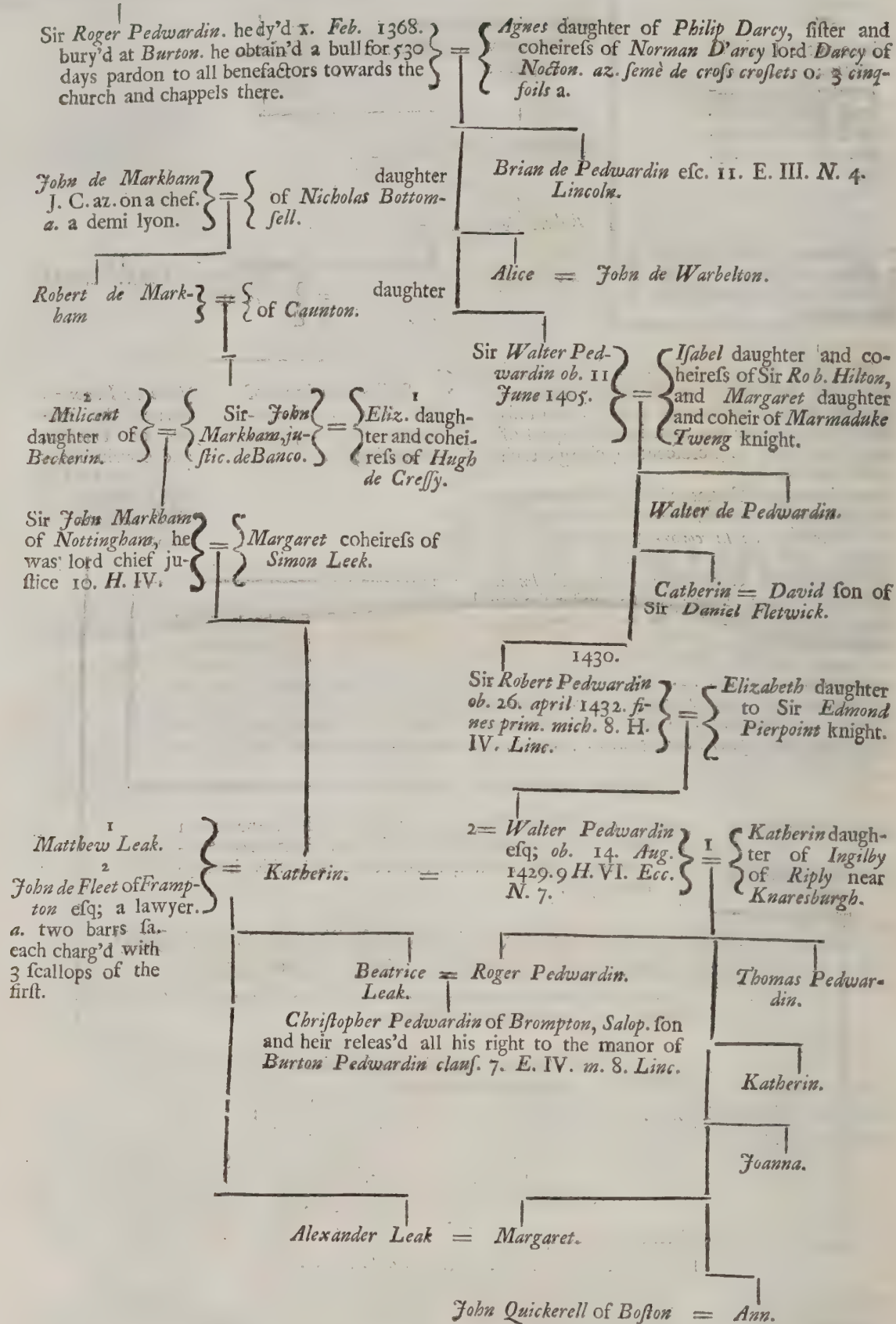
William de Ros. = { Margery one of the coheireffes of Giles
de Badlismere lord of Chibham. Their de-
scendants were barons Ros; and the Ma-
nors's earls of Rutland, marry'd an heirefs.

Thangharat sifter to } = { Walter Pedwardin alias Lloyd lived in the
castle of Brampton in Wigmoreland in the marches
of Wales call'd Waugher Thlend by reason of
his white hairs. } = { Maud, daughter of
Sir John Lyngain.

anno 1340.
Roger Pedwardin II. he built entirely new the church of Burton Ped-
wardin and St. Mary's chappel there, being on the north-side, but the
south isle together with the chappel of St. Nicholas was rebuilt at the
same time by the parishioners. } = { Alice daughter of
Henry Long-
champ.

H

Sir



The site of Roushall where the barons Ros lived is in the parish of Fish-toft.

VAINONA.

In Wainfleet church the bishop of Winchester, whose name was Patten, founder of Magdalen college Oxford, erected a marble monument for his father, where are his coats of arms in the windows. In the town he

he built a handsom chappel of brick, and endow'd it with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his and his ancestors souls. Now 'tis made a free-school house. This place still retains its antient name, for I am certain 'tis the *Vainona* mention'd by the famous author of *Ravenna*, who has happily preserv'd so many of our old *british* citys. The learned Mr. *Baxter* in his learned glossary of *British* antiquitys, with a sagacity peculiar to himself has corrected this from *Navione*. The sea has added much ground to this place since the *Roman* times, and then their city stood higher up by the churches, which is a mile off the present town. The haven was near St. *Thomas* church, now call'd *North-holm*: 'tis still very deep thereabouts, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river, whilst the waters of the east fen ran thro' it and kept it open. it was thirty foot wide a mile above the churches, as appears by the old clows there; for they had wisely contriv'd by that means to keep out the salt water and heighten the fresh, which no doubt would have preserved the haven to this day, had they not foolishly suffer'd the east fen water to be carry'd to *Boston*. 'Tis apparent the natural course of water here (as we before observ'd of other parts of the level) is eastward, the east fen is lower than the west fen. At *Nordike* bridge anciently were four arches, the edge of the peers which cut the water was westward, which shows that the water originally run eastward, and the whole level was drain'd that way, tho' now most currents run to *Boston*. The inhabitants have a constant tradition that this was a great town, but when the haven was filled up *Boston* became the seaport. likewise they say there is a road across the east fen call'd *Salters* road, which probably was the *Roman* road, and there are people now alive who knew such as had remember'd it. Doubtless this was a place where the *Romans* made their salt of the sea water, to supply all this province, and 'tis not improbable that this road led to *Banovallum*, *Lindum*, &c. many salt hills are visibl from *Wainfleet* to *Friskney*. the king is still lord of the soil of this old *Roman* city.

Three miles north, and as much from *Skegness* and the sea, is *Burgh*, BURGH a Ro. fort. a market town, whose name drew my attention. I found it to be a *Roman Castrum* to guard the sea coasts, probably against the *Saxon* rovers. 'tis a piece of very high ground, partly natural, partly rais'd by *Roman* labor, overlooking the wide extended marshes, perhaps in those times cover'd with salt water, at least in spring tides. there are two artificial *tumuli*, one very high call'd *Cockhill*. in St. *Mary's* church-yard, now demolish'd *Roman* coyns have been found. I saw a very fair and large *Antoninus Pius* in brass, cos. III. in possession of *Tho. Linny*. In the yards and gardens about the town they frequently dig up bodys. St. *Peter's* church is large and good, there appears no *Roman* ways, *vallum* or ditch to enclose the town, which is a fort of knoll or rising ground.

I was told of a *Roman* aqueduct of earth, found at *Spilsby*. In *Halton* church hard by is this inscription on a flat stone. + SIRE WATER BER GIST IEP DE SA ALME DEUS EIT MERCY. another a cross-legged knight, on his shield a lyon rampant. At *Hagnaby*, a religious house founded by *Agnes de Orreby*. Well by *Ralf de Hawvile*. near *Well* on a chalky heath are three curious *celtick* barrows contiguous and join'd one into another, composed of chalk. the chalk in *Lincolnsh.* by *Alford* answers to that in *Norff.* *Tateshall* collegiate church founded by *Ralf Cromwell*. many *tumuli* hereabouts as

at *Hagnaby* and other places, but none so remarkable a curiosity as those by the broad road upon the descent of the high contry, overlooking the vast level towards *Boston*, at *Revesby*, by the seat of *Joseph Banks* esq; there is an oval enclos'd with a broad ditch; the longest diameter, which is somewhat above 300 foot, is precisely east and west, the other a little above 100, the entrance to it is on the middle of the south side. within at each end of the length is a large *tumulus* 100 foot in diameter. they are equal in shape and similar posture, a large vacuum of 100 foot lying between. 'tis very regularly form'd. the length of the oval ditch that encloses the two *tumuli* is equal to thrice the breadth. the *tumuli* are large and high. that rising on the north side without the ditch, is of an odd figure but similar. it seems to have been a place of sepulture; perhaps two *British* kings were there buried; and the height on the north side was the place whereon they sacrificed horses or the like to the *manes* of the deceased. Or is it a place of religious worship among the old *Britons*, and the two hills may possibly be the temples of the sun and moon? I am inclin'd to think it antient because of the measure, the breadth is equal to 100 *celtic* feet as I call them, the length to 300.

BANOVAL-
LUM.
TAB. 89.

Horncastle was undoubtedly the *Banovallum* in *Ravennas*, the latter part of the word is *latin*, so that it signifies the fortification upon the river *Bane*. 'tis of a low situation, plac'd in the angle of the two brooks meeting here, the *Bane* and *Waring*, whence the modern name *Horncastle*, which signifies an angle, all this country over, as you know in your neighboring *Cowburn*, *Holbeck-burn*, *Guyburn*, &c. I will not venture to conceit it came from the antient way of painting rivers horned, from their windings and turnings, of which we may find a hint in *Burton's* comment. on *Antoninus's* itinerary pag. 56. and they that please may consult *Bochart's* phaleg II. 22. where are many proofs of the antients expressing an angle by the term *horn*. *Skinner* in his *Etymologicon* rightly affirms it comes from the *Saxon* word *byrn*, and *Ælfricus* expounds it by the word *Cor-nu*. It's probable the *Romans* were induc'd to make a station here at first from its convenient situation, easily render'd defensible by a *Vallum* drawn across the aperture from one river to the other, and thence came the *Roman* name. afterwards they built the indissoluble stone wall, whose *vestigia* are manifest the whole compass round, and in some places pretty high, as three or four yards, and four yards thick. It serves for sides of gardens, cellars, outhouses &c. as chance offers, enclosing the market-place, church and good part of the town. It's a perfect parallelogram composed of two squares. at the angles have been square towers, as they report. the gates were in the middle of three sides, and I suppose a postern into the meadows call'd the *Holmes* at the union of the two rivulets. I suspect originally the river *Bane* ran nearer to the wall in that part and behind the manor house. the garden there has been heightned and the river push'd farther off, and turn'd with a larger bow to favour the people who live in *Far-street*, and especially the tanners who are very numerous there. both rivers probably were wider and deeper than now, as the celtic name of *Bane altus* intimates, which at present is conformable to reality lower down. some don't scruple to affirm it was a seaport, that is, navigable. the *Waring* arises but a mile or two off. the field across it south of the town is call'd the *Thwong* and *Cagthorp*, and probably was its *pomeria*, from the *Saxon* word *pang*, *campus*, *ager*. here they find a great num-

number of *Roman* coyns. near the walls upon digging cellars they sometime find bodys buried. a rivlet call'd *Temsford* runs into the *Bane*. The school lands were given by private persons, and it was incorporated by queen *Elizabeth*, their seal is a castle and hunting-horn, and a horn is the brand for the town cattle upon the common. 'Tis dubious whether *Bowbridg* has its name from the arch of the bridg, or from its being the entrance into the town from *Lindum* thro' the gate call'd formerly a *Bow*. this way is the maypole-hill where probably stood an *Hermes* in *Roman* times. the boys annually keep up the festival of the *Floralia* on *May* day, making a proceffion to this hill with *may gads* (as they call them) in their hands. this is a white willow wand the bark peel'd off, ty'd round with cow-flips; a *thyrsus* of the bacchinals. at night they have a bonfire and other merriment, which is really a sacrifice or religious festival. The king formerly had this whole town in his possession, 'till it was bestow'd on the bishop of *Carlisle*. Near the conflux of the two brooks was lately a pleasant garden and a place call'd *Julian's bower* much talk'd of.

Leak signifys a watry marshy place. *Wrangle* an *ab A. S. Wear lacus*, and *hangel arundo*, *lacus arundinibus obfita?* return we to *Boston*, *Fanum Sti. Botulphi*, the saint of seafaring men. This seems to have been the last bounds northward of the *Iceni* in most antient times, therefore its old name was *Icanhoe* or *Icenorum munimentum*, as Mr. *Baxter* interprets it in his glossary. I guess the first monastery founded here was on the south of the present church, for I saw vast stone walls dug up there, and a plain leaden cross taken up, in my possession. Many were the religious houses here in superstitious times, whose lands were given to the corporation by *H. VIII.* as likewise the estate of the lord *Hussey* beheaded then at *Lincoln* for rebellion. he lived in one of the houses where is a great square tower of brick call'd now *Hussey* tower. there are many such in this country, as that now call'd *Rochford* and sometimes *Richmond* tower, which is very high. Queen *Mary* was a great benefactress to this corporation, and gave 'em lands call'd erection lands, to pay a vicar, a lecturer, and two schoolmasters. they have now a revenue of a thousand pounds *per Annum*. in the parsonage-house is a scutchon with a pastoral staff behind it thus, a fess charg'd with a fish and two annulets between three plates, each charg'd with a cross fitchè. The church I think is the largest parish church (with- TAB. XIX. out cross isles) in the world, 'tis a hundred foot wide and three hundred foot long within the walls. the roof is handsomely cieled with *Irish* oak supported by four and twenty tall and slender pillars. many remains of fine brasses in the church, none so perfect as this in the south isle. under the figures of the man and woman this inscription,

Ecce sub hoc lapide henricus flete fuffit humatus
 ut mortis rapida generosus semper vocitatus
 hic quisquis veneris ipsum precibus memoraris.
 sponsam defunctam simul aliciam sibi junctam
 anno mil C quater quadragenoque deno
 marcia quarta dies, extat ei Requies.

The tower is the highest (100 yards) and noblest in *Europe*, flattering a weary traveller with its astonishing aspect even at ten miles distance. 'tis easily seen 40 mile round this level country, and farther by sea. the lantern at top is very beautiful and the thinness of the stonework is admirabl. There was a prodigious clock bell which could be heard six or seven miles

miles round, with many old verses round it. about the year 1710 they knock'd it in pieces, without taking the inscription. Twenty yards from the foundation of this tower runs the rapid *Witham*, thro' a bridg of wood. On the south side of the churchyard was some few years ago a curious monument (as they say) of one of the builders of the church, in stone of arched work, but now entirely demolish'd. and in the market place in my memory was an old and large cross with a vault underneath, steps all around it, and at top a stone pyramid of thirty foot high, but at this time quite destroy'd. I found here an old brass seal of *William Chetwynd*, with his coat of arms, a fess lozengé between 3 mullets, which I gave to the honourable gentleman of that name. Several fryers here, black, white and grey, of which little remains. *Oliver Cromwell*, then a colonel, lay in *Boston* the night before he fought the battle of *Winceby* near *Horncastle*, Oct. 5. 1643. In north *Holland* they have a custom of pulling geese twice a year, which has not escap'd *Pliny's* notice X. 22. There is nothing left of the adjacent *Swineshead* abbey, founded by *Rob. Greisly*, but an ewe tree and a knightly tomb fix'd in the wall of the new house. Here king *John* sickned in his journey to *Sleaford* castle and *Newark* castle, where he dyed.

East of *Boston* was a chapel call'd *Hiptoft*, and in the town a church dedicated to St. *John*, but demolish'd. Here was a staple for wool and several other commoditys and a vast foreign trade. the hall was pull'd down in my time. The great hall of St. *Mary's Guild* is now the place of meeting for the corporation and sessions &c. Here was born the learned *John Fox* the martyrologist. Queen *Elizabeth* gave the corporation a court of admiralty all over the sea-coast hereabouts.

Abundance of rare sea-plants grow near this coast. many species of seawormwoods, scurvy-grass, *crithmum marinum*, *atriplex marinum*, &c. of which we may expect a good account from Dr. *Blair* of *Boston*, as also of many rare fishes caught hereabouts, *Raja*, needle-fish, star-fish, &c. and of the stickle-back oyl is made in very large quantitys, the invention of the *Ichtyophagi*, *Pliny* XV. 7. *Carum vulgare*, Caraway grows plentifully in the pastures all about *Boston*. *Sambucus foliis variegatis baccis albis*, Elder-tree with gilded leaves and white berries in *Boston Fenends*. a gilded Ivy in Mr. *Pacey's* garden. *Apium palustre Italicum*, *Selery vulgo dictum*, in all the ditches of *Holland*. *Paronychia folio rutaceo*, Rue-leav'd whitlow-grass on the north-side of walls and houses. A barberry-tree without stones in *Alderburch* parish. *Asparagus sylvestris*, wild asparagus in *Gorham* wood *Whaplode*. Many rare plants in the east fen, such as *stratiotes azoides* fresh-water fengreen. In the boggy grounds about *Taterfall*, *Trifolium palustre*, *ros solis*, *virga aurea*, *myrtus brabantica*, *pinguicula*, *asphodelus*, *adiantum aureum*. In the park *androsemum*, tutsan. in the ditches hard by *valeriana sylvestris*. in the heaths many forts of *erica*. *solanum lethale* about *Cowburn*.

Pass we from *Boston* by *Kirkton* famous for apples, denominated from its fair church built by *Alexander* that magnificent bishop of *Lincoln*, after the manner of a cathedral with a transept. It has a handsome tower standing upon four pillars in the middle of the cross, with a noble ring of five large bells. I observe this building is set upon the ruins of a former church, part whereof is visible at the west end; and in most of the churches

churches in this country the same may be discover'd, from the different manner of the architecture: the most antient having small windows arch'd semicircularly; what is additional, to be known by the pointed *Gotic* arches. This church is very neat both within and without: upon the font is this inscription

+ *Dante pro anima alani burton qui fontem istum fieri fec. a. d. mcccii.* Against the north-wall is the monument of a person in armor, and round it this inscription

+ *Dante pro anima Johannis de Meres.*

The family of the *Meres* has flourish'd much hereabouts.

Upon the edge of *Lincolnshire* in the middl of a vast fenny level *Crowland* is scituate, memorabl for its early religion and the ruins of an opulent monastery, which still makes a considerabl prospect. The abby presents a majestic view of ruins. founded a thousand years ago by *Athelbald* king of the *Mercians* in a horrid silence of bogs and thorns. made eminent for the holy retirement of his chaplain *Guthlac*, who chang'd the gayetys of the court for the severitys of an anchorite. The king endow'd it with a profuse hand, and all the land for several miles round the church belong'd to it. The foundation is laid on piles of wood drove into the ground with gravel and sand, and they have found several of them in tearing up the ruins of the eastern part of the church, for what remains now is only part of the west-end; and of that only one corner in tolerabl repair, which is their parish church at present. 'Tis not difficult at this time to distinguish part of the very first building of this church, from that which was built by *Ingulphus*. In the middle of the cross stood once a lofty tower and a remarkably fine ring of bells, of which there is a proverb in this country still remaining. One prodigiously great bell was sacred to *Guthlac*. they are said to have been the first peal of bells in the county, perhaps *England*. From the foundation of this tower to the west end, is somewhat left, but only the walls, pillars with passages, or galleries at top and stair-cases at the corners. The roof, which was of *Irish* oak finely carv'd and gilt, fell down about twenty years ago; you see pieces of it in every house. the pavement is cover'd with shrubs for brass inscriptions, and people now at pleasure dig up the monumental stones and divide the holy shipwreck for their private uses, so that instead of one, most of the houses in the town are become religious. The painted glass was broke by the soldiers in the rebellion, for they made a garrison of the place. All the eastern part of the body of the church is entirely raz'd to the foundation, and the ashes as well as tombs of an infinite number of illustrious personages, kings, abbots, lords, knights, &c. there hoping for repose, are dispers'd, to the irreparabl damage of *English* history. The great *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntingdon* was one of the saints here, he was beheaded by the *Norman* conqueror. The monastick buildings, cloysters, hall, abbots lodgings and the like, which no doubt were very fine, are absolutely demolish'd, no trace thereof left whereby their extent might be guess'd at. In the north-west corner of the church stands a strong tower with a very obtuse spire, and a pleasant ring of small bells. over the west gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. among the rest St. *Guthlac* with a whip and knife, as always painted; they were cut in a soft kind of stone, and drawn over in oyl color with gilding.

Not far east off the abby upon a hillock is the remnant of a little stone cottage call'd *Anchor-church-house*: here was a chappel over the place where St. *Guthlac* lived a hermit and where he was buried. Over-against
 TAB. VII. the west end of the abby is the famous triangular bridg, 'tis too steep to be commonly rode over. horses and carriages goe under it. 'tis form'd upon three segments of a circle meeting in one point. they say each base stands in a different county. The rivers *Nyne* and *Welland* here meet. On one side sits an image of K. *Athelbald* with a globe in his hand. St. *Guthlake's* cross between *Spalding* and *Crowland* near *Brother-house* and *Cloot-bar* stands upon the side of the bank, almost buried under earth,
 TAB. XI. 'tis a boundary of the church lands. of great antiquity.



I T E R O X O N I E N S E. II.

Sed prior hæc hominis cura est cognoscere terram. Virg.

To Mr. JOHN HARDY of Nottingham.

TIS commonly remark'd that impressions of any sort made upon youthful minds, last long; and like a cut in the bark of tender sprigs grow deeper and more apparent with advancing years.

Crescent illæ crescetis amores. Virg.

The many hours I have spent with you when I first began to cast my eyes upon the scenes of the world and consider things about me, recur to my mind with pleasure. I should be ungrateful then, to which my temper is most abhorrent, and I should deny my self a particular satisfaction, did I not acknowledg the remembrance of a friendship now mature. therefore to you I offer the earliest fruits of it, this small account of the first pleasurable journey I can reckon to my self, where I had opportunity for satisfying my growing curiosity. 'tis no wonder that your learning, your taste of antiquities, and all endearing qualities, made me fond of cultivating your acquaintance, and perhaps to you in great measure do I owe what may not be discommendable in amusements of the following kind: since our converse and our journeying sometimes together, to visit the remains of venerable antiquity in my first years, gave me the love and incitement to such pursuits. I am not concerned to make an excuse for the meanness of this present: were it not juvenile it would not be genuine. As when first with you so since it has been my method, to put into writing what little remarks I made in travelling: at length I had collected so much, that with some drawings of places and things taken at the same time, it was judg'd not unworthy of publication. my consent was grounded upon hopes that by this means I might give some account of every part of my time, and that my own pleasures might not be altogether unuseful; especially thinking 'twas no hard task to equal somewhat of this sort lately done and well receiv'd of the publick. 'tis to be wish'd this branch of learning should revive among us, which has lain dormant since the

the great *Camden*: so that either in discoursing on it or journeying, we might find some entertainment worthy of men of letters.

Passing the fenny counterescarps of *Holland* we begin our journey at *STANFORD*. *Stanford*, which stands in a mild air and pleasant country abounding with noblemens feats. Many religious houses have been at *Stanford*, and once a college founded there of which they boast much; but of all these things we expect shortly an exact and full account from the reverend Mr. *Peck*. About 1708 a brass seal was dug up in the castle at *Stanford* of *Thomas* bishop of *Elphin* in *Ireland*, in possession of *Ralf Madyson* esq; *Burghley* the earl of *Exeter*'s is worth a traveller's view. the rooms are finely painted by Seignior *Varrio*. abundance of curious pictures from *Italy*, collected by my lord's grandfather. At *St. Martin's* church are the monuments of that noble family.

Thro' a pleasant and woody country, we went to *Foderinghay* castle, *FODERING-HAY*. situate on a branch of the river *Nyne*, overlooking the adjacent country and wide-extended meadows. the castle seems to have been very strong. there was a high mount or keep, environed with a deep ditch; the space around it is guarded by a wall, double ditch and the river. 'tis mostly demolish'd and all the materials carry'd off. They pretend to show the ruins of the hall where *Mary* queen of *Scots* was beheaded. Some say king *James I.* order'd this fortress to be destroy'd out of indignation. it was the seat of *Edmund* of *Langley* duke of *York*, buried in the collegiate church here, a very neat building, founded by *Edward* duke of *York*, and here likewise interr'd. their monuments in the chancel (which was entirely demolish'd at the suppression) were restor'd by queen *Elizabeth*. the windows of the church are fill'd with very handsom painted glass, representing the images of cardinals, arch-bishops, abbots &c. such as *St. Denis* with his head in his hand, *St. Guthlac* of *Croyland*, *Richard Scrope* arch-bishop of *Canterbury* &c. these were sav'd in the late civil war, by the then minister of the parish, with a little money given to the soldiers that came to execute the harmless saints. We met with these uncouth verses upon the Wall, showing the poetry of those times,

*In festo Martyrii processus Martiniani,
Ecclesiae prima fuit hujus petra locata,
Anno Christi primum centum ac mille
Cum deca quinta H. V. tunc imminente 2da.*

On the north-side of the church are the remains of the college, and the meadow under it retains its name. the steeple has an octagonal tower at the top, somewhat like that of *Boston*; at the bases of which are the images of bears and ragged staves, cognisances I suppose of the founders; as the falcon and fetterlock often painted in the glass. They have a very antient MS book here of the affairs of the parish. There is a school in the town erected by *H. VII.* worth about 30 *l. per ann.* over the door is wrot *disce aut discede*. A stone bridg over the river was built by queen *Elizabeth* anno 1555. shown by an inscription on the wall, a monument of the spite of the soldiers, who cut out with their swords as they pass'd by, one line of it, *God save the queen*.

Oundle or *Avondale* is remarkabl for a drumming well, much talk'd of *OUNDALE*. by the superstitious vulgar. no doubt 'tis owing to the passage of the water, and air upon certain conditions thro' the subterraneous chinks. for as *Virgil* says in his fine poem call'd *Aetna*,

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Secta

Seeta est omnis humus penitusque cavata latebris &c.

and that 'tis done by intervals or pulses as it were, is but consentaneous to many of nature's operations. here are two long bridges of stone. *Louick* church on the side of a hill is very fine, founded by *John de Drayton*, anno 1125. the windows are full of coats of arms. There is a picture of the founder in armor on his knees presenting his church to God. here is his monument, of the *Veres* too, and *Staffords* earls of *Wiltshire*, and others who intermarry'd with his Family. there is a modern one of the late *Dutchess* of *Norfolk*, who was marry'd after her divorcement, to the present owner of the family seat call'd *Drayton* house, Sir *John Germanyn*, who has for the most part new built it.

BOUGHTON. From hence we went to *Boughton* the seat of the duke of *Mountagu*, magnificent for building, painting and gardens. the stables are large and flatly, well calculated for the design'd grandeur of the house, for 'tis not yet finish'd. the hall is a very noble room. on the cieling is a convocation of the gods admirably painted, as are many suites of rooms and apartments, staircases, gallerys &c. beside the great numbers of portraits and other curious pictures part of the furniture. the gardens contain fourscore and ten acres of ground, adorn'd with statues, flower-pots, urns of marble and metal, many very large basons, with variety of fountains playing, aviarys, reservoirs, fishponds, canals, admirabl greens, wildernesses, terraces, &c. the cascade is very fine, a whole river running thro' the length of the gardens, is diversify'd very agreeably to compleat its beauty.

GEDDINGTON. A mile off is *Geddington*, wherein a *trivium* stands one of the stone crosses built by king *Edward I.* in memory of his queen *Eleanor*, who dy'd at *Hareby* near *Bullinbroke* in *Lincolnshire* 1291. 'tis form'd upon a triangular model, of pretty *Gothic* architecture to suit its station. Her bowels were buried by the high altar in the lady's chapel of *Lincoln* minster, and in her journey thence to *Westminster*, where ever her herse rested, the king erected one of these magnificent crosses, as a monument of his great love. upon them are the arms of *England*, *Castile*, *Leon* and *Poitou*. These are the places, as far as I am at present inform'd, *Lincoln*, *Newark*, *Leicester*, *Geddington*, *Northampton*, *Stony Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Albans*, *Waltham*, *Cheapside* over against *Woodstreet*, *Charing-cross*. Near this place is *Boughton* having a petrifying spring, which forms it self a canal of stone as it runs, consolidating the twigs, moss and all adventitious bodys. We saw near the road a spring-head with a statue of *Moses* in the middle of the water, belonging to *Boughton* house.

ELTABONA. Thro' *Kettering* we went to *Northampton*, the most elegant town in *England*. which being wholly burnt down, is rebuilt with great regularity and beauty. There is a spacious square market-place, a fine assize house of *Corinthian* architectur. *Allhallow's* church is built after a pretty model, with a cupola and a noble portico before it of eight lofty *Ionic* columns. upon the balustrade a statue of king *Charles II.* there is an inscription of *John Bailes* aged above 126. his sight, heareing and memory intire. buried 1706. One of the old churches *St. Sepulchres* seems to have belong'd to the knights hospitalers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, of a circular form. there has been another tackt to it of later date, with a quire and steeple, as to that at *Cambridg* of the same name and figure. another such I am told is at *Guildford*, which are all of this sort that I know of in *England*. I suspect these are the most antient churches in *England*, and and probably built in the later times of the *Romans* for christian service

vice, at least in the early *Saxon* reigns. Westward are the ruins of the castle by the river side built by *Simon Silvanect* I. earl of *Northampton*, who founded here likewise *St. Andrew's* abby. his son *Simon Silvanect* II. earl of *Northampton* and *Huntington* founded *St. Mary de Près* abby here about 1150. this probably is a *Roman* town arising from one of the forts built upon this river, as that great people proceeded northward in the conquest of the island, and being mention'd by *Ravennas* between *Leicester* and *Stonystratford*, 'tis very likely the *Eltabona* there, meaning *ael supercilium* and *Avon* the river. *Roman* coyns have been found on the other side the river. there are likewise the footsteps of the fortifications round the town, thrown up with bastions in the time of the civil wars. Under those on the south-side, descending into a stone quarry which has abundance of intricate turnings, I saw a piece of oak wood as big as both ones hands lye between the *Strata* of solid stone: tho' petrify'd, the ligneous fibres when split would burn in a candle. I suppose it to have been lodg'd there in the deluge. A little way from the town about *Sprotton* are the pits where they dig up tobacco-pipe clay. Near *Billing* about three miles from *Northampton*, not far from the earl of *Twomond's* seat, was lately found a mine of copper, and coal, and marble, as they told me.

From *Northampton* over the river by a large stone bridg where is an old religious house, half a mile off in the *London* road, is another of *Q. Eleanor's* stone crosses called *Queens-cross*, with her images and arms. It stands on a hill in the open country upon eight steps in form much like that of *Waltham*, of which I have given a print. on the other side of the town about three mile distance is *Holdenby* house, which lys in noble ruins. here *K. Charles I.* was kept prisoner. A little way off is *Naseby*, where the bloody and fatal battle happen'd between his forces and those of the parliament, upon a fine plain where at present stands a windmill. the marks of several great holes appear, where the slain were buried. This town as near as may be, is the navel of *England*. Near is *Guildsborough* so nam'd from a *roman* camp of a square form, and deep ditch, call'd the *Burrows*. I was told of several more thereabouts, which I suppose those made in the time of *Ostorius* about the heads of the rivers here, which all together made a fort of fortification between the north and south parts of the kingdom, especially between the *Avon* and *Severn*. A long barrow at *Pesford* call'd *Longmans-hill*. We saw *Althorp*, a curious seat of the earl of *Sunderland's* elegantly furnish'd. there's a fine gallery adorn'd with good pictures, and a noble library.

TAB. XII.
GUILDSBOROUGH. Roman Camp.

My lord *Lemster's* seat, now earl of *Pomfret*, near *Towcester* is a stately building, and stands pleasantly, encompass'd with good plantations of wood, vists and agreeabl prospects. In the grand view to the back front beyond the garden, is a large and long canal. in the house are several curious pictures. an original of *Sir Paul Ricot*. of a pillar of *Persepolis*, one of those 60 foot high. *Perseus* loosing *Andromeda* by *Gioseppi Cari*, a copy of *Galatea* from *Raphael*. but what highly enhances the glory of this seat, is the vast number of *Roman* and *Greek* marbles, statues, busto's, bas reliefs, &c. part of the most nobl collection of the great earl of *Arundel*. My lord has it in his thoughts to build a large room or gallery to receiv this invaluable treasur; at present they are for the most part expos'd to the weather in the garden. I shall cursorily name them all with

ESTON.

with the haft of a traveller, tho' each fingl piece merits a ferious view, and a long description.

At the end of the fide terras in the garden and near the houfe ftands an entire column of marbl in two pieces, fluted, taken from among the ruins of the templ of *Apollo* at the ifle of *Delos*, where many now lye. this is fet upon a proper bafe and pedeftal made purpofely for it. the capital is unufual, but very beautiful, and feems perfectly to answer that description which *Vitruvius* gives us IV. 1. of the origin of the *Corinthian* capital from the conceit of *Callimachus* who was pleas'd with the appearance of a basket cover'd with a tile, and luckily fet upon the middle of a root of *acanthus*, or *brank urfin*, which shot up its curled leaves around it in a delicate and tender manner. upon it ftands a ftatue, the upper part naked. In the niches of that wall along the walk are feveral broken ftatues of goddeffes, naked or in fine drapery, where the mind is divided between the plefure of feeing what remains and the grief for what is loft. upon the ftairs that defcend into the garden are a great many whole and broken ftatues, pieces of baffo relievo, altars, urns, tombs, &c. fuch as the deftruction of *Troy*, represented in the *Trojan* horfe, the merriment of the *Trojans*, the flaugher of *Priamus*, *Achilles* driving his chariot with *Heftor* ty'd to it. there's another bas-relief of a battle. a figure recumbent at dinner. two figures in proceffion, but cover'd ore with mofs. four figures, two with *Phrygian* bonnets. good pieces of cornifh work, with moldings of *ovolo*'s, bead-molds, &c. a tomb, the husband and wife with the fon between. a piece of *Bacchanalians*. the end of a tomb or vafe. a mask and revelling figures. an horfman and footman engaging. moft of thefe antiquitys feem of the higheft *Greek* times. before the ftairs upon pedeftals are two *Egyptian* fphynxes mitred, and two mufes fitting. other things thereabouts are a fea-horfe in baffo. a man carrying another. a capital of a pillar made of a horfe's head with branches coming out of his mouth like them at *Perfepolis*, a dog's head on one angle, and lyons on the other. upon it are bufts and heads. over that is a portal of a monumental ftone, with a woman and two children. the tomb of fome player, with fine baffos of masks, the bufto of the deceas'd. four *Genii*. two lyons devouring horfes finely cut. over it a prieftess by the fide of a temple. eight round altars or pedeftals adorn'd with bulls heads, fefoons, &c. which ftand upon the peers of the ftairs. upon and about them are other antiquitys, fuch as the bottom part of *Scylla*. three monfters like dogs devouring three men. a receiver for an urn. *Cupid* afleep lies upon this.

On the north fide the front of the houfe. a tomb. another capital of a horfe's head, &c. over it a baffo of *Venus* riding on a fea-horfe, a *Cupid* driving. a lyon over it. two *Cupids* alto relievo. fome bufts over the windows, a young *Nero*, *Faunus*, &c.

At the fouth-end of the houfe. on the ground, an old headlefs ftatue. upon the bafement, a tomb of a boy wrought in channel work, his bufto in baffo upon it. over the windows a fmall ftatue. a woman with a child in her arms. a tomb. another capital from the temple of *Apollo* at *Delos*. a *Greek* mask.

Next let us defcend into the garden along the middle walk. in the parterres about the fountain ftand four *Greek* ftatues very entire, bigger than the life, of moft admirabl art. they are drest in matron-like robes or outer garments, in moft comely folds. yet cut fo exquisitely, that the folds

folds of the inner drapery appear, and the whole shape of the body, as if transparent: they cannot be sufficiently commended. Between them and the house on the south side is that celebrated statue of *Cicero* entire, with his *fudarium* in his right, and a scroll in his left hand: the sight of the eyes is cut hollow. I could not possibly excuse my self half a quarter of an hour's serious view of this master-piece, frequently going round it: where so much seeming simplicity of the carver, has call'd forth all the fire of that divine *genius* that could make statues hear, as this artist has made 'em speak; and left an eternal monument of contention between him and the great orator. it griev'd me to think it should stand a day longer in the open air. answering to this on the left, is another statue of more robust shape and workmanship; his left hand holds a scroll, his right is laid in a passionate manner upon his breast. if finewy muscles denote one that work'd on the anvil, it may possibly be *Demosthenes*. the two next that correspond beyond the fountain, are *Scipio Africanus* and *Asiaticus*, in an heroic dress. beyond, on each side the steps going down to the lower garden, are two *colossi*, *Fabius maximus* the cunctator, and *Archimedes* with a square in his hand. at each end of this cross-walk or terrace which terminates the middl or principal one, is built a handsom stonework with niches and pediment supported with pilasters, contriv'd on purpose to receiv other pieces. in that on the left hand or north-side is the tomb of the famous *Germanicus* adorn'd with carving of bas-relief. upon it two admirabl busts of him and *Agrippina* his wife. between these upon the tomb stands an altar-like pedestal with a small and antient statue of *Jupiter* sitting. in the pediment over the arch is a curious piece of marbl, whereon is rais'd the upper part of a man with his arms and hands extended, and the impresson likewise of a foot. this I suppose the original standard of the *greek* measure. upon the *apex* of the pediment is a fine statue of *Apollo* with the right arm naked, the other cover'd with a mantle, below the hips it ends in a *terminus*, so that it is an *Hermapolon*. in two niches here, are two large and curious trunks, as fine as the loquacious *Pasquin* or *Marforio* at *Rome*. upon the two outermost pilasters are two other beautiful trunks. at the corner of this terrace is an altar. at the other end of this cross-walk under the stone-work is a marbl chair with an inscription on the back of it, denoting that it belong'd to the high-priest of *Isis*, as said, for 'tis obliterated. 'tis remarkably easy to sit on, the sides are emboss'd with winged sphynxes. on each side of it are two sitting fragments. upon the top of this stone-work is a very large and curious *greek* statue of *Pallas*, *coloss* proportion, naked arms, a plumed helmet on her head, the *gorgonian Aegis* on her breast, the very marbl is not without its terror.

We shall now pass thro' the house. the hall is a fine lofty room. in the niches are several statues. a *greek* lady with her arms folded under the drapery, which with that of the under garment are perfectly seen thro' the robe. *Caius Marius* in a senatorial habit. *Cupid* asleep leaning on his torch. *M. Antony*, a naked figure. all these as big as the life. over the chimney-piece, a little *Hercules* tearing the lyon. seven bustos, an excellent one of *Pindar*. one said to be of *Olympias*, I fancied it *Lucretia*. By the great stairs painted in *fresco* by Sir *James Thornhill*, two bustos, one of the *grecian Venus*. in niches upon the stairs six statues as big as the life. *Diana* in a hunting habit, a tuckt-up coat, buskins of

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skins.

skins. a lady in *greek* drapery. the *Venus de Medicis*. *Paris* with a mantle, the *Phrygian* bonnet and odd stockings of the *Dacian* mode; this is a statue of great antiquity. a nymph with a long flowing garment ty'd under the breast, a fine turn of the body. a man, the right sholder naked. in the little dining room over the chimney, an antiqu marbl vase. in the green-house I saw these following, a *Flora* the upper part lost, most immitabl drapery to show the naked, like the celebrated one at *Rome*. a coloss head of *Apollo*, from the collar bone to the crown of the head three foot. the body is said to lye among many more under *Arundel* house in *London*. the trunk of *Camilla*, both arms. a young *Bacchus*.

TOWCE-
STER ROMAN. *Towcester* is a pretty town, of *Roman* antiquity, thro' it in a strait line runs the *Watling-street*. *Edward* the elder built the mount call'd *Berry-hill* when he fortify'd the town against the *Danes*. *Roman* coyns have been oft found at this place. The inhabitants here both old and young are very busy in a silken manufacture, and making of lace. this town has been ditch'd about on the west side, every where else guarded by the rivers.

BUCKING-
HAM. From hence we went thro' spacious woods to *Buckingham*. there was a castle before the conquest, but now scarce to be known. the church is well built, particularly the chancel. they show'd us a place call'd *St. Rumbald's* shrine, where his coffin was taken up. *St. John Baptist's* chappel, built as said by arch-bishop *Becket*, is now a free-school. from this place we travell'd upon a *Roman* road.

ALAUNA. Entering *Oxfordshire* we saw on our right the park call'd *Caversfield*, which antiquarys say was the place where *Allectus* flew *Carausius*. this is near *Bicester*, which I visited big with expectation of finding somewhat considerabl from a conflux of towns names that promised much. I observ'd *Laxnton* hard by, which seem'd to confirm Mr. *Baxter's* conjecture of *Alauna* hereabouts. *Chesterton*, *Aldchester* and *Wandlebury* were specious marks for enquiry. but I find they all depend upon *Aldchester*, where was the undoubted *Alauna* of *Ravennas* mention'd thus in that valuabl author. Next to *London*, *Tamese*, *Branarvis*, *Alauna*, of all which I shall give an account in this journey.

AKEMAN-
STREET. South of *Bicester* about a mile, two *Roman* roads cross one another at right angles, in the middl of a large and beautiful meadow. the *Akeman-street* running east and west, and another directly north and south. the first comes out of *Buckinghamshire*, I imagin from *Fenny Stratford* thro' *Winslow*, passes by here at *Longford* over *Bicester* river under the north side of *Gravenhall* hill. so proceeds by *Aldchester*, *Kirklington* to *Woodstock* park, and so to *Cirencester*: the other crosses it at *Aldchester*, running directly thro' the middl of the city, then thro' the southern meadow belonging to *Wandlebury* where it's visibl enough to a nice eye. the grass being poor and much abates of the verdure for its whole bredth. then entering a pasture 'tis very plain, being elevated into a ridg of a hundred foot bredth and two little ditches all along the sides. it leaves *Marton* on the east and *Fencot*, making fords over the brooks, pav'd with great broad stones its whole bredth. then proceeds the length of *Ottmore*, a spacious level marsh or meadow, two or three miles together, where its ridg is plain tho' broken by many floughs. then thro' *Beckly* by the park wall, then under *Shotover* hill, and so I suppose passes the *Thames* at *Sandford* below *Oxford*. Northward from *Alauna* it proceeds thro' the northern meadow belonging to *Chesterton* and *Bicester*, where the stones
its

its compos'd of may be seen in the little ditches they have dug upon each side. then it enters the lane and goes on the west side of *Bicester* town at some little distance, and strait forwards on the east of *Caverfield* park by *Stretton Audley*, where many *Roman* coyns have been found, and so to *Radley* by *Buckingham*, being now the great high road between the two towns, of which we may say in the poet's words,

*Scilicet hæc ævi stravit longinqua vetustas,
Heu nimis ex vero nunc ea strata jacent!*

The city call'd now *Aldchester* is a parcel of plow'd field on the south side of the *Akeman* way, a mile at least south of *Bicester*. it stands in the middle of the meadow which is very level, more especially stretching its self north and south of the city. I know not whether the ground which is the scite of the city be naturally higher, or rais'd by the ruins and rubbish thereof: but if any, this deserves to be call'd *urbs pratensis*. I can scarce believe that this meadow was so subject to inundations as now, at the time of setting the city here, and I never observ'd the like position elsewhere when there is higher ground near enough; it may be thought rather a city of pleasure than strength. a very little way off to the east is *Gravenhall* hill, a copp'd hill curiously cover'd with wood and hedgrows. beyond it is *Berry* hill, or vulgarly the *Brill*, guarded at top with one of their camps. a little brook comes from *Chesterton* a mile off and runs on the south side of the city, for between that and the *Akeman* way is it plac'd. when I came upon the spot I soon found it by the prodigious blackness and richness of the earth as they were plowing, and this shows it to have been once in a very flourishing condition and populous, for the fund of nitrous particles and animal salts lodg'd in this earth are inexhaustibl. the scite of this city is a common, belonging to the inhabitants of *Wandlebury*, and every one has a certain little portion of it to plow up. whence we may well imagine the land is racked to the last extremity, and no great care taken in the management of it, yet it bears very good crops of wheat. As I travers'd the spot at every step I saw pieces of pots and vessels of all sorts of color'd earth, red, green, and some perfectly of blue clay that came from *Aynhoe*. I pick'd up several parcels thinking to have carry'd 'em away, till I perceiv'd 'em strown very thick over the whole field, together with bits of bricks of all sorts. the husbandmen told me they frequently break their plows against foundations of hewn stone and brick, and we saw upon the spot many paving stones with a smooth face, and laid in a very good bed of gravel, till they draw 'em all up by degrees, when the plow chances to go a little deeper than ordinary. infinite numbers of coyns have been found and dispersed over the adjacent villages without any regard, and after a shower of rain now, they say, sometime they find 'em. I got two or three of *Tetricus jun.* &c. a good while ago they dug up a glass urn full of ashes, laid in a cavity cut out of a stone. I went to see the stone, us'd as a pig trough at *Wandlebury*, in which office it has serv'd ever since *Dr. Plot's* time, for I find he mentions it pag. 329. 'tis squarish, the cavity is roundish, 9 inches deep, and a foot diameter, but the urn was broke and lost. I heard likewise by enquiry that they have found brass images, *lares*, and all sorts of antiquitys, which I encourag'd 'em to preserve for the future. This city was fenc'd with a bank and ditch quite round. 'tis a square of 1000 foot each side standing upon the four cardinal points. the *vallum* and ditch are sufficiently visibl, tho' both have

have met with equal change. the *vallum* from the plow which levels it to a certain quantity every year, and the inundation of the meadow raises the ditch. these are most easily discernibl at the corners, for there they are still pretty perfect and so notoriously, that the country people tell you in those places were four towers to defend the city. This little brook that runs on the southern ditch, encompass'd the city quite round originally. the track of the way that passes the city in the middle from south to north is still very high rais'd, and another street cross'd it the contrary way in the middle, and so went eastward meeting the *Akeman* in its way to *Langford*. these were the two principal streets, and doubtless there were others. and great foundations are known to be all around in the meadows, especially northward and eastward upon both sides the *Akeman*. On the west side of the city a little distance from the ditch is an artificial hill in the very middle of the meadow which they call the *Castle hill*, and is full of *Roman* bricks, stone and foundations. I attentively consider'd this place. the circuit of it is very plain and defineabl, 'twas a square of 200 foot. I guess it originally to have been some considerabl building in the middl of an *area* or court, whether a *pretorium* or a temple, might probably be ascertain'd upon digging. the edg of the *area* is very distinct upon the meadow by the difference in the color of the grass, the one gray the other green, but the main body of the building reach'd not so far, but lyes in a great heap of rubbish much elevated and of much less extent. before it to the south has been another *area* pav'd with a bed of gravel at least, above 100 foot broad. I doubt not but a curious person that will be at the expence of digging this plot would find it well worth his while. This is the sum of what I observ'd at the place. whether the present name be *Alcester* as retaining any thing of the *Latin*, or *Aldcester* signifying the old city, I dispute not. but think it has no manner of relation to *Allectus* that slew the brave *Carausius*. the name of *Akeman way* I am fit to think a vulgar error, as commonly imagin'd from going to the *Bath*. more probably 'tis *ag maen*, the stony agger or ridg; this is confirm'd by the people calling the other road too that goes north and south by the same name *Akeman street*. there has been a religious house at *Bicester* near the church, a priory of *St. Eadburg*, founded by *Gilbert Bassett*. this town is famous for excellent malt liquor, of a delicate taste and color.

BURY-HILL.
TO. camp.

From hence we journeyed by *Aynhoe*. where is a vein of stiff clay exceeding blue. at *Souldern* is a curious barrow neatly turn'd like a bell, small and high, I believe it *celtic*. Then climbing for a long while together we ascended *Bury-hill*, a village upon the highest copped mountain in the country. 'tis vulgarly call'd the *Brill*, as *Mr. Camden* takes notice. this has a vast prospect over *Bernwood*, *Ottmore* and the whole country, bounded only by the superior *Chiltern* 7 mile off, which hence has a most notabl aspect, and ends insensibly at the eastern and western horizon, diminishing regularly all the way. at the top of the *Brill* by the church I saw parcels of the old *Roman* camp, which has been moderniz'd with additional bastions in the civil wars. Before the conquest here was a palace of *Edward* the confessor. much *roman* coyn has been found hereabout.

TAMESE.

Below here two or three mile off stands *Tamese*, now *Tame*, upon the side of a meadow. a pleasant town consisting of one long and broad street, running north-east and south-west. behind lye the smiling arable fields. 'tis almost encompass'd with rivulets. This was call'd a *burg* in the time

time of *Edward* the elder anno 921, who besieg'd the *Danes* here, and took the *burg* or castle. I saw infinite quantitys of the *cornu ammonis* a foot and half or two foot diameter laid in the roads among rubble stone to mend them. all the quarrys hereabouts abound with 'em of all dimensions. here is a fine large church in form of a cross. in it many brasses and old monuments. some I transcrib'd,

Thome de Grey filii Roberti dni. de Grey Retherfeld militis obiit anno dni. millesimo ccc. Another thus,

O certyn deth that now hast overthrowe

Richard Quatremayns squier and *Sibil* his wyf that ly her now full lowe

That with rial princes of councel was true and wise famed

To *Richard* duke of *Yorke* and after with his sone king *Edward III*
named

That founded in the chyrche of *Tame* a chantrye fix pore men and a
fraternity

In the worship of St. *Christofere* to be relieved in perpetuitye

They that of their almys for their sowles a *pater noster* and *ave* devout-
ly wul feye

Of holy fadurs is granted them pardun of days xl alway

Which *Richard* and *Sibil* out of this world passed in the yer of our lord
M. cccclx. upon their sowles jhu have mercy amen. Another thus.

Orate pro animabus Galfredi Dormer mercatoris Stapile ville Calis & Margere & Alicie uxoris ejus qui quidem Galfridus ob. 9 Mar. 1502. quorum animabus propicietur deus amen. There are the images of 25 children upon this stone.

John lord *Williams* of *Tame* baronet, baron of *Tame*. ob. 14 Oct. 1559.

Here lyeth Sir *John Clerk* of *Northweston* knight, which tuke *Lovys* of *Orleance* duk of *Longuevill* and marquiss of *Rotelin* prysoner at the journey of *Bomy* by *Tyrvain* the xvi day of *August* in the v yer of the reign of the noble and victorious king *Henry viii.* which *John* decesed the v day of *April* 1539.

There is an abbot (I suppose) in stone in the church wall of the south transept within side. near the church are the ruins of a priory built by *Alexander* bishop of *Lincoln*. At *Notely* not far off is another. a pot of *Roman* money was found at *Sherburn* in this neighbourhood last year.

Islip is memorabl for the birth of *Edward* the confessor. the font which stood in the king's chappel as still call'd, where he was baptis'd, is remov'd. but that font in *Dr. Plot* seems not of such antiquity. there are some remains of an antient palace.

Oxford requires a more elaborat description than a stranger can possibly give, and indeed so numerous are the colleges and halls that one can scarce get a tolerabl idea of them in the three days I staid here. the prospect of this place from *Shotover* hill is very inviting, nor is our expectation frustrated when in the place. the bridg over the *Cherwel* is a stately work, twice as broad as *London* bridg. *Magdalen* college, the legacy of our countryman *William* of *Wainflet*, which he endow'd with a princely hand, deservedly is thought one of the noblest foundations in *Europe*: the old oak is still left, nigh which he order'd it to be built. a vast tract of ground is enclosed with a castellated wall for gardens. on the other side the river is a park too, with long shady walks but too near the water, wherein likewise more resembling those of *Academus* by *Athens*. the chappel is large
M and

ISLIP.

OXFORD.

and magnificent. the tower is a lofty strong work, in it a fine ring of bells. the whimsical figures in the quadrangl over the buttresses amuse the vulgar, they are the licentious inventions of the mason. over-against this is the phyfic garden, whose curiositys Mr. *Bobart* shew'd us, and his own. since his death its purpose is not so well executed. here are remarkably fine greens in all the gardens at *Oxford*, especially in yew. the two peers here with flowerpots on them are thought to exceed, but the two yew men (as one waggishly call'd them) that guard the door are ridiculous. the architecture of these gates is I suppose of *Inigo Jones*. two *Sphynxes* at the entrance are properly plac'd. these are without the city walls. *University* college has a new quadrangle built by legacy of Dr. *Radcliff*. but I think uniformity in this and other structures in the university, no sufficient reason for using the old manner of building. *Queen's* college over-against it is of a good taste, improv'd to its present splendor under the auspices and in great degree at the charge of the late Dr. *Lancaster*. the library, the hall and chappel are beautiful. the old gatehouse has a pretty cieling over it of stone, they say it was the chamber of *Harry* the fifth's uncle and tutor. Behind it is *New* college. a large chappel, a good yisto to the garden in which is a pleasant mount; this was the foundation of *William* of *Wickam* bishop of *Winchester*. it stands in an angle of the old city walls. At *Allsouls* a new court is building, but in the anachronism of the *Gothic* degenerat taste. the new library is a spacious room, the legacy of colonel *Coddrington*. the chappel is very elegant, the altar entirely of marbl was made at the charge of *George Clark* esq; one of the fellows. *Christchurch*, the magnificent work of cardinal *Wolsey*. the stone cieling over the entrance to the hall is very pretty, the new quadrangl design'd by the learned Dr. *Aldrich* is beautiful. *St. John's* college has two handsom quadrangles, the portico's built by arch-bishop *Laud*. two fine statues in brass of king *Charles I.* and his queen, probably design'd by *Inigo Jones*. but 'tis impossibl for me to run thro' the whole of this splendid university, which I leave as a fitter task for some of her own learned sons. The schools is a large building. the *Bodleian* library, an immense storehouse of most valuabl books and manuscripts, the donation of arch-bishop *Laud*, the earl of *Pembroke*, *O. Cromwell*, *Selden*, *Digby*, *Bodley* and other great names. over it is a spacious gallery adorn'd with pictures of founders, benefactors and others, and with the antique marbles which were the learned part of the inexhaustibl collection of the earl of *Arundel*. these have been illustrated with the accurat comments of *Selden* and *Prideaux*. here are some of the most valuabl *Greek* monuments now in the world. Over the porch upon a handsom pedestal of black marbl stands the brass effigies of the earl of *Pembroke* their nobl and generous chancellor, given by the present earl. this was molded by *Rubens*. here is likewise a very large collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *British*, *Saxon*, *English*, and other coyns, presented by severall hands. the divinity schools finish'd by *Humphry* the good duke of *Gloucester*, has a very curious stone roof. The *Ashmolean* repository, beside some good books, papers and MSS of the founder, has a large collection of raritys in antiquity, nature and art, &c. such as original pictures of famous men, marbles of old *Egyptian* carving in figures and hieroglyphics, a fine marbl inscription in *Arabic*, which was over the door of a school of *Tangier*. an *Egyptian* mummy, being a man dress'd like *orus Apollo*. the cradl of *Henry VI.* the hat of *Bradshaw* plaited with steel

steel within, under which he sat in judgment upon K. C. I. a vast fund of precious and other stones, &c. which 'tis impossible to enumerat. here is beside a choice *apparatus* of instruments for chymistry and experimental philosophy under the direction of Mr. *Whiteside*. the printing-house is a good building with a bold portico, but next the schools disgrac'd with a wretched statue of my lord *Clarendon*. between these two last and the schools stands the *Sheldonian* theatre, the first piece of architecture of Sir *Christopher Wren*, a spacious and well-proportion'd room. 'tis worth while to go upon the top of it, to see the carpentry of the roof, and the fine prospect of the city and country thence. Before *Baliol* college they shew'd us the stone in the street which marks the place of the barbarous martyrdom of the venerable archbishop *Cranmer* and bishop *Ridley*, then upon the banks of the ditch without the walls of the city, which went along where the theater now stands. Beyond the river among meadows encompass'd with rivulets stood *Osney* abbey founded by *Robert D'oyley* 1129. upon the bridge is a tower call'd friar *Bacon's* study, from that famous and learned monk, who in dark ages had penetrated so far into the secrets of nature. *Oxford* no doubt means no more than the passag over the river *Ox*, *Ouse* or *Isis*, which are equivalents. Over another bridge of the *Isis* we went to see *Ruleigh* abbey, where some ruins and parcels still remain turn'd to a common brew-house. a disjointed stone in a partition wall preserves this monumental inscription. *Elæ de Warwik comitissæ uisera sunt hic*. this *Ela* was daughter of *Wil. Longspee* earl of *Salisbury*, and wife of *Thomas de Newburgh* the last earl of *Warwick* of that name; she dy'd on Sunday the fifth of the ides of *February*, 26 E. I. 1297. she gave lands to this abbey, and founded a chappel here, as appears by an inscription dug up 1705. her body was bury'd before the high altar at *Osney*, her heart in this place. of the castl there is a square high tower remaining by the river side, and a lofty mount or keep walled at top, with a stair-case going downward. this seems to have been a very strong place, built by *Robert de Oili* in the time of *William* the conqueror. if there was a town here in *roman* times, it seems to have been in this quarter. the *White-fryers* was a royal palace; and near a green call'd *Beaumonts*, they shew'd us the bottom of a tower upon the ground where the valiant *Rich. I. Cœur de lion* was born. without the town on all sides may be seen the remains of the fortifications rais'd in the time of the civil wars. 'tis in vain to pretend in this paper to enumerat the particular remarkables of every college which are 18 in number, and seven halls, these for beauty, grandeur, and endowment no doubt exceed any thing. their chappels, halls, librarys, quadrangles, piazzas, their gardens, walks, groves, and every thing contribute to make the first university in the world. As to the city, tho' the colleges make up two thirds of it, and are continually eating it away, in buying whole streets for enlargement; yet 'tis large, regular, and crouds it self out proportionably. the streets are spacious, handfom, clean and strait, the whole place pleasant and healthful, the inhabitants genteel and courteous. the churches are many and elegant enough, especially *Alballows*, a neat fabrick of modern achitectur with a very handfom spire. *St. Peter's* in the east is venerable for its antiquity. the east end by its fabrick appears prior to the time of the conquest.

Leaving this famous repository of learning, we saw on our left hand on the other side of the river, the last ruins of *Godstow* nunnery plac'd among the

the sweet meadows. here fair *Rosamond* the belov'd mistress of *H. II.* had a tomb remarkably fine; but before the dissolution, scarce could her ashes rest, whose beauty was thought guilty even after death.

WOOD-
STOCK.

At *Woodstock* we saw part of the old palace, and her famous labyrinth which is since destroy'd, her bathing place or well (as call'd) is left, a quadrangular receptacle of most pure water, immediately flowing from a little spring under the hill, and ore-shadow'd with trees. near it some few ruins of walls and arches. king *Ethelred* call'd a parliament here, it has been a royal seat from most antient times. *H. I.* enclos'd the park. across this valley was a remarkably fine echo that would repeat a whole hexameter, but impair'd by the removal of these buildings. a stately bridge from hence now leads along the grand approach to the present castle. one arch is above 100 foot diameter. a cascade of water falls from a great lake down some stone steps into the canal that runs under it.

The new palace is a vast and magnificent pile of building. a royal gift to the high merit of the invincible duke of *Marlborough*. the lofty hall is painted by Sir *James Thornhill*, the *Salon* by *la Guerre*. the rooms are finely enrich'd with marble chimney-pieces and furniture, but more by the incomparable paintings. many of *Rubens's* best and largest pieces; that celebrated one of himself, his wife and child, among others. *Vandyke's* king *C. I.* upon a dun horse, of great value. and the famous loves of the gods by *Titian*, a present from the king of *Sardinia*. the gallery I admir'd beyond any thing I have seen, lined with marble pilasters and whole pillars of one piece, supporting a most costly and beautiful entablature, excellent for matter and workmanship. the window frames of the same, and a basement of black marble quite round. before it is stretch'd out a most agreeable prospect of the fine woods beyond the great valley. 'tis indeed of an admirable model. this and what is of the most elegant taste in the whole house is of the dutchesses own designing. the chappel is not yet finish'd, and which I doubt not will be equal to the rest. the garden is a large plot of ground taken out of the park, and may still be said to be part of it. well contriv'd by sinking the outer-wall into a foss, to give one a view quite round and take off the odious appearance of confinement and limitation to the eye, and which quite spoils the pleasure and intention of a garden. within, it's well adorn'd with walks, greens, espaliers and vistas to divers remarkable objects that offer themselves in the circumjacent country. over the pediment of this front of the house is a curious busto in marble of the *French* king bigger than life, taken from the gate of the citadel of *Tournay*. the orangery is a pretty room. at the entrance hither from the town, her grace has erected a noble triumphal arch to the memory of the duke, and has projected a vast obelisk to be set in the principal avenue in the park, whereon is to be inscrib'd an account of his great actions and ability in counsel and in war. Near the gate is the house where our famous *Chaucer* was born. methinks there was somewhat poetical in the ground that first gave him birth, and produc'd these verses, which I ask pardon for inserting upon a subject, which his genius only could be equal to.

*Fame, like the optic artist, wont to swell
The object larger to the armed eye,
Sing on, and mighty Marlborough's actions tell:*

*Secure from flattery in words abound,
And let thy trumpet diapasons sound;
Speak but enough of him 'tis all reality.*

Thro' the park we cross'd again the *Akemanstreet*, which runs all along with a perfect ridg made of stone, dug every where near the surface. it bears between north-east and east. 'tis a foot-path still thro' the park with a stile, and a road beyond it by which it passes to *Stunsfield*, where are marks of an entrench'd work, once a *Roman* station. and in the place they found (the 25 Jan. 1712.) a most curious tessellated pavement, for bulk and beauty the most considerabl one we know of. it was a parallelogram of 35 foot long and 20-foot wide, a noble room and no doubt design'd for feasting and jollity. in one of the circular works was *Bacchus* represented in stones properly colour'd with a *Tygre*, a *Thirfus* in his hand enwrap'd with vine leaves. This admirabl curiosity deserv'd a better owner; for the landlord and tenant quarrelling about sharing the profits of showing it, the latter maliciously tore it in pieces. When the earth was first laid open upon its discovery, they found it cover'd a foot thick with burnt wheat, barley and pease. so that we may guess upon some enemy's approach it was cover'd with those matters to prevent its being injur'd, or was turn'd into a barn and burnt.

STUNS-
FIELD. 10,
town.

We cross'd a foss call'd *Grimesditch*, the *vallum* eastward. it goes by *Ditchley* wood and house which takes its name from it. Dr. *Plot* does not sufficiently distinguish this from a *Roman* road. it was doubtless some division of the antient *Britons*. the country is all a rock of rag-stone. many good seats of the nobility hereabouts. *Cornbury* lord *Clarendon's*, *Ditchley* lord *Lichfield's*, duke of *Shrewsbury's* at *Hathorp*, new built of stone very beautiful. *Juniper* grows plentifully hereabouts. at *Chadlington* is a square *Roman* camp. at *Enston* is a pretty curiosity in waterworks, cascades falling down artificial rocks overgrown with water plants, chirping of birds imitated, many pipes of water, secretly to dash the spectators, and fancys of that kind.

Chipping-norton must have been a great trading town by the number of merchants, as they are there call'd, bury'd in the church under brasses and inscriptions. others of alabaster. and the name of the place signifies it, as our *Cheapside* equivalent to mercat, to buying or cheapning. there are marks of a castle by the church, which probably was demolish'd in the time of king *Stephen*. Lord *Arundel*, beheaded in the barons wars, lived in it. a place call'd the *Vinyards* near it. *Roman* coyns are frequently found here. the church is a good building of a curious model, the south porch hexagonal, and a little roof over it supported by a stone arch. under the quire is a charnel-house full of the ruin'd rafters of mortality. a priory was here near *Chappel* on the heath. the *talbot* inn was religious: storys of subterraneous passages thence to the priory. a well lately found in the plow'd fields at *Woodstock* hill a mile south of this place, and more such like in the fields. hereabouts they call camps, barrows, meaning boroughs.

CHIPPING-
NORTON.

Hence we rode to see *Rowldrich* stones, a very noble monument, the first antiquity of this sort that I had seen, and from which I concluded these works to be temples of the antient *Britons*. I crave leave to reserve its description for another work. in the clay upon these hills they dig out *cornua ammonis*, small, but very prettily notch'd. they are nothing but clay harden'd in the shell. Further on in *Tadmerton* parish we rode thro' a large

ROWLD-
RICH. Br.
temple.

N

round

round camp on the top of a hill doubly intrench'd, able to contain a great army. *Bloxham* has a very fine church, the steeple of an odd make, but pretty enough. At *Broughton* near *Banbury* is the seat of the lord *Say* and *Seal*.

BRANAVIS.

Banbury was a *Roman* station call'd *Branavis*. that master builder the bishop of *Lincoln*, *Alexander*, built the castle anno 1125. I doubt not but upon the *Roman* fortification. he enlarg'd it and built it after the mode of those times, taking in a huge space of ground with a wall, towers and ditch. within he made another work upon one side where were the lodgings, chappel &c. a small part of the wall of this is only now left of good hewn stone, but the ditch went along the middl of the adjacent street, and houses are built by the side of it, out of its ruins, as people now alive remember. in the civil wars it received new additional works, for there are plain remains of four bastions. a brook running without them. many *Roman* coyns and antiquitys have been found here. there is an inn call'd the *Altarstone* inn, from an altar which stood in a nich under the sign, this had a ram and fire carv'd on it, as they say. part of the stone is still left. I imagin this was originally a *Roman* altar. they tell us *William* the conqueror lay at this inn. The town is a large stragling place and dirty, tho' on a rock with sufficient descent. one would think it was wall'd about in most antient times. here are three gates, tho' of later make. the tower of the church, they say, was much higher than at present. the church is of great compass. three rows of pillars, but of too slender a manner, which makes 'em all lean awry, and different ways. many additions have been made to it. a touchstone monument of the family of *Cope*. other old monuments ruin'd. the bridg is long, consisting of many arches. *Branau supercilium aquæ* seems well to answer the etymology of the *Roman* name, as Mr. *Baxter* has it. the stone of this country is mixt with sand. black gloves is a great manufacture here. *Kenric* the west *Saxon* king, anno 540, routed the *Britons* at this place.

We went over the vale of *Red-horse* and *Edghill*, which presents us with a most extensive prospect, steep to the north. on the top of it at *Warm-leighton* is a large and strong intrenchment of a circular but irregular form, said to be *Danish* by the inhabitants, but seemingly more ancient and *British*. Descending the hill for a mile, we rode thro' *Radway* and over the field between it and *Kyneton*, where the famous battle of *Edghill* was fought. we were shewn some of the graves of the slain. at *Tellisford* we cross'd the *Fossway*.

PRAESIDIUM.
Warwick.

Warwick is scituate on a rock, a fine new built town, having been almost wholly burnt down in 1694. the church and lofty tower is new built except the east end, which is old and very good work. there are a many fine brass monuments of the earls of *Warwick* and others, as the earl of *Essex* queen *Elizabeth's* unhappy favorite. many chappels and confessionaries, with other remains of antient superstition. in the chapter-house on the north side is a tomb of the lord *Brook*. the castle stands upon the river *Avon*, over which is a stone bridg with a dozen arches. across is a stone work dam where the water falls over it as a cascade, under the castl wall; which is built on a rock 40 foot above the water. It orelooks the whole town and country, being delicately scituate for pleasure and strength, fenc'd with a deep mound and strong embattail'd double walls and lofty towers. there are good apartments and lodgings next the river,

the residence of the lord *Brook*: on one side of the *area* is a very high mount. we were shewn the sword and other gigantic reliques of *Guy* the famous earl of *Warwick*. the priory on the north-east side of the town overlooks a pleasant woody vale: there are a great many curious original pictures by *Vandyke* and other good hands, of kings, queens, famous statesmen, persons of learning both at home and abroad. a mile out of town on the side of a hill is a pretty retired cell call'd *Guy-cliffe*. in an old chappel there is a statue of *Guy* eight foot high. the fence of the court is entire rock, in which are cut stables and outhouses. we saw the rough cave where they say *Guy* dy'd a hermit.

Coventry is a large old city, it was wall'd about. the gates are yet standing. COVENTRY. it's adorn'd with a fine and very large church and beautiful spire a hundred yards high: there is another good church in the same yard. the cross is a beautiful *Gothic* work 66 foot high. in niches are the statues of the *English* kings. at the south end of the town stands a tall spire by its self, part of the grey friars conventual church. the town house is worth seeing, the windows fill'd with painted glass of the images of the old earls, kings, &c. who have been benefactors to the town. Here the famous lady *Godiva* redeemed the privileges thereof almost at the expence of her modesty, the memory whereof is preserv'd by an annual cavalcade. These verses are wrote in the town house.

*Auxiliis olim stetit alma Coventria regum
Dum fortuna fuit. magnos colit hinc Edoardos
Henricosque suos, urbs non ingrata patronos:
Jamque adeo afflictis crescit spes altera rebus
Elizabetha tuis princeps mitissima sceptris.
Latior illuxit nullo pax rege Britannis.
Ergo age diva tuis sis felix civibus usque,
Exuperans patrias & avitas æmula laudes.*

*Princeps ille niger (niveis cui vertice pennis
Crista minax, victi regis casique Bohæmi
Exuviis) heros Edoardus magnus in armis,
Hic sedem posuit. sic dicta est principis aula.
Hoc authore fuit libertas civibus aucta,
Muneribusque ornata suis, res publica crevit.
Hinc depicta, vides, passim sua penna per urbem
Testatur magni monumentum & pignus amoris.*

*Labentes fatis (quid enim perdurat in ævum?)
Fortunas urbis tandem miseratus agrorum
Extendit fines, Northumbrius ille Johannes.
Cumque fuit bello dux invictissimus, armis
In mediis coluit pacis, vir providus, artes;
Exemploque suum vocat ad pia facta Robertum.*

*Non tantum meruit Leofricus Cestrius olim
Nec conjux Godiva, pii dux femina facti.
Godiva ab turpi quæ lege coacta mariti
Fertur equo, diffusa comas nudata per urbem.
Afferuitque suos, culpæ utcunque minores!
Vicit amor patriæ libertatisque cupido:*

Quam

*Quantum hodie patrem referens Leicestrius heros
 Retro sublapsam qui nostram restituit rem,
 Sustinet in pejus ruituram urbisque salutem.
 I modo quo virtus te fert, sic itur ad astra.
 Et quibus insistis felix; procede paternis
 Auspiciis, maneatque tuos hæc cura nepotes.*

Holbech, May 1712.



I T E R C I M B R I C U M. III.

*— quid virtus & quid sapientia possit,
 Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulyssæ.
 Qui domitor trojæ, multorum providus urbes
 Et mores hominum inspexit —*

Hor.

To RICHARD MYDDLETON MASSEY
 of Wisbech, M. D.

TO you of right I inscribe this journey, to which your company and my inclination to see somewhat of the world allur'd me. I had conceiv'd great notions of the old *Britons* betimes, and long'd to hear at least a language spoke soon after the deluge, and I then prided my self as much as *Cæsar* formerly in making this small inroad into their country. I willingly take this occasion of recognizing how I ought to esteem it a happiness, that you chanc'd to be seated in a place so near that of my nativity, and presented to me a subject of imitation, in all the commendable qualifications that may conduce to the felicity and ornament of life. Your deep insight into the *materia medica*, the theory and practice of physic, your great knowledge of antiquities, natural history and all polite learning, and the excellence of your hand in designing, were as so many spurs to me in my young years: when we are most apt at imitation. and that the latter exercise of the pen is of importance to all the others, is too notorious and universally allow'd by all, to need any solemn proof. Who sees not that the defects and confusion in anatomy and botany, and every part of philosophy, is owing to the want of drawing? when the innumerable labors of so many ages is either lost to posterity or imperfectly transmitted for that reason. how well does this range and distinguish ideas, and imprint them in one's own mind as well as make them known to others? 'tis not to be disputed but a person that understands it, sees much farther into things than others. the beauties of art and nature are open to him. indeed every body is pleas'd with perfection and beauty, tho' they know not why: as suppose that of a fine statue, they are hugely delighted with it, tho' they understand not that 'tis owing to the proper disposition and contrast of the limbs, to the attitude, the grace of the posture, the expression of the action, the light and shade, and a thousand other requisites as well as the particular delicacy and out-line of the parts and members. and these things are only to be learnt and gather'd from nature's

self, from copying and observing it. for she is the grand exemplar of all fine strokes in drawing. as *Aristotle* form'd his art of poetry from the great *genius* of *Homer*, and he from the force of nature.

Grantham was certainly a *Roman* town. *Burton* in his commentaries GRANTHAM on *Antoninus's* itinerary relates that a great stone trough cover'd with a stone was dug up there full of *Roman* coyns, p. 216. The street that runs on the east of the church is call'd *Castle-street*. between it and the river have been dug up foundations of a castle, as they say. I have a piece of glass with enamel upon it, ground with an engine, which is curious, and I take it for *Roman*. it was found in the *Grange* garden. here is a spacious church and fine spire much noted, 'tis 100 yards high, equall'd by another in this county, *Louth*, besides the tower of *Boston*. under the south wall of this church are two tombstones said to be of the founders. one in old *French*, the date only legible 1362. the other *hic jacent ricard de calceby & margareta ux ejus mcccxlii*. on a stone in a wall in church-lane this inscription (the *orate pro anima* seems to have been cut out by order of some zealot) *Johis Goldsmyth mercatoris de Grantham*, a coat of arms, quarterly, in the sinister upper quarter a mullet. there were many religious houses here, some reliques of them left. in one just by the mercat place is a very pretty little chappel or oratory adorn'd with imagery. the angel inn was once a commandery. here is a good free-school erected by *Richard Fox* bishop of *Winchester*, where *Sir Isaac Newton* receiv'd the first principles of literature, under the famous *William Walker* then school-master. *Belvoir*, the seat of the dukes of *Rutland*, stands on a high hill with a very fine prospect; you may see *Nottingham* castle and *Lincoln* minster, and all around you below, many towns and lordships the demesnes of this noble family. here is a perfect pattern of the true old *English* hospitality. in the fine gallery are many antient and modern family pictures and others; the original one of *K. C. I.* as he sat at his tryal. this place was the possession of *Robert de Totney* a great man who oppos'd *William* the conqueror, he built a priory near it. I imagin originally here was a *roman* camp, for coyns have been found about it. Upon the edg of *Lincolnshire* we visited the tombs of the duke of *Rutland's* family at *Bottesworth* which are worth seeing.

Nottingham we arriv'd at after crossing the *roman* road call'd *Foss*. 'tis NOTTING-
HAM. a pleasant and beautiful town. they have a great manufacture here for stockins which they weave in looms from the invention of a neighboring clergyman. Their ale is highly valu'd for softness and pleasant taste. the cellars in the town are hewn out of the rock two or three story deep to fourscore steps sometime. The castle is a goodly building on a high perpendicular rock; seems to have been model'd after some of *Inigo Jones's* draughts. many good pictures there. it commands a vast prospect. The south-side of the rock is altogether inaccessible. a winding stair-case along it to the bottom which they call *Mortimer's* hole. there are vast subterraneous grottos cut underneath. *St. Mary's* church is a fine old light-some building with a good ring of eight bells. We saw *Mr. Hurst's* gardens late *Pierpoint's*, which are very pretty; in the middl a copy of the *Dalmatian* slave in metal. One may easily guess *Nottingham* to have been an antient town of the *Britons*. as soon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in: and I doubt not that here

TAB.
XXXIX.

was a considerable collection of colonys of this fort. that which I have described in plate 39. will give us an idea of them; 'tis in the duke of *Newcastle's* park. what is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no doubt but that 'tis form'd upon theirs. this is a ledge of perpendicular rock hewn out into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. the church is like those in the rocks at *Bethlehem* and other places in the holy land. the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a steeple I suppose where a bell hung, and regular pillars. the river here winding about makes a fortification to it, for it comes to both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain before the middle. the way to it was by gates cut out of the rock and with oblique entrance for more safety. without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy their place of judicature or the like. there is regularity in it, and seems to resemble that square call'd the temple in the *Pictish* castle, plate 38, in *Scotland*. The wild *cherry-tree* grows upon this place, and many curious plants, *liverworts*, *lychnis sylvestris*. 9. *claf. ruta muraria. rosa pimpinellæ folio odorata. capillus veneris, umbilicus veneris*. between this and the castle is an hermitage of like workmanship. the butchers shambles is an old edifice built for a granary. *Clifton* near here is a good seat with pretty gardens and a noble prospect. in the church are many old brasses of the family of this name. Three miles from *Nottingham* is *Woolaton-hall*, the seat of my lord *Middleton*, which is a good piece of old building. there is a pretty summer-house panell'd and ciell'd with looking-glass, which produces a pleasant effect. underneath is a water-house with grotesque work of shells, &c. a little beyond in the road upon the brow of the hill is a high rugged piece of rock called *Hemlock-stone* seen at a good distance. probably 'tis the remains of a quarry dug from around it. Beyond this we enter'd *Darbyshire*. There are some few ruins of *Dale* abbey seated in a valley, and the east-end of the choir overgrown with ivy, the mullions of the windows are knock'd out (I suppose for sake of the iron) it is overlook'd by a near and high hill cover'd with oaks. In the ascent, out of the rock is cut a cell or little oratory call'd the hermitage. on one side the door and windows, at the east end a square altar and a step up to it of the same quarry, little niches cut in the wall, and a bench to sit on all round.

T A B.
XIV.

DARBY.

Darby has five churches, the tower of one is very fine. the new erected silk manufacture is a remarkable curiosity. the house is of a vast bulk five or six stories high. the whole furniture is one machine turn'd by a single water-wheel which communicates its power thro' the whole, and actuates no less than 97-746 several wheels or motions, and still employs three or four hundred hands to over-look and act in concert with it. Mr. *Loom* the owner brought the design of it from *Italy*. The waters that run here, whether from the lead mines or coal, are apt to cause the *bronchocele* in the fair sex.

BURTON.

Beyond *Darby* along the *Ricning* way is *Burton* upon the *Trent*, where is a bridge of 37 arches. here was an old abbey, they are pulling down the ruins to build a new church.

DERVENTIO.

TAB.
LXXXVI.

A mile below *Darby*, upon the river *Derwent*, stood the old roman city *Derventio*, now call'd *little Chester*. I trac'd the track of the wall quite round, and in some places saw under ground the foundation of it in the pastures, and some vaults along the side of it. they dig it up daily to

to mend the ways with. Mr. Lord's cellar is built on one side of the wall three yards thick. 'tis of a square form, standing between the *roman* way call'd the *Ricning* street and the river. within the walls, are foundations of houses in all the pastures, and in the fields round the castle (as they call it) you may see the tracks of the streets laid with gravel. in a dry summer the grass over them is very bare. divers wells are found, some still remaining, square, curb'd with good stone. brass, silver and gold *roman* coyns have been found in great abundance, earthen pipes, aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquitys. towards the river they have dug up human bones, brass rings, and the like. there was a bridg over the river, for it was too deep and rapid for a ford. they can feel the foundations of it with a staff. In Mr. Hodgkin's cellar a stag's head with horns was dug up, probably a temple thereabouts. a square well in his garden three foot and a half one way, and four another.

A little further northward upon the *Ricning* street, which seems to take its name from the *Saxon* *rige*, *dorsum*, is *Horreston* castle, whose ruins on a hoary rock are nearly obliterated, and out of it they cut great quantities of rubstones to whet scyths withal. We are now got into the very *Peak* of *Darbyshire*, the *British Alps*, where the odd prospects afford some entertainment to a traveller, and relieve the fatigue of so tedious a road. Now you pass over barren moors in perpetual danger of slipping into coalpits and leadmines, or ride for miles together on the edge of a steep hill on solid slippery rock or loose stones, with a valley underneath where you can scarce discover the bottom with your eye, which brought into my mind that beautiful verse in *Virgil*,

Saxa per & scopulos & depressas convalles.

Instead of trees and hedges they fence in their poor meadow or arable with walls of loose stones pickt up from beneath their feet. the extended sides of the mountains are generally powder'd over as it were with rocks, streams of water dribbling down every where, and now bolder cataracts diversify the romantic scene.

At the smelting mills they melt down the lead-ore and run it into a mold, whence it becomes pigs as they call it. the bellows continually are kept in motion by running water. we were complimented to be let down 200 yards deep into the mines, if we pleas'd. We came to a monstrous parcel of gigantick rocks, seeming'y pil'd one a top of another as in the wars of the gods, call'd the *Torr*; there were a few inhabitants at bottom in little cottages who durst trust themselves under so ruinous a shelter. 'twas fitly represented by those verses of the poet,

Stabat acuta flix, præcis undique saxis,

Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu.

Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum! Virg. viii. *Æn.*

I took the pains to clamber on hands and knees almost to the top, and enter'd another hermit's cell, who had a mind if possibl to get quite out of the world; 'tis hewn in the rock, with a most dreary prospect before it. on one end is a crucifix and a little niche, where I suppose the mistaken zeal of the starv'd anchorite plac'd his faint, or such trinket. Over-against it about half a mile off is another such cliff, but by the care of a gentleman that lives underneath (Mr. *Ashe*) it's reduc'd into a more agreeable form. there is an easy ascent up to it by steps hewn out of the rock, and

abundance of alcoves, grotts, summer-houses, cellars, pinacles, dials, balustrades, urns, &c. all of the same materials. earth is carry'd to the top, and fine grassy walks with greens planted along 'em, upon this hanging terras. whence you have a free view over many a craggy mountain. I was highly pleas'd with so elegant a composition, where art and industry had so well plaid its part against rugged nature.

CHATS-
WORTH.

We went thro' *Wirksworth*, and over the rapid *Derwent*, whilst on a sudden (like the advantageous change of a scene) we were surpriz'd at the sight of *Chatworth*, the famous seat of the duke of *Devonshire*, deservedly reckon'd one of the wonders of the *Peak*, as remarkable for its situation in so wild a place as its curious fabric and ornaments. The river here for a while puts on a smooth aspect, and glides gently by, as unwilling to leave so glorious a place. between it and the house is a fine venerable walk of trees, retaining the name of that great philosopher *Hobbes*, who study'd frequently under its shade. A noble piece of ironwork gates and balusters expose the front of the house and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of *Attic* work, curiously adorn'd with trophies of war and utensils of all the sciences cut in *basso relievo*. This face of the building is *Ionian*, the whole being a square of a single order, but every side of a different model. a court in the middle with a piazza of *Doric* columns of one stone each, overlaid with prodigious architraves. the stone is of an excellent sort veined like marble, hewn out of the neighboring quarries and tumbled down the adjacent hill. it's introduc'd into the work in very large sizes finely jointed. In the anti-room to the hall are flat stones of 14 foot square laid upon the heads of four pillars, and so thro' out. in the hall stairs the landing or resting steps of the same dimension. the doors, chimneys, window-cases, stairs, &c. of marble; the sashes very large, gilt, the squares two foot broad. the ceilings and walls of all the apartments charg'd with rare painting of *Varrio* and other famous hands. the bath-room all of marble curiously wrought. the chappel is a most ravishing place. the altar end and floor marble, the seats and gallery cedar, the rest of the wall and ceiling painted. The gardens abound with green-houses, summer-houses, walks, wildernesses, orangerys, with all the furniture of statues, urns, greens, &c. with canals, basins and waterworks of various forms and contrivance, sea horses, drakes, dolphins, and other fountains that throw up the water. an artificial willow tree of copper spouts and drops water from every leaf. a wonderful cascade, where from a neat house of stone like a temple, out of the mouths of beasts, pipes, urns, &c. a whole river descends the slope of a hill a quarter of a mile in length over steps, with a terrible noise and broken appearance, till it's lost under ground. Beyond the garden upon the hills is a park, and that overlook'd by a very high and rocky mountain. here are some statues and other antiquities.

BUXTON.

Hence we went by *Bakewell*, and left *Haddonhouse* belonging to the duke of *Rutland* on our left hand, in a pleasant and fruitful vally. we travel'd ten miles over a perfect desert to *Buxton*, encompass'd with waste and boggy mountains and naked cliffs. the tops of the hills hereabouts are quagmires or springs, furnishing numerous rivers running hence all manner of ways. Nature seems to have thrown these precipitous heights into the middle of the island on purpose for her limbeck, to distil the liquid sources of springs by some unknown power. the valleys are the firmest ground,
made

made of the gretty washings of the mountains. we were every moment diverted with the appearance of curious plants, but no tree to be seen. At *Buxton* are the admirabl warm springs which invite numbers of strangers yearly, especially from the northern countrys. The duke of *Devonshire* has built a large and convenient house for their reception. the bath room is arch'd over head and the whole made handsom, convenient and delightful. This collection of tepid waters, exceeding clear, will receive 20 people at a time to walk and swim in. the temper thereof equal to new milk, or that of ones own blood, procures a moderate perspiration. its effect is remarkabl for giving that gentl relaxation of the solids, which takes off the wearyness and fatigue of a journey, and refreshes immediately. 'tis useful physically in many cases, and may be indulg'd more than the hot baths of *Somersetshire*, which frequently do harm for that reason, thro' an imprudent use. Such a one as this was imitated by the sumptuous bagnios of the *Roman* emperors. Sir *Tho. Delves* who receiv'd a cure here gave the pump and a pretty stone alcove over the drinking spring in the yard. the water may be rais'd to what height you please. Philosophers have long fought for a solution of the cause of these hot springs. the chymists know many mixtures will produce a flame and effervescence, particularly steel filings and sulphur, when water is poured thereon: But that these could continue the same course and quantity of water, and this regular heat thro' all ages and seasons, is worthy of admiration. Indulgent nature indeed has made some amends to the inhabitants of this barren region by this inestimabl gift. we found in one of the rooms these verses, wrote upon the wall by a physician that formerly frequented the place,

*Corpore debilior Grani se proluit undis,
Quærit aquas Aponi, quem febris atra necat.
Ut penitus renem purget cur Psaulia tanti,
Vel quæ Lucinæ gaudia, Calderiæ?
Sola mihi Buxtona placet, Buxtona Britannis
Undæ Grani, Aponus, Psaulia, Calderiæ.*

About half a mile off is that stupendous cavern call'd *Pool's hole* under a great mountain. the entrance at the foot thereof is very low and narrow, so that you must stoop to get in, but immediately it dilates into a wide and lofty concavity, which reaches above a quarter of a mile endwise and farther, as they tell us. some old women with lighted candles are guides in this *cimmerian* obscurity. water drops from the roof every where, and incrusts all the stones with long chrystals and fluors. whence a thousand imaginary figures are shown you, by the name of lions, fonts, lanterns, organs, flitch of bacon &c. at length you come to the queen of *Scot's* pillar, as a *terminus* of most people's curiosity. a stream of water runs along the middle, among the fallen rocks with a hideous noise, re-echo'd from all sides of the horrid concave. on the left hand is a sort of chamber, where they say *Pool* a famous robber liv'd. We may very well apply these verses to the place,

*At specus & Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, & umbrosæ penitus patuere cavernæ:
Non secus ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas referet sedes & regna recludat*

P

Pal-

*Pallida, diis invisa, superque immane barathrum
Cernatur* — Virg. Æn. viii.

Within appears old *Pool's* tremendous cave
With glimmering lights redoubled horror shown,
Yawning, as earth by strong convulsions torn
Opens the caverns of the *Stygian* king
Dire, hateful to the gods, and the black pit
Discloses wide—

We entered the pleasanter country of *Cheshire* at *Lyme*, the seat of Mr. *Leigh*. here are curious gardens, lakes, cascades, fountains, summerhouses. this is a fine level, woody and rich county, abounding with lakes of water call'd *meres*. the towns stand but thin, and it being mostly enclosure, there are pav'd causeways for horses along the clay roads. many antient seats and parks, but most ruinous and decay'd. We were entertain'd by the worthy Sir *Francis Leycester* at his seat, *Nether Tabley* by *Knutsford*, upon the *Roman* way from *Mancunium* to *Deva*. this house stands in the midst of a mere. here is a good library compleated by the curious possessor, with a vast addition to his ancestors store, of all the *English* history especially. in cleansing this mote some time since they found an old *British* ax, or some such thing, made of large flint, neatly ground into an edge, with a hole in the middle to fasten into a handle. it would serve for a battle ax. *Rotherston* church stands upon a hill, and commands a lovely prospect across a mere, a mile and half in length and a mile over, where amongst great variety of fish are smelts found, properly inhabitants of the sea. there is a floating island form'd from turf, sustain'd by implication of the roots of *alnus nigra baccifera* growing on it, which the wind wafts over from one side to the other. On the south side of the steeple is this inscription:

*Orate pro anima domini willmi hardwicke vicarii istius ecclesiae
& pro animabus omnium parochianorum qui hoc sculpsit.*

Out of the church-yard you see to the *Yorkshire* hills beyond *Manchester*. By the church porch was lately dug up three large stone coffins. In the church are abundance of coats of arms. Among other curious plants grow hereabouts *calamus aromaticus* and *ros solis*. The *roman* road from *Manchester* to *Chester* passes the *Mersey* river at *Stretford*, thro' *Altringham* to the north of *Rotherston* mere, then by *Chappel* in the street, by *Winingham* to *Northwich*, then by *Sandy way*, the chamber or *Edesbury*, it passes the river at *Stanford*, so call'd from the stony ford, to *Chester*.

CONDATE.

We were at *Northwich*, which I take to be *Condate*, as all distances persuade me. 'tis still among others hereabouts famous for brine-springs. whence they make great quantitys of finest salt, by boiling the water in large iron pans of small depth. as fast as the salt chrySTALLIZES, they rake it out and dry it in conic wickar baskets. the duty paid by it amounts to a great sum of money. About 30 year ago on the south side of the town they discover'd immense mines of rock salt, which they continually dig up, and send in great lumps to the maritim parts, where it's dissolv'd and made into eating salt. We were let down by a bucket 150 foot deep to the bottom of the salt quarry, a most pleasant subterraneous prospect. it looks like a large cathedral supported by rows of pillars and roof of chrystal, all of the same rock, transparent and glittering from the numerous candles of the workmen, labouring

with their steel pickaxes in digging it away. this rockwork of salt extends to several acres of ground. There is a very good church in the town, the end of the quire is semicircular. the roof of the church is very fine. whereon are carv'd several of the wicker basbets before mention'd; whence they report it was built out of the profits of the salt works. at *Lawton yates* they bore for the salt spring to 60 yards deep. lower down at *Haf-sal* 'tis 47. at *Wheeloc* 18; about *Middelwich* 'tis less, at *Nortwich* it arises to open day. which seems to intimate that the salt spring runs between layers of the earth in an horizontal line. upon boring it rises with great impetuosity, so that the workmen have scarce time to get out of the wells. This is all along the side of a brook that comes from a remarkable hill call'd *Mawcop*, upon the edge of *Staffordshire*, so that the ground rises above the true level in the mention'd proportion.

Manchester in *Lancashire* is the *Mancunium* of the *Romans*, the largest, most rich, populous and busy village in *England*. There are about 2400 families. The site of the *Roman Castrum* between Sir *John Bland's* and *Manchester*, is now call'd *Knock castle*. They have a fabulous report of *Turquin* a giant living there, kill'd by Sir *Lancelot de Lake*, a knight of king *Arthur's*. in it was found a *Saxon* ring, mention'd in *Hickes's thesaurus*, now in possession of Sir *Hans Sloan*. a *Roman* altar dug up here describ'd by Dr. *Lister*, *philos. transf. n. 155. p. 457.* and a large gold *Roman* ring. the *Castlefield*, as sometime call'd, is about as big as *Lincoln's-Inn* square, the foundation of the wall and ditch remaining. some call it *Man-castle*. its name comes from the *British maen lapis*, meaning its rocky soil. The old church, tho' very large, having three rows of neat pillars, was not capable of containing the people at divine service. whence they rais'd by voluntary subscriptions a new edifice after the *London* models, finish'd last year. the quire is alcove fashion, and the pillars painted of *lapis lazuli* color. there is a fine new street built to the north. Their trade which is incredibly large, consists much in fustians, girthwebb, tickings, tapes, &c. which is dispers'd all over the kingdom and to foreign parts. they have looms that work 24 laces at a time, which was stole from the *Dutch*. The college has a good library for public use, endow'd with 116 *l. per ann.* to buy more books, and a salary for the librarian. There is a free-school maintain'd by a mill upon the river which raises 300 *l. per ann.* on the same river for the space of three miles upwards, there are no less than 60 water mills. The town stands chiefly on a rock, and across the river is another large town call'd *Salthorp*. Dr. *Tarburgh*, son to him late of *Newark*, shew'd me a great collection of old *Greek, Persian, Tartarian* and *Punic* coyns brought from *Asia*. About a mile off at the seat of Sir *John Bland* is a *roman* altar, lately dug up thereabouts. in the mosses, as they call them in this country, they often find reliques of antiquity, such as arrow-heads, celts, pickaxes, kettles &c. of brass. many are in the repository of the library. likewise subterraneous firr-trees, as in most other countrys in the like sort of ground. *French* wheat grows commonly hereabouts, much used among the poor people, of very different species from ours. they have likewise wheat with long beards like barley, and barley with four rows of grain on an ear. and great plenty of potatoes.

We pass'd thro' *Delamere* forest upon the *Roman* road in our way to *Chester*. they say here was formerly an old city, now call'd the *Chamber* on the forest. I suppose some fort or camp to secure the road. From
hence

DEVA.

hence you have a fine prospect to the *Welsh* mountains, such a noble scene of nature as I never beheld before. *Beeston* castle is on our left, built upon a rocky precipice. *Chester* is a fine old city, and colony of the *Romans*, the residence sometime of the *legio vicesima victrix*, a *hypocaust* was lately found lin'd with bricks made by that legion. I need not repeat what other authors say of the antiquitys at this place. The rows or piazzas are singular, through the whole town giving shelter to foot peopl. I fancy'd it a remain of the *Roman* porticos. four churches beside the cathedral, which is a pile venerabl indeed for age and almost ruin. There are shadows of many pictures on the walls, *madonnas*, saints, bishops, &c. but defac'd. At the west-end are some images of the earls *Palatine* of *Chester* in niches, the adjoining abby is quite ruin'd. The walls round the city are kept in very good repair at the charge of the corporation, and serve for a pleasant airy walk. The *Exchange* is a neat building supported by columns thirteen foot high of one stone each. over it is the city-hall, a well-contriv'd court of judicature. The castle was formerly the palace and where the earls assembled their parliaments, and enacted laws independent of the kings of *England*, and determin'd all judicial tryals themselves. abundance of *roman* and *british* antiquitys are found hereabouts. At *Stretton* *roman* coyns, and a camp kettle of copper dug up at *Bodington*. near it divers other antiquitys. The old *Watling-street* way from *Dover* came originally hither thro' *Stretton* and *Aldford*. tho' I suppose in after times of the *Romans* they turn'd it off more fouthward into *Wales*, for sake of the many towns seated on the *Severn*.

WALES.

Next we entred *Wales*, and came to *Wrexham* in *Flintshire*. Here is a good church and the finest tower steepl I ever saw, except *Boston*. 'tis adorn'd with abundance of images. There is a new town-house built like that at *Chester*. The common people speak the *Welsh*. The gentry are well-bred, hospitabl, generous and open-hearted. the females are generally handsom. I took a great deal of pleasure in hearing the natives talk in their own language, and remark'd a great many words among them still retain'd in our country of *Lincolnshire Holland*. 'tis probabl enough that our fens and morasses might be a long security to us against the *Saxons* as it had been to them against the *Romans*. I shall give instances of a few words. when we put oatmeal into water-gruel or milk we call it *litbing* the pot. the same is signify'd by the *welsh* word *llith*. *Davis* thinks the *english slide* comes from the *british* *llithro*, *labi*, we call it *slither*. a *bull-beggar* or *boggleboe* is manifestly the *british* *bwbach* with all its synonimes. a top we call a whirligig, purely *british*. we say a whisking fellow, dexterous, ready. *british* *gwisgi*. to whine, *british* *gwynio*. very many such like occur in Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicum*, which he would fain persuade us the *Welsh* learnt from the *Saxons*, but without reason. we pass'd by the valley upon the river *Dee*, where was the famous *British* monastery in early times, whereof *Pelagius* was abbot, whose *british* name was *Morgan*, but no remains discernibl. what some talk concerning it, probably the *vestiges* of the *roman* city. for many foundations, coyns, and antiquitys have been dug up. and not long since two gates of the city were left. We enter'd *Shropshire* passing by *Elsmere* and *Wem* to *Newport*, where is a nobl foundation for a school well endow'd by *William Adams* esq; to the value of 7000*l*. over the door is this distich *In Fundatorem*,

BONIUM.

Scripisti

*Scriptisti heredem patriam tibi quæ dedit ortum,
Scriberis ergo tuæ, jure, pater patriæ.*

he gave 550*l.* towards building the town-house.

Presently entring *Staffordshire*, we came into the *Watling-street*, laid very broad and deep with gravel not yet worn out, where it goes over commons and mores. It is rais'd a good height above the soil, and so strait that upon an eminence you may see it ten or twenty miles before you, and as much behind, over many hill-tops answering one the other as a visto of trees. here and there between one *Roman* town and another you meet with the remains of an old fort or guard-place. We lodg'd at an inn call'd *Ivesey bank* on the borders between *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*. About a mile off in a large wood stands *Boscobel* house where the *Pendril* liv'd, who preserv'd king *Charles II.* after *Worcester* fight, and famous for the *Royal Oak*. The granddaughter of that *William Pendril* still lives in the house. The floor of the garret (which is a *popish* chappel) being matted, prevents any suspicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the stair-case, where the king was hid. his bed was artfully plac'd behind some wainscot that shup up very close. abow shoot from the house, just by a horse-track passing thro' the wood, stood the *royal oak* into which the king and his companion colonel *Carlos* climb'd by means of the henroost ladder: when they judg'd it no longer safe to stay in the house; the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happen'd (as they related it to us) that whilst these two were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horse sent to search the house came whistling and talking along this road: when they were just under the tree, an owl flew out of a neighboring tree and hover'd along the ground as if her wings were broke, which the soldiers merrily pursu'd without any circumspection. The tree is now enclos'd within a brick-wall, the inside whereof is cover'd with lawrel, of which we may say, as *Ovid* did of that before the *augustan* palace, *mediamque tuebere quercum*. The oak is in the middl almost cut away by travellers whose curiosity leads 'em to see it. close by the side grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns. The king after the restoration reviewing the place, carryed some of the acorns and set 'em in *St. James's* park or garden, and us'd to water them himself. he gave this *Pendril* an estate of about 200*l. per annum*, which still remains among 'em. Over the door of the enclosure I took this inscription cut in marbl.

*Felicissimam arborem quam in asylum
potentissimi regis Caroli II. Deus O. M.
per quem reges regnant hic crescere
voluit, tam in perpetuam rei tantæ memo-
riam, quam specimen firmæ in reges
fidei, muro cinctam posteris commendant
Basilus & Jana Fitzherbert.*

Quercus amica Jovi.

Entring *Staffordshire* we went along the *Watling-street* by *Stretton* and *Water-eaton*; where a brook crosses the road was the *Pennocrucium* of PENNOCRUCIUM. the *Romans* as mention'd in the itinerary of *Antoninus*. a little way off is *Penkridge*, which no doubt retains somewhat of the antient name.

Lichfield is a city neat enough, the cathedral is a very handsom pile LICHFIELD. with numerous statues in niches at the front, which appears very majestic half a mile off: there being two high spires and another higher in the

Q

middl

middl of the cross. The rebels entirely ruin'd all the ornament of the inside, with the brass inscriptions, tombs &c. and were going to pull down the whole fabric for sale. It is built in the middl of a bog for security, and held out some fierce attacks for king *Charles I.* this was made a metropolitical see by the potent king *Offa.* *St. Ceadda* liv'd an eremitical life here by the spring near *Stow* church. This town arose from the ruin of ETOCETUM. the Roman *Etocetum* a mile off where the *Rickning* and *Watling-streets* cross, now call'd *Chesterfield* wall, from some reliques of its fortifications. it stands high. the *Rickning-street* is very visibl southward, passing within a mile of *Fotherby*, and so to a park in *Sutton Colfield, Warwickshire*, thence to *Bromicham. Castle-hill*, two miles hence above *Stone-hall*, is a camp, the port eastward. A mile and half from *Wall* is *West-wall* a camp. and *Knaves-castle*, near the *Watling-street*, probably a guard upon the road; 'tis a circle of twenty yards diameter, with a square in the middl, three or four yards broad with a breast-work about it, the whole is enclos'd with three ditches, it stands in a large common. this *Ricning* is all along call'd by Dr. *Plot Icknildway*, but injuriously, and tends only to the confusion of things, I suppose to favor his *Iceni* in this country, which notion is but chimerical. We pass'd thro' *Tamworth* pleasantly situated in a plain water'd by the river *Tame*, which divides it into two countys. It was the residence of the *Mercian* kings, and has been secur'd by a *vallum* and ditch quite round. here dy'd the nobl lady *Elfreda* daughter of king *Alfred*, queen of the *Mercian* kingdom, anno 919. This town by *William* the conqueror was given to the *Marmyons* who built the castle here, hereditary champions to the kings of *England*, from whom that office descended to the *Dymokes* of *Lincolnshire*. We went thro' *Bosworth* over the field where *H. VII.* won the kingdom by a bold and well-tim'd battl. *Boston. Dec. 1713.*



I T E R S A B R I N I U M. IV.

*O mitte mirari beatæ
Fumum, & opes, strepitumque Romæ.*

Hor.

To T A N C R E D R O B I N S O N, M. D. &c.

TO you, Sir, that have visited the boasted remains of *Italy*, and other transmarin parts: it would seem presumptuous to offer the trifle of the following letter, were I not sufficiently appriz'd of your great humanity and candor, which prompts you to encourage even the blossoms of commendabl studys. You that have made an intimate search, and happily obtain'd a thorough insight into nature, consider that she proceeds regularly by successive gradations from little things to greater. The acquisition of any part of science is owing to a conversation with its elements and first principles, whose very simplicity renders them not disagreeabl.

These

These pages were memorandums I took in a summer's journey with our friend Mr. *Roger Gale*. this being my first expedition since I came to live at *London*, I design as early as possibl to commemorate the felicity I enjoy'd thereby of your acquaintance, and the opportunity of observing the nobl character you sustain, of possessing all the wisdom that antient or modern learning can give us without vanity, and that the phyician, the scholar and the gentleman meet in you.

I observe in *Barkshire* a river call'd *Ock* running in the northside of this BIBROCI. county by *Abingdon* into the *Thames*, which in the *celtic* language signifies sharp or swift, or perhaps water in general. this is in *Oke* hundred. In the south-side of the county is the town of *Okeingham*, these seem plainly remnants of the old name of the inhabitants of this country *Bibroci*, not yet observ'd. near *Reading* is *Laurence Waltham* which has been *Roman*, there's a field call'd *Castle-field*, and vast numbers of coyns found. by it is *Sunning*, once an episcopal see. from *London* to *Maidenhead* 'tis a gravelly soil, then a marly chalk begins.

Reading is a large and populous town upon the fall of the *Kennet* into READING. the *Thames*. in the angle of which it stands upon a rising ground, overlooking the meadows, which have a fine appearance all along the rivers. there are three churches built of flint and square stone in the *quincunx* fashion, with tall towers of the same. arch-bishop *Laud* was born here. The abby stood in a charming scituation. large ruins of it still visibl, built of flint, the walls about 8 foot thick at present, tho' the stone that fac'd them be pillag'd away. the remainder is so hard cemented that 'tis not worth while to separate them. many remnants of arched vaults a good height above ground, whereon stood, as I suppose, the hall, lodgings, &c. there is one large room about 16 yards broad, and 28 long, semicircular towards the east end, with 5 narrow windows, 3 doors towards the west, and 3 windows over them, it was arched over and seems to have supported a chappel, in which we fancy king *Henry I.* was buried with his queen. he founded this abby upon an old one, that had been formerly erected by a *Saxon* lady. there are the remains of bastions, part of the fortifications when garrison'd by the parliament army in the civil wars. the abby gatehouse is yet pretty intire. here was a famous old castle, but long since demolish'd, perhaps originally *Roman*. near the trench the *Danes* made between the river *Kennet* and the *Thames*, is *Catsgrove* hill a mile off *Reding*, in digging there they find first a red gravel, clay, chalk, flints, and then a bed of huge petryfy'd oysters five yards thick, 20 foot below the surface, these shells are full of sea sand. Dr. *Plot* in *Oxfordsh.* p. 119. who supposes these appearances only the sports of nature, solves this matter after a way that will induce one to think his cause reduc'd to extremity. On the right hand just beyond *Theal* is *Inglefield*, where king *Ethelwolf* routed the *Danes*.

T A B.
XXVI.

A little west of *Newberry* is a village call'd *Speen*, which has given an- AD SPINAM. tiquarians a reasonabl hint of looking for the town in *Antoninus* call'd TAB. LX. *ad Spinam* hereabouts. and doubtless it was where now stands the north part of the town of *Newberry* still call'd *Spinham*. at this place the great *Icening-street* road, coming from the *Thames* at *Goring*, and another *Roman* road running hence thro' *Speen* to *Hungerford* and so to *Marlborough*, crosses the *Kennet* river. *Newberry* has deriv'd its self and name from the ruins of the old one, and the grounds thereabouts are call'd *Spinham* lands.

Dunington castle was once in the possession of *Geffrey Chaucer*. a remarkable large oak, venerable thro' many ages, because it bore his name, was fell'd in the civil wars. The *Kennet*, still call'd by the country people *Cunnet*, near *Hungerford*, parts the soil, that on the north side being a red clay gravel, that on the south a chalk. I have often wish'd that a map of soils was accurately made, promising to my self that such a curiosity would furnish us with some new notions of geography, and of the theory of the earth, which has only hitherto been made from hypotheses. this brings into my mind a remarkable passage in *Sir Robert Atkin's Gloucestershire*: "Lay a line (says he) from the mouth of the *Severn* to *Newcastle*, and so quite round the terrestrial globe, and coal is to be found every where near that line, and scarce any where else.

CUNETIO.
TAB. LXII.
LXIII.

From *Newberry* the *Roman* road (I believe coming from *Silchester*) passes east and west to *Marlborough*, the *Roman Cunetio*, nam'd from the river. This town consists chiefly of one broad and strait street, and for the most part upon the original ground-plot. nor does it seem unlikely that the narrow piazza continu'd all along the sides of the houses is in imitation of them. the square about the church in the eastern part one may imagin the site of a temple fronting this street. to the south are some reliques of a priory, the gate-house is left. on the north has been another religious house whereof the chappel remains, now turn'd into a dwelling-house. Where now is the seat of my lord *Hartford* was the site of the *Roman Castrum*, for they find foundations and *Roman* coyns. I saw one of *Titus* in large brass. but towards the river, and without my lord's garden-walls, is one angle of it left very manifestly, the rampart and ditch entire. the road going ore the bridge cuts it off from the limits of the present castle. the ditch is still twenty foot broad in some part. it pass'd originally on the south of the summer-house, and so along the garden wall, where it makes the fence, to the turn of the corner. the mark of it is still apparent broader than the ditch, which has been repair'd since, but of narrower dimension. then I suppose it went thro' the garden by the southern foot of the mount, and round the house thro' the court-yard where I have mark'd the track thereof with prick't lines in plate 61. there is a spring in the ditch, so that the foss of the *Castrum* was always full of water. I suppose it to have been 500 *Roman* feet square within, and the *Roman* road thro' the present street of *Marlborough* went by the side of it. Afterward in *Saxon* or *Norman* times they built a larger castle upon the same ground after their model, and took in more compass for the mount, which oblig'd the road to go round it with a turn, till it falls in again on the west side of the mount at the bounds of *Presbute* parish. *Roman* coyns have been found in shaping the mount; which was the keep of the later castle, and now converted into a pretty spiral walk, on the top of which is an octagonal summerhouse represented tab. I. This neighbouring village *Presbute* has its name from the meadows the church stands in, which are very low. in the windows upon a piece of glass is written, DNS RICHARDUS HIC VICARIUS, who I believe liv'd formerly in a little house at *Marlborough* over-against the castle, now an ale-house, where his name is cut in wood in the same old letters over the door.

TAB. LXII.

TAB. I.

LEUCOMAGUS.
TAB.
LXV.

Great *Bedwin* I take to be the *Leucomagus* of *Ravennas*. for that and the present name signify the same thing, viz. the white town, the soil being chalk; he there places it just before *Marlborough*, *cunetione*. we
faw

faw near it the continuation of *Wansdike*. this town is an old corporation. in it the famous Dr. *Tho. Willis*, the ornament of our faculty, was born. In the church lyes the monument of a knight cross-legg'd, on his shield barry of 6 a. and g. an orle of martlets fa. over all 3 escallops of the first on a bend of the third. upon a stone in brass in the quire,

Bellocampus eram graja genetrice semerus

Tres habui natos, est quibus una soror.

Here lyeth the body of *John Seymour*, son and heyre of Sir *John Seymour* and of *Margery* oon of the daughters of *Henry Wentworth* knyght, which decesed the xv day of *July* the yer of our lord M.D. X. on whose soul Ihu have mercy, and of your charity say a *pater nostr* and a *ave*.

Hic jacet dns Thomas Dageson quondam vicarius istius ecclesie qui obiit 7. die Decemb. A^o dni. M.D.I. cujus anime propitietur deus amen. on a brass in the middle isle.

Roger de Stocre chev. ici gycht deu de sa alme eyt merci. in the south transept. The town arms are a man standing in a castle with a sword in his hand. *Castle copse*, south-east from the town about half a mile, as much from *Wansdike*, containing about 14 acres, seems the old *Roman* castle. *Howisdike* I suppose a camp upon an eminence and in an angle made by the *Wansdike*. They show'd us a brass town gallon from the *Winchester* standard, given by my lord *Nottingham*. In the east window of this church sometime since was the picture of a priest with two crutches, a cup in his hand, and a cann standing by him, with this inscription, which Mr. *le Neve Norroy* gave me. he transcrib'd it out of an old MS. now in the library of *Holkam* in *Norfolk*, formerly Sir *Ed. Coke's* book, and for its antiquity I think it not unworthy of mentioning.

G SU PERIS APELE VIKERE DE SET EGLISE
SU MA POTENCE SU APUE TOT EN TELE GYSE
MON HANAP AY EN POYNE E BEVEREI SANS FEINTISE
MON POT A MON DERER MIS E LA NOUELE GYISE
DE MON POT E MON HANAP SEREY JUSTISE
KE NUL NI BEYVE SANS NE Y AY M ATENTE MISE.

*G su peris apele vikere de set eglise
Su ma potente su apue tot en tele gyse
Mon hanap ay en poyne e beverei sans feintise
Mon pot a mon derer mis e la novele gyise
De mon pot e mon hanap serey justice
Ke nul ni beyve sans ne y ay m atente mise.*

In modern French,

*Je suis peris appelé vicaire de cette eglise.
Sur ma potence suis appuyé tout en tell guise
Mon hanap enpoigne & boirai sans feintise
Mon pot a mon derriere mis a la nouvelle guise
De mon pot & mon hanap serai justice
Que nul ne boive sans que n'y ai m'autant mis.*

In English,

I am *Peris* call'd, vicar of this church,
Upon my crutches leaning just in this wise,

R

My

My pouch in my fist, and I'll drink without guile,
 My pot at my back set after the new mode,
 To my pot and my pouch I will have justice done,
 For none shall drink without putting in as much again.

We were entertain'd at *Wilton*, the noble seat of the great earl of *Pembroke*, and deservedly may I style it the school of *Athens*, the glories of this place I shall endeavour to rehearse in a separate discourse.

Crekelade probably a *Roman* town upon the *Thames*, for from this a very plain *Roman* road runs to *Cirencester*. Much has been the dispute formerly about a fancy'd university in this place, and the little town in its neighbourhood *Latin*, which it would be senseless only to repeat. The word *Crekelade* is deriv'd from the crayfishes in the river. *Lade* is no more than a watercourse, but more especially such a one as is made by art, and we here find the river pent up for a long way together by factitious banks, in order the better to supply their mills. so *Latin* is no more than *Ladings*, or the meadows where these channels run. *Ledencourt* near *Newent*, *Glocestershire*, I suppose acknowledges the like original, and many more. The town of *Lechelade* falls under the same predicament, *leche* signifies a watery place subject to inundations, as *Leak*, a town near *Boston* before mention'd, antiently written *Leche*. as *Camden* says of *Northbleach*, p. 240. and *Lichfield* hence fetches its etymology from the marshy bog that environs the church, rather than the superstitious notion there current. Not far hence are two towns call'd *Sarney* and *Sarncote* from the *Roman* causeway, *Sarn* in *Welsh* importing a pav'd way. there is another upon the same road between *Cirencester* and *Glocester*.

CORINIUM
 Dobunorum

Cirencester was antiently the *Corinium* of the *Romans*, a great and populous city, built upon the intersection of this road we have been travelling, and the great *foss* road going to the *Bath*. it was enclos'd with walls and a ditch of a vast compass, which I trac'd quite round. under the north east side of the wall runs the river *Churn*, whence the names of the town. the foundation of the wall is all along visibl, the ditch is so where that is quite erac'd.

— sic omnia fati
 In pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri.

Virg. G. 1.

A great part of the ground comprehended within this circuit is now pasture, corn fields, or converted into gardens, besides the scite of the present town. Here they dig up antiquitys every day, especially in the gardens. and in the plain fields, the track of foundations of houses and streets are evident enough. here are found many *mosaic* pavemens, rings, intaglia's, and coyns innumerabl. especially in one great garden call'd *lewis* grounds, which signifies in *british* a palace, *Ulys*. I suppose it was the *prætorium*, or head magistrate's quarters. large quantitys of carved stones are carry'd off yearly in carts, to mend the highways, besides what are useful in building. a fine *mosaic* pavement dug up here *sept.* 1723. with many coyns. I bought a little head which has been broke off from a *basso relievo*, and seems by the *tiara* of a very odd shape like fortification work, to have been the *genius* of a city, or some of the *deæ matres* which are in old inscriptions, such like in *Gruter* p. 92. The gardiner told me he had lately found a fine little brass image, I suppose one of the *lares*, but upon a diligent scrutiny,

scrutiny, his children had play'd it away. Mr. *Richard Bishop* owner of the garden, on a hillock near his house, dug up a vault sixteen foot long and twelve broad, supported with square pillars of *Roman* brick three foot and a half high, on it a strong floor of terras. there are now several more vaults near it on which grow cherry-trees like the hanging gardens of *Babylon*. I suppose these the foundations of a templ, for in the same place they found several stones of the shafts of pillars six foot long and bases of stone near as big in compass as his summer-house adjoining (as he express'd himself) these with cornishes very handsomly moulded and carved with modillions, and the like ornaments, were converted into swine-troughs. some of the stones of the bases were fastned together with cramps of iron so that they were forc'd to employ horses to draw 'em asunder ; and they now lye before the door of his house as a pavement. capitals of these pillars were likewise found, and a crooked cramp of iron ten or twelve foot long, which probably was for the architraves of a circular portico. A *mosaic* pavement near it and entire is now the floor of his privy vault. Mr. *Aubury* in his MS. coll. says an hypocaust was here discover'd, and Mr. *Tho. Pigot* fellow of *Wadham* wrote a description thereof. Sometime they dig up little stones as big as a shilling with stamps on them, I conjecture they are counterfeit dyes to cast money in.

We saw a monumental inscription upon a stone at Mr. *Isaac Tibbot's* in *Castle-street* in very large letters four inches long.

D v M
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI v VIX
ANN v XXXIII.

it was found at a place half a mile west of the town upon the northside of the *Foss* road, call'd *Quern* from the quarries of stone thereabouts. five such stones lay flatwise upon two walls in a row, end to end, and underneath were the corpses of that family, as we may suppose. he keeps *Julia Casta's* skull in his summer-house, but people have stole all her teeth out for *amulets* against the ague. Another of the stones serves for a table in his garden. 'tis handsomly squar'd, five foot long and three and a half broad, without an inscription. another of them is laid for a bridge over a channel near the cross in *Castle-street*. there were but two of them which had inscriptions ; the other inscription perished, being unluckily expos'd to the wet in a frosty season. probably of her husband. Several urns have been found thereabouts, being a common burying-place ; I suppose them buried here after christianity. In the church, which is a very handsome building of the style of St. *Mary's* at *Cambridg*, are a great many antient brass inscriptions and figures. the windows are full of good painted glass. there is a fine lofty tower. Little of the abby is now left, beside two old gate-houses neither large nor good. the circuit of it is bounded for a good way by the city walls. East of the town about a quarter of a mile is a mount or barrow call'd *Starbury*, where several gold *Roman* coyns have been dug up of about the time of *Julian*, which we saw. some people plowing in the field between it and the town south of the hill, took up a stone coffin with a body in it cover'd with another stone. West of the town behind my lord *Bathurst's* garden is another mount call'd *Grismunds* or *Gurmonds*, of which several fables are told. probably rais'd by the *Danes* when they laid siege to this place.

GLEVUM. Hence our journey lay by *Stretton* over the continuation of the *Roman* road from *Crekelade*, which appears with a very high ridge and very strait for eight miles, to *Birdlip* hill prodigiously steep and rocky to the north-west, till we came to *Glocester*, a colony of the *Romans*. The old proverb, *as sure as God's at Glocester*, surely meant the vast number of churches and religious foundations here. for you can scarce walk past ten doors but somewhat of that sort occurs. The western part of the cathedral is old and mean, but from the tower which is very handsom, you have a most glorious prospect eastward thro' the choir finely vaulted at top, and the lady's chappel to the east-window, which is very magnificent. here on the north-side lys that unfortunate king *Edward II.* and out of the abundance of pious offerings to his remains, the religious built this choir. before the high altar in the middl thereof lys the equally unfortunate prince *Robert*, eldest son of *William* the conqueror, after a miserabl life. but he rests quietly in his grave; which cannot be said of his younger brother *H. I.* before spoken of at *Reding* abby. he has a wooden tomb over him painted with his coats of arms, and upon it his effigies in *Irish* oak cross-legg'd like a *Jerusalem* knight. The cloysters in this cathedral are beautiful, beyond any thing I ever saw, in the style of king's-college chapel in *Cambridg.* nothing could ever have made me so much in love with *gothic* architecture (as call'd) and I judg for a gallery, library or the like, 'tis the best manner of building, because the idea of it is taken from a walk of trees, whose branching heads are curiously imitated by the roof. There are large remains of several abbys of black and white fryers, &c. I saw this distich cut in wood over an old door of a house,

Cum ruinosa domus quondam quam tunc renovabit

Monachus Urbanus Osburn John rite vocavit.

This city abounds much with crosses and statues of the kings of *England*, and has a handsom prospect of steeples, some without a church. here are several mercat-houses supported with pillars, among the rest a very old one of stone, *Gothic* architecture uncommon, and antient, now turn'd into a cistern for water. A mile or two distant from the city is a very pleasant hill call'd *Robin Hoods*, I suppose it may have been the rendezvous of youth formerly to exercise themselves in archery upon festivals, as now a walk for the citizens. By this city, the *Glevum* of the *Romans*, the *Ricning-street* way runs from the mouth of the *Severn* into *Yorkshire*. I have nothing new as to its *Roman* antiquitys, and since that is out of dispute I hasten to *Worcester*.

BRANON-
NIUM.

'Twas anciently call'd *Branonium*, which the *Welsh* corrupted into *Wran-gon* prefixing *Caer* as was their method, and thence our *Worcester*. it signifies the city *ad frontem aquæ*. The commandery here, formerly belonging to *St. Johns* of *Jerusalem*, is now possess'd by the hospitabl Mr. *Wylde*; 'tis a fine old house of timber in the form of a court. the hall makes one side thereof, roof'd with *Irish* oak. the windows adorn'd with imagery and coats armorial of stained glafs, built for the reception of pilgrims. it stands just without the south gate of the city in the *London* road, where the heat of the famous battel happen'd between *K. C. II.* and *O. Cromwell*. digging in the garden they frequently find the bones of the slain. above in the park is to be seen a great work of four bastions call'd the *royal mount*, whence a *vallum* and ditch runs both ways to encompass this side of the city. here I suppose the storm began, when the royalists were driven back into

into the city with great slaughter, and the king escap'd being made a prisoner in the narrow street at this gate (as they say) by a loaded cart of hay purposely orethrown; by that means he had time to retire at the opposite gate to an old house called *white-ladys*, being formerly a nunnery in possession of the family of *Cookseys*, where he left his gloves and garters, which a descendant of that family of the same name now keeps. the chappel of this nunnery is standing, and has some painted faints upon the wall of one end. A mile and half above the south-gate on the top of the hill is the celebrated *Perry-wood*, where *O. Cromwell's* army lay.

The collegiate church is stately enough. in it is bury'd the restless king *John*, not where now his monument stands in the choir before the high altar, but under a little stone before the altar of the easternmost wall of the church. on each side him upon the ground lye the effigies of the two holy bishops and his chief faints *Wolstan* and *Oswald*, from whose vicinity he hop'd to be safe from harm. the image of the king likewise I suppose formerly lay here upon the ground, now elevated upon a tomb in the choir as aforesaid. There is a large and handsom stone chappel over the monument of prince *Arthur* son of *H. VII.* on the south-side of the high altar. the cloysters are very perfect, and the chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof with one umbilical pillar. 'tis now become a library well furnish'd and has a good many old MSS. There is a large old gate-house standing, and near it the castle with a very high artificial mount or keep nigh the river. we met here with an odd instance of a prodigious memory, in a person the powers of whose soul are run out (as we may speak) intirely into that one, for otherwise his capacity is very weak. if we name any passage in the whole bible, he will immediately tell you what book, chapter and verse it is in: a truly living concordance. Here are a great many churches and in good repair. one steeple is octangular, another is remarkable for its lofty spire. a large bridge of six arches over the beautiful *Severn*, enrich'd on both sides with pleasant meadows. This is a large city very populous and busy, and affords several fine prospects, particularly from *Perry-wood*. No doubt but this was a *roman* city, yet we could find no remains, but a place in it call'd *Sidbury*, which seems to retain from its name some memorial of that fort.

A *Roman* road goes hence along the river to *Upton*, where antiquitys are dug up, (I take it for *Ypocessa* of *Ravennas*) and so to *Tewksbury*, ^{YPOCESSA.} where it meets with the *Ricning-street* way. a little below *Worcester* a river call'd *Teme* falls into the *Severn*, and many other synonomous rivers there are in *England* beside the great *Thames*, which shows it a common name to rivers in the old *celtic* language, and the same with the *greek* Ποταμος the first syllable cut off. a little above, a river call'd *Salt-warpe* falls into the *Severn* from *Droitwich* a *Roman* town which occurs ^{SALINIS.} too in *Ravennas* under the name of *Salinis*, and they still make salt at the place. From hence I made an excursion to great *Malvern*, a considerable priory at the bottom of a prodigious hill of that name. the church is very large and beautiful, with admirable painted glass in all the windows and several old monuments. upon a stone now in the body of the church, but taken from without the south-side in a garden, which was antiently the south wing, this.

PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS LOTHERINGVS
VIR PIVS AC HVMIILIS MONACHVS PRIOR HVIVS OVILIS

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2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034.

HAC PACET IN CISTA GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA
DOCTOR WALCHERVS FLET PLEBS DOLET VNDIQ. CLERVS
HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI
VIVAT UT IN CELIS EXORET QVISQ. FIDELIS M. C. XXXV.

there is a carved stone image by the south-wall of the choir of very rude and antient workmanship, 'tis a knight cover'd with mail and his furcoat, in his right hand a halbert like a pickax, in his left a round target. here are many coats of arms and cognizances upon a glazed sort of brick, such I have seen at other places. A handfom gate-house is left, and from the houses in the town you command a very nobl prospect over *Worcester*, as far as *Edghill* as they tell us. it's thought the *Malvern* has metals in its bowels. We diverted our selves as we rode thro' *Dean* forest with a house after the primitive style, built round an oak tree, whose branches are still green with leaves. *vide Vitruv.* L. II. C. I. 2000 year ago one would have suspected it to be a *Druid's*.

ARICONIUM.

XXXV.
T A B.

The city of *Hereford* probably sprung up from the ruin of the *Roman Ariconium* now *Kenchester* three miles off, higher up the river *Wye*, but not very near it, which may be a reason for its decay. *Ariconium* stands upon a little brook called the *Ine*, which thence incompassing the walls of *Hereford* falls into the *Wye*. Two great *Roman* ways here cross each other, one call'd the *Port-way* comes from *Bulleum* now *Buel* in *Radnorshire*. passing eastward by *Kenchester* thro' *Stretton* over the river *Lug*, to *Stretton Grantham* upon the *Frome*, it goes to *Worcester*. the other road comes from the south, and *Abergavenny Gobannium*, by *Old-town* formerly *Blescium*. so by *Dowre* a-cross the golden vale and *Archenfield* to the river *Wye*, which it passes at *Eaton*, where is a *Roman* camp for security and a bridg for convenience of the passage. thence it goes to *Kenchester*, so northwards by *Stretford*. this *Archenfield* seems to retain the name of *Ariconium*. Nothing remaining of its splendor but a piece of a temple probably, with a nich which is five foot high and three broad within, built of *Roman* brick, stone and indissolubl mortar; the figure of it is in the forementioned plate. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine mosaic floor a few years ago was found entire, soon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. I took up some remaining stones of different colours, and several bits of fine potters ware of red earth. Mr. *Aubury* in his MS notes says, anno 1670 old *Roman* buildings of brick were discover'd underground, on which oaks grew; the bricks are of two sorts, some equilaterally square seven or eight inches and one inch thick, some two foot square and three inches thick. A bath was here found by Sir *John Hoskyns* about seven foot square, the pipes of lead intire, those of brick were a foot long, three inches square, let artificially one into another. over these I suppose was a pavement. This is an excellent invention for heating a room, and might well be introduc'd among us in winter time. In another place is a hollow where burnt wheat has been taken up. Some time since colonel *Dantsey* sent a little box full of it to the antiquarian society. All around the city you may easily trace the walls, some stones being left every where, tho' overgrown by hedges and timber trees. the ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. there appears no sign of a foss or ditch around it. the scite of the place is a gentl eminence of a squarish form, the earth black and rich oregrown with brambles, oak trees, full of stones, foundations and cavitys where they have been digging. many coyns and the like have been found. Mr. *Ja. Hill*, J. C. has many

many coyns found here, some of which he gave to the said society. Colonel *Dantsey* has pav'd a cellar with square bricks dug up here. my lord *Coningsby* has judiciously adorn'd the floor of his evidence-room with them. This city is overlook'd and shelter'd towards the north with a prodigious mountain of steep ascent, crown'd at the top with a vast camp, CREDON-HILL. br. camp. which engirdles its whole *apex* with works altogether inaccessible, 'tis call'd *Credon hill*, seemingly *British*. if you will take the pains to climb it you are presented with a most glorious and extensiv prospect, as far as St. *Michael's* mount in *Monmouthshire*; bipartite at top *Parnassus*-like, and of especial fame and resort among zealots of the *Roman* creed, who think this holy hill was sent hither by St. *Patrick* out of *Ireland*, and has wonderful efficacy in several cases. On the other hand you see the vast black mountain separating *Brecknockshire* from this county. the city *Ariconium* underneath appears like a little copse. On the other side of the *Wye* you see *Dinder* hill, whereon is a *Roman* camp. and upon the *Lug* are *Sutton* SUTTON WALLS. ro. camp. walls, another vast *Roman* camp upon a hill oretopping a beautiful vale, the royal mansion of the most potent king *Offa*. but most notorious for the execrable murder of young king *Ethelbert*, allur'd thither under pretext of courting his daughter, and buried in the adjacent church of *Marden*, scituate in a marsh by the river side. hence his body was afterwards convey'd to *Hereford* and enshrin'd, but the particular place we cannot find. I suppose this martyr's merits were obliterated by the succeeding saint *Cantilupe*, the great miracle-monger on this side the kingdom, as his tutor and namesake *Thomas Becket* was in *Kent*.

In the north wing of the cathedral of *Hereford* is the shrine where *Canti-* HEREFORD. *lupe* was bury'd, and which wing he himself built, his picture is painted on the wall. all around are the marks of hooks where the banners, lamps, reliques, and the like presents were hung up in his honor, and no doubt vast were the riches and splendor which fill'd this place, and 'tis well guarded and barricado'd to prevent thieves from making free with his superfluities. the shrine is of stone, carv'd round with knights in armor, for what reason I know not, unless they were his life-guard. I saw a book printed at St. *Omars*, of no little bulk, which contain'd an account of his miracles. The church is very old and stately, the roof, isles and chappel have been added to the more antient part by succeeding bishops, as also the towers, cloysters &c. the most beautiful chapter-house of a decagonal form, and having an umbilical pillar, was destroy'd in the civil wars. I saw its poor remains, whence I endeavour'd to restore the whole in drawing as well as I could, from the symmetry and manner of the fabrick, which I guess to be about *Henry VI.* time. there are about four windows now standing, and the springing of the stone arches between, of fine ribwork which compos'd the roof. of that sort of architectur wherewith *King's* college chappel at *Cambridg* is built. two windows were pull'd down a very little while ago, by bishop *Bisse*, which he us'd in new fitting up the episcopal palace. under the windows in every compartment was painted a king, bishop, saint, virgin or the like; some I found distinct enough, tho' so long expos'd to the weather. Here are the greatest number of monuments of the bishops I ever saw, many valuabl brasses and tombs, one of Sir *Richard Penbrug*, knight of the garter, which I drew out for Mr. *Anstis*. in our lady's chappel, now the library, a fine brass of *Isabella* the wife of *Richard Delamare*, ob. 1421. Between the cathedral and episcopal palace

lace is a most venerabl pile, exceeding it in date, as I conjecture from its manner of compofure. built entirely of ftone, roof'd with ftone. it confifts of two chappels, one above the other. the groundplot is a perfect fquare, befide the portico and choir. four pillars in the middl with arches every way, form the whole. the portico feems to have a grandure in imitation of *Roman* works, made of many arches retiring inwards, two pillars on each fide confift of fingle ftones. the lowermoft chappel, which is fome fteps under ground, is dedicated to St. *Catherin*, the upper to St. *Magdalen*, and has feveral pillars againft the wall made of fingle ftones, and an odd eight-fquare cupola upon the four middle pillars. there have been much paintings upon the walls. the arched roof is turn'd very artfully, and feems to have a tafte of that kind of architecture us'd in the declenfion of the *Roman* empire.

The city of *Hereford* ftands upon a fine gravel, encompass'd with fprings and rivulets, as well as ftrong walls, towers and lunets. all which with the embattailments are pretty perfect, and enabled them to withftand a moft vigorous fiede of the *Scots* army under general *Lesley*. The caftle was a nobl work, built by one of the *Edwards* before the conquest, ftrongly wall'd about and ditch'd. there is a very lofty artificial keep, wall'd once at top, having a well in it fac'd with good ftone. by the fide of the ditch arofe a fpring, which fuperftition confecrated to St. *Ethelbert*. there is a handfom old ftone arch erected over it. without the walls are the ruins of black fryers monaftery, and a pretty ftone crofs entire. round which originally were the cloyfters built, as now the cloyfters of the cathedral enclofe another fuch. Thefe croffes were in the nature of a pulpit, whence a monk preach'd to the peopl *sub dio*, as is now practis'd once a year in the cloyfters of fome colleges in the univerfitys; and I fuppofe *Paul's* crofs in *London* was fomewhat of this fort. There was likewife an opulent priory dedicated to our country faint *Guthlac* of *Crowland*, now entirely ruin'd; the fcituation of it in a marfhy place beft fuited him. *Whitefryers* on the other fide the town is entirely ruin'd: a gatehoufe and feveral other parts were feen by many now living. All thefe religious conventions (as tradition goes) had fubterraneous paffages into the city under the ditch, that the holy fraternitys might retire from the fury of war upon occafion.

In our way from *Hereford* to *Leominfter* we afcended with fome difficulty the mighty *Dynmaur* hill, the meaning of which appellation is the great hill; it makes us fome amends for the tediousnefs of climbing, by the extenfive and pleafant profpect it affords us from its woody creft, commanding a vaft horizon.

LEOMIN-
STER.

Leominfter is a town of brisk trade in manufactures of their admirabl wool, in hat making, leather, and many others; it lys in a vally luxuriant above meafure. three rivers of very fwift current go thro' the town, befides others very near. nor will the induftrious inhabitants fuffer the water-nymphs that prefide over the fstreams to be idle: for with mills and machinery of various contrivance they make them fubfervient to many ufes in the way of their trades. Here was a confiderabl priory on the north-fide of the church, two ifles of which are very antient, and I fuppofe belong'd to the priory. two other ifles of more lightfom work have been added. The mayor, who invited us to attend him thither, had a long black *caduceus* to walk withal tipt with filver. There are fome poor remains of the priory, chiefly a little chappel, which I imagin belong'd to the priors,

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prior's family. underneath it runs a pretty rivulet which us'd to grind his corn, now converted to a fulling mill. near are very large ponds for fish, to furnish the monks on fasting days. there was a fine gatehouse, pull'd down not long since, near the *Ambry* close. denominated from the place (*Almery*) in which they gave their scraps away to poor people at the gate, as I have observ'd at several other religious houses. this is reckon'd a great argument of their charity, whilst idle folks lost their time in waiting for it. Round the cross built of timber I saw this inscription. *Vive deo gratus, toti mundo tumultus, crimine mundatus, semper transire paratus*, and some more stuff of that sort. In this town the soyl is luxuriant above measure. trees of all sorts flourish prodigiously. we were surpriz'd at the extravagant bulk of plants, leaves of dock as big as an ordinary tea table. comfry leaves as long as my arm. Mr. *Gale* and I disputed a good while about borage, quite grown out of cognizance.

We were entertain'd by my lord *Coningsby* at his seat of *Hampton-court* three miles off. at dinner time, one of the antient bards in an adjacent room play'd to us upon the harp, and at proper intervals threw in many notes of his voice, with a swelling thrill after a surprizing manner, much in the tone of a flute. This is a fine seat built by our countryman *Harry of Bolinbroke*, afterwards *H. IV.* 'tis castle like, scituate in a valley, upon a rapid river under coverture of *Dynmaur*. the gardens very pleasant, (the finest greens I ever saw) terminated by vast woods covering all the sloping side of the hill, whose wavy tops when agitated by the wind entertain the eye with a most agreeabl spectacle, and verdant theatric concavity; as high and as far as you can well see. Here is a great command of water on all sides of the house for fountains, basons, canals. within are excellent pictures of the earl's ancestors and others by the best hands. *Holben, Dobson, van Dyke, Sir P. Lully, &c.* there is an original of the founder *H. IV.* of queen *Elizabeth*, of the dutchess of *Portsmouth*, &c. the windows of the chappel are well painted, some images of the *Coningsby's*. here are two new stone stair-cases after a geometrical method, with a view I suppose of security from fire. the record room is at top of a tower arch'd with stone, pav'd with *roman* brick, an iron door. from the top of the house goes a stair-case, which they say has a subterraneous conveyance into *Dynmaur* wood. which was the method of ancient times to escape the last extremity of a siege. After dinner my lord did us the honor to ride out with us into the park, which for beauty, diversity and use, is very fine. 'tis eight miles in circumference, and has all the variety of scenes you can imagine. about 1200 head of deer in it. there are extensiv prospects on one side, reaching into *Wiltshire*, on another over the *welsh* mountains, lawns, groves, canals, hills and plains. there is a pool three quarters of a mile long, very broad, included between two great woods. the dam that forms it across a valley, cost 800 pound, and was made in a fortnight by 200 hands. There is a new river cut quite thro' the park, the channel of which for a long way together is hewn out of the rock. this stream enriches with derivativ channels vast tracts of land that before was barren. here are new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber in proper places to compleat its pleasures. warrens, decoys, sheepwalks, pastures for cattle and the like, intirely supply the house with all necessarys and conveniences without recourse to a mercat. His lordship shew'd us in his study four or five vast books in MS. being tran-

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scripts

scripts out of the record offices, relating to his manors, royaltys, estates and muniments, which cost him 500 *l.* in writing and fees. many of his gallerys and passages are adorn'd with the genealogy of his family, their pictures, arms, grants, history &c. The *roman* road from *Ariconium* to *U-riconium* lys west of *Lemster* by *Stretford*, then passes over the *Arrow*, the *Oney*, the *Lug*, so thro' *Birton* two miles north of *Lemster*, where they dig up the pavement of it as it runs thro' the grounds made of squarish ragstone.

LUDLOW.

Our next expedition was to *Ludlow*, a place of fame and antiquity, the residence of the lords presidents of *Wales* under the prince. in the way hither we found the *enonymus pannonicus* in the hedges. this town is wall'd quite round and pretty strong, having five gates, scituate upon a hill top, running from south-east with an ascent towards north-west, on which, precipitous to the north and west, stands the castle. on the south side runs the *Teme*, fetter'd with numerous dams across, in nature of cataracts, by which means abundance of mills are turn'd. the superfluous water pours over 'em cascade like, with a mighty noise. Here is a very good church and handsome tower with a pleasant ring of six bells in the cross thereof. the windows are full of painted glass pretty entire. there are some old monuments of the lords presidents, &c. and an inscription upon the north wall of the quire relating to prince *Arthur*, who dy'd here. his bowels were bury'd in this place. one told me they took up his heart not long since in a leaden box. in the eastern angle of the quire is a closet, antiently call'd the *God-house*, where the priests lock'd up their roods, wafers and such things. it has a window strongly barr'd outward. This Church is consecrate to St. *Laurence*, and in the mercat-place is an exagonal cistern or conduit like a cross, on the top of which is a long stone cross bearing a nich with an image of that saint in it. west of the church was a college, now converted to a dwelling-house, whose owner shew'd us a pretty collection of pictures, one by *Holben*. There was a rich priory out of the town on the north side, small ruins now to be seen, except a little adjoining church once belonging to it. about the same place an arched gate-way went cross the street, but now demolish'd. the greatest rarity of *Ludlow* is the noble and strong castle and palace, plac'd on the north-west angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful prospect northward, but on the west where runs the river 'tis over-look'd by a high hill. 'Tis strongly environ'd by embattail'd walls of great height and thickness, with towers at convenient distances. that half which is within the walls of the town is secur'd moreover with a deep ditch. the other founded on the solid rock. It's divided into two separate parts: the castle properly so speaking, wherein the palace and lodgings; and the green or out-work, what I suppose they call the *Barbican*. the first is in the strongest or north-west corner, and has likewise walls and ditch hewn out of the rock towards the green. this was the residence of the lords presidents. 'twas a nobl structure, but now alas only groans out with its last breath the glorys of its antient state. A chappel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels, so has the hall, together with lances, spears, firelocks and old armor; but the present inhabitants live upon the sale of the timber, stone, iron, and other materials and furniture, which dwindle away insensibly. here dy'd prince *Arthur*. The green takes in a large compass of ground wherein was formerly the court of judicature and records,

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cords, the stables, garden, bowling-green and other offices, all which now lye in ruins, or are let out at rack-rents to those that pilfer what they can. over several of the stable-doors are Q. Elizabeth's arms, the earls of Pembroke's, and others.

Hence we went along the river *Teme* to *Tenbury*. in a nich in the chancel is a stone a yard long of a child of lord *Arundel's* of *Sutton* house as they say, drest like a knight, cross-legg'd. another knight cross-legg'd under the south wall of the church, on his shield a chevron between three stars pierc'd. in the meadow upon the river a *tumulus* cover'd with old oaks, call'd *Castle-mead* bower or burrow.

Bewdley is a pleasant town by sweet meadows upon the *Severn*, which BEWDLEY. is the most delightful river I have seen. Here upon a hill ore-looking the town is *Tickenhall*, built by *Hen. VII.* for his son prince *Arthur*; part of the old palace is standing of timber-work. here was a park too, part of *Wire* forest. this is a thriving town. A mile off is *Ribsford*, the seat of the lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, pleasantly encompass'd with woods. here is a good picture of *William I.* earl of *Pembroke*. the ends of the hills toward the river are generally rocks. *Blackston* hill has an hermitage cut out of it with a chappel and several apartments which I have represented TAB. XIII. XIV. in prospect and ground-plot. near it is a pretty rock upon the edg of the water, cover'd with nature's beautiful canopy of oaks and many curious plants. near the water upon the rock, *liver-wort* grows plentifully. they dig up coal hereabouts about twelve yards under ground. *Kederminster* is but two miles off, in the church a cross-legg'd monument of Sir *Tho. Acton*. In *Wulverhampton* church are several old monuments, a brass statue of Sir *Richard Leveson* who fought the *Spaniards* under Sir *Francis Drake*. there is a very old stone pulpit. and a very old stone cross in the church-yard. Was I to chuse a country residence for health and pleasure, it would be undoubtedly on the west side of the island, not far from this river, and where it's most distant from the sea: for natural reasons which I need not mention to you.

Bewdley. 17 Sept. 1721.



I T E R R O M A N U M. V.

*Salve magna parens frugum Britanica tellus,
Magna virum! tibi res antiquæ laudis & artis
Ingredior. sanctos ausus recludere fontes,
Antiquum repeto Romana per oppida cursum.*

Virg.

To my Lord WINCHILSEA.

THE journey I here present your lordship is intirely *roman*, for I went from *London* full northward to the banks of the *Humber*, upon the famous *Hermen-street* road, passing thro' *Lincoln*. then coasting about a little, at *Lincoln* again I took the *Foss* way to its intersection

interfection of the *Watling-street* in *Warwickshire*. upon that I return'd back to *London*, and purfu'd it to the sea-coasts of *Kent*. likewise some part of the *Icening-street*, as it crosses the others, where it lay not too far out of my main route, was the subject of my enquiry. so that in this account is somewhat of all these four great roads of *Britan*, which our old monkish writers make a considerable harangu about, but are scarce able fully to distinguish them, and of the reason of their names say but little to our satisfaction. but the ways themselves as drawn quite across the island in different directions are sufficiently manifest to a traveller of common sagacity. tho' my discoveries herein are mean enough, yet I reckon this an happy *era* of my life, because the very day before I undertook it, I had the good fortune to be known to your lordship, and at the end of it enjoy'd the pleasurable repose of your delightful seat at *Eastwel*, but what is more, your own conversation. since then your many favors, like all other felicities in life, give me uneasiness in the midst of joy, as sensible of my own little merit. I have no hope indeed of retaliating, and I know that great minds like yours imitate providence, expecting no return from its beneficiaries. but it's consentaneous to human nature to endeavour at it, and offer tokens of gratitude however unequal. the delight you take in rescuing the monuments of our ancestors, your indefatigable zeal in collecting them, your exquisite knowledge in the *greek*, *roman* and *british* antiquities, and especially your great love for those of your own country, which you continually commit to writing in your private commentaries, adds a reputation to these studies: and makes the muses hope for a sunshine, when men of your lordship's noble birth entertain them with that familiarity and condescension which was one great glory of the *Augustan* age.

Ro. roads.

For arts military and civil that became a most wise government, the *Romans* beyond compare exceeded all nations, but in their roads they have exceeded themselves. nothing but the highest pitch of good sense and public spirit could prompt 'em to so immense a labor. 'tis altogether astonishing to consider how they begirt the whole globe, as it were, with new meridians and great circles all manner of ways. as one says,

*Magnorum fuerat solers hæc cura Quiritum
Constratas passim concelebrare vias.*

As well as use, they study'd eternity in all their works, just opposite to our present narrow souls who say it will serve our time well enough. for this reason they made few bridges, as liable to decay. but fords were laid with great skill and labor, many of which remain firm to this day without any reparation. No doubt but the *Romans* gave names to these roads from the commanders under whose government and direction they were laid out, as was their custom elsewhere. but because they generally held their posts here but for a short time, and perhaps scarce any finish'd one road entirely; therefore whilst each endeavor'd to stamp his own name upon 'em, so it fell out that they were all forgotten. the present appellatives seem to be deriv'd either from the *british* or *saxon*. *William* the conqueror calls 'em *Chemini majores* in confirming the laws of *St. Edward* about these four ways. all misdemeanors committed upon them were decided by the king himself. tho' there was no need of paving or raising a bank in some places, yet it was done for a perpetual direction, and every where I suppose

stones were set at a mile's distance, many of which are still left. Of these four celebrated ways the *Foss* and *Icening-street* traverse the kingdom from south-west to north-east parallel to one another. the *Watling-street* cross'd them quite the contrary way with an equal obliquity. the *Hermen-street* pass'd directly north and south. and besides these are very many more. I purpose not to give a full history of them here any farther than I travel upon them, reserving that till I am better able.

Somewhat on the *Hermen-street* is said already in my first letter about HERMEN-STREET. *Lincolnshire*, where it divides it self into two, which we may call the old and the new branch; here I design to search it up to its fountain TAB. LVI. head. as to its name, we have no reason to seek any farther than the *saxon* language, where *Here* signifies an army, *Hereman* a foldier or warrior. the *Hermen-street* then is the military street, in the same propriety the *Romans* us'd it. it begins at *Newhaven*, at the mouth of the river *Ouse* in *Sussex*, and passes on the west side the river thro' *Radmil*, probably taking its name thence, so thro' *Lewis* by *Isfield*. then it seems to pass over the river at *Sharnbridg* as we may guess by its name, and so proceeds to *East-grinstead*, but I suppose lost in passing thro' the great woods. then thro' *Surrey* it goes by *Stane-street*, *Croydon*, *Stretham*, and by its pointing we may suppose was design'd originally to pass the *Thames* at the ferry call'd *Stangate* by *Lambeth*, where it coincides with the *Watling-street*. of this I can say nothing yet, having not travell'd it. There I apprehend the road went before *London* became very considerable, but when the majesty of the place suddenly arose to great height, this road and all others directed this way, deflected a little from their primitive intention, to salute the *Augusta* of *Britan*, destin'd to be the *altera Roma*, and this has render'd 'em all obscure near the city. 'Tis generally thought the *Hermen-street* goes hence thro' *Bishopsgate*, and along the northern road, but I apprehend that to be of much later standing than the original one which goes more on the west. by the quotation I mention'd in my first letter when upon this road out of Mr. *Gale's* itinerary of *Lowlsfworth* near *Bishopsgate*, it seems as if it was done in *Lollius Urbicus* his time. the original one perhaps passes thro' unfrequented ways near *Enfield* and *Harman-street* seeming to retain the old name. on the eastern side of *Enfield* chace by *Bush-hill* is a circular *british* camp upon an eminence declining br. camp. south-west. but our antient road appears upon a common on this side of *Hartford* by *Ball's park*, and so passes the river below *Hartford*, then goes thro' *Ware park*, and falls into the present road on this side *Buntingford*, and so to *Royston*. here must have been several stations upon it, but I see no hope of ever retrieving their names. that *Hartford* is one is reasonable to think, it having been ever in the royal demesne, and passing a river at a proper distance from *London*. but in the assignment of *Durocobrovis* here, I take leave to dissent from *Camden* and other learned men; it by no means answers the distances in the itinerary, or the import of the name, the *red Ford* or the *Ford of Harts* are fancies without foundation. either *trajectus militaris* is the meaning, or 'tis the passage of the river *Ard*, now the *Beane*, *Ardley* at the spring-head of it. *ardh* in *british* is *altus*.

At *Royston* the *Icening-street* crosses the *Hermen-street*, coming from ICENING-STREET. *Dunstable* going into *Suffolk*. this about *Baldock* appears but like a field-way, and scarce the breadth of a coach, the farmers on both sides industriously plowing it up. between *Baldock* and *Icleford* it goes thro' an
U entrenchment

WILBURY.
br.

Ro. camp.

HARBURY
BANKS. br.

SALINAE.

entrenchment taking in the top of a hill of good compass, but of no great elevation: it consists of a *vallum* only, and such a thing as I take to be properly the remains of a *british* *Oppidum*; 'tis call'd *Wilbury-hill*, and is said to have been woody not entirely beyond memory: this street quite to the *Thames* in *Oxfordshire* goes at the bottom of a continu'd ridg. of hills call'd the *Chiltern*, being chalk, the natural as well as civil boundarys between the countys of *Hartford* and *Bedford*, very steep northward. *Ickleford* retains the name of the street which at this place passes a rivulet with a stony ford wanting reparation. near *Periton* church has been a castl. of *Saxon* or *Norman* times with a keep. these high chalk hills having a fine prospect northward, are cover'd with a beautiful turf like the *Wiltshire* downs, and have such like barrows here and there, and indeed are but a continuation of them quite a-cross the kingdom. near *Hexton* is a square *roman* camp upon a *lingula* or promontory, just big enough for the purpose. 'tis very steep quite round, except at a narrow slip where the entrance is; double-ditch'd and very strong, but land-lockt with hills every way, except to the north-east, and that way has a good prospect. under it is a fine spring. it seems made by the *Romans* when they were masters of all the country on this side, and extending their arms northward. on *High-downs* is a pleasant house by a wood, where is a place call'd *Chappel-clofe*. in this wood are barrows and dikes perhaps of *british* original. *Lilibo* is a fine plot of ground upon a hill steep to the north-west, where a horse-race is kept, from under it goes the *Icening-street* by *Stretley* to *Dunstable*. north of *Baldoc* we visited the camp by *Ashwel* taken notice of in *Camden*, call'd *Harbury banks*, 'tis of a theatrical form, consisting wholly of an *agger*. tho' *roman* coyns have been found in it, I am inclinabl to think 'tis earlier than their times. Between *Calcot* and *Henxworth* two mile off, several *roman* antiquitys have been dug up this year; many in the custody of my friend *Simon Degg*, esq; he gave me this account of it. some workmen digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, struck upon some earthen vessels or large urns full of burnt bones and ashes, but rotten. near them a human skeleton with the head towards the south-east, the feet north-west. several bodies were found in this manner not above a foot under the surface of the earth, and with urns great or small near them, and *patera's* of fine red earth, some with the impressiion of the maker on the bottom. there were likewise glafs *lachrymatorys*, *ampalla's*, a *fibula* of brass. six small glafs rings, two long glafs beads of a green color, and other fragments.

Northward still upon a high sandy hill by the bank of the river *Ivel*, is a *roman* camp call'd *Chesterton*; under it lyes the town call'd *Sandy* or *Salndy*, the *Salinae* of the *Romans* in *Ptolomy*, where great quantitys of *roman* and *british* antiquitys have been found. and immense numbers of coyns. once a brass *Otho*, vases, urns, lacrymatorys, lamps. Mr. *Degg* has a *cornelian intaglia*, and a *british* gold coyn dug up here, *Tascio* upon it. *Thomas Bromsal* esq; has a fine silver *Cunobelin* found here of elegant work, others of *Titus*, *Agrippina*, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*, *Augustus*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Faustina*, *Constantius Chlorus*, *Constantinus magnus*, *Carausius*, *Alectus*, *Tetricus*, and many more. His great grandfather, high-sheriff of this county, preserv'd the invaluable *Cottonian* library from plunder in the time of the commonwealth, whilst it was at *Stratton* in this county about

bout anno 1650. the soil here is sand, perfectly like that on the sea shore. I imagin a *roman* road pass'd by this place westward from *Grantchester* by *Cambridg*.

Return we to *Royston* again. going upon the *Icening-street* the other way just upon the edg of *Cambridgshire*, we come to *Chesterford* upon the river going to *Cambridg* near *Icleton* and *Stretchal*. In July 1719, I discover'd the *vestigia* of a *roman* city here. the foundation of the walls is very apparent quite round tho' level with the ground, including a space of about 50 acres. great part of it serves for a causeway to the public *Cambridg* road from *London*. the *crown* inn is built upon it. the rest is made use of by the countrymen for their carriages to and fro in the fields. the earth is still high on both sides of it. in one part they have been long digging it up for materials in building and mending the roads. there I measur'd its bredth 12 foot, and remark'd its composition of rag stone, flints and *roman* brick. in a little cottage hard by, the parlor is pav'd with the bricks. they are fourteen inches and an half long, and nine broad. In the north-west end of the city, the peopl promis'd to show me a wonderful thing in the corn, which they observ'd every year with some sort of superstition. I found it to be the foundation of a *roman* temple very apparent, it being almost harvest time. here the poverty of the corn growing where the walls stood, defines it to such a nicety, that I was able to measur it with exactness enough. the dimensions of the cell or *naos* were 15 foot in bredth, 40 in length, the *pronaos* where the steps were, appear'd at both ends, and the wall of the portico around, whereon stood the pillars. I remark'd that the city was just 1000 *roman* feet in bredth, and that the bredth to the length was as three to five, of the same proportion as they make their bricks. 'tis posited obliquely to the cardinal points, its length from north-west to south-east, whereby wholesomness is so well provided for, according to the direction of *Vitruvius*. the river *Cam* runs under the wall, whence its name, for I have no scrupl to think this was the *Camboriturum* of *Antoninus*, meaning the ford over this river or the crooked ford. in *Lincolnshire* we call a crooked stick the butchers use, a *cambril*. they have found many *roman* coyns in the city or *Boroughfield* as they call it, I saw divers of them. In this parish they say has been a royal manor. not far off by *Audlenhouse* upon an eminence is a great *roman* camp, a hunting tower of brick now stands upon it. beyond this the *Icening-street* goes toward *Icleworth* in *Suffolk*, parting the countys of *Cambridg* and *Essex* all the way, and almost parallel to it runs a great ditch, viz. from *Royston* to *Balsham* call'd *Brentditch*, where it turns and goes to the river below *Cambridg*, there call'd *Flightditch*. I imagin these to be ancient boundarys of the *Britons*, and before the *roman* road was made, which naturally enough would have serv'd for a distinction by the *Saxons* as at other places, had their limits lain hereabouts. two mile both ways of *Royston* is chalky soil. about *Puckeridg* 'tis gravelly. on *Bartlow* hills there is a camp too, *Castle* camps, and *roman* antiquitys found, I am told of three remarkabl barrows thereabouts where bones have been dug out. at *Hadstok* they talk of the skin of a *danish* king nail'd upon the church doors.

Now we shall take along with us the *itinerary* of *Antoninus* is his fifth journey. for after he has gone from *London* toward *Colchester*, and part of *Suffolk*, he turns into this *Icening-street* at *Icianis*, which seems to be *Icleworth* beyond *St. Edmundsbury*, from whence to this *Camboriturum* is 35 miles.

CAMBORI-
TUM.
TAB.
LIX.

ro. camp.
TAB. XLV.

mile. from thence to *Huntindon* is juſt 25 as they're noted. but 'tis to be ſuppos'd that the *itinerary* went along the *Icening-ſtreet* to *Royston*, then took the *Hermen-ſtreet*, for ſo the miles exactly quadrate.

Royston as being ſeated upon the interſection of theſe two roads, no doubt was a *roman* town before *Roſa* built her religious houſe here, and perpetuated her own name upon the *roman*, which is now loſt; and this very year they found *roman* coyns near there. but there ſeems to be the ſtump of her croſs ſtill remaining at the corner of the inn juſt where the two roads meet. the *Hermen-ſtreet* now coincides all the way with the common northern road. at *Arminton*, denominated from it, paſſes another branch of the river going to *Cambridg* in *Armingford* hundred, ſo by *Caxton*, which was probably a baiting place. there are ſome old works without the town. a red clay begins now. anno 1721, near this road my lord *Oxford*, digging canals at *Wimpole*, found many bodys, and pieces of iron ruſty, the remains of ſome battle. *Wimpole* is now improv'd and honour'd with his reſidence, and the noble *Harleyan* library.

DUROCI-
NONTÉ.

At *Godmancheſter* or *Gormancheſter*, on this ſide *Huntindon* river, the name of *cheſter* aſcertainſ the *roman caſtrum* to have been, nor is there any diſpute of it, however critics vary about its name, whether *Duroſiponte* or *Durocinonte*, whether there was a bridge, a ferry or a ford, in moſt antient times: no doubt but the *Romans* inhabited both ſides of the river, and probably rather at *Huntindon*, being a much better ſituation, therefore as to antiquitys here found, I hold my ſelf more excuſabl if at preſent I have nothing to ſay. Mr. *Camden* tells us *roman* coyns have been frequently plow'd up at *Gormancheſter*, and *Henry* of *Huntindon* ſays it has been a noble city. but I took notice of a wooden bridge over a rivulet between the two towns, which ought not to be forgot as a grateful and public charity, having this inſcription,

ROBTUS COOK EMERGENS AQUIS HOC VIATORIBUS
SACRUM DD. 1636.

In *Huntindon* is the houſe where *Oliver Cromwell* was born, tho' 'tis new built yet they preſerv'd that room in its firſt ſtate.

STUKELEY.

From hence the *Hermen-ſtreet* goes in a ſtrait line thro' great and little *Stukeley*, ſo call'd from the ſoil, and moſt antiently written *Styvecle*, ſignifying a ſtiff clay. I ſhould be ungrateful to my anceſtors, not to mention that hence they had their name and large poſſeſſions in both towns, and many others hereabouts; I have the genealogy of them from *Herebert de Styvecle*, mention'd in *Madox hiſt. ſcaccar. cap. xiv. fol. 382. mag. rot. 12 H. II. rot. 6. Cant. & Hunt.* which ſhews that they had lands here before, his deſcendants of this place have been high ſheriffs of the county of *Huntindon* and *Cambridg* more than 30 times, and knights of the ſhire in parliament more than 40 times. but I remember *Lucan* ſays,

— perit omnis in illo
Nobilitas, cujus laus eſt in origine ſola.

In great *Stukeley* church is a font of a very antient make, and in the north iſle a monumental braſs of Sir *Nicholas Styvecle*. the legend round the verge of the ſtone was kept for ſome time in the town cheſt when it was taken off being looſe, but now loſt. the effigies being in the ſame condition, we carry'd it to be hung up in the hall now belonging to *James Torkington*

kington esq; whose ancestors married the heirefs of the family, and now enjoys the estate.

The *Hermen-street* hence becomes notorious by the name of *Stangate*, whence we may conjecture that it was originally pav'd with stone. a mile beyond *little Stukeley* it turns somewhat to the right, and then proceeds full north and south. near *Stilton* some parts appear still pav'd with stone. it passës thro' great woods between the two *Saltrys*, where was a religious foundation of *Simon Silvanet* II. earl of *Huntindon* and *Northampton*. among whose ruins lye buried *Robert Brus* lord of *Anandale* in *Scotland*, and of *Cleveland* in *England*, with *Isabel* his wife, from whom the *Scottish* branch of our royal family is descended. near the road side *roman* urns have been dug up. I thought it piety to turn half a mile out of the road to visit *Conington*, the seat of the nobl Sir *Robert Cotton*, where he and the great *Camden* have often sat in council upon the antiquitys of *Brittan*, and where he had a choice collection of *roman* inscriptions, pickt up from all parts of the kingdom. I was concern'd to see a stately old house of hewn stone large and handsom ly in dismal ruin, the deserted *lares* and the genius of the place fled. by it a most beautiful church and tower, in the windows is fine painted glafs, but of what sort I know not. a poor cottage or two seem to be the whole town, once the possession of the kings of *Scotland*. From those woods aforementioned standing on high ground, you see all over the level of the fens, particularly that huge reservoir of water call'd *Whitlesey-mere*, full of fish, and a very pleasant place in summer time, where the gentry have little vessels to sail in for diversion. upon this hill Sir *Robert Cotton* digging the foundation of a house, found the sceleton of a fish 12 foot long. a little to the right lyes *Ramsfey*, famous for a rich abby where every monk liv'd like a gentleman; there is little of it left now, but a part of the old gatehouse. in the yard I saw the neglected statue of the famous *Alwyn* the founder, call'd alderman of all *England*, cozen to king *Edgar*. I take this to be one of the most antient pieces of *english* sculptur which we know of. the *insignia* he has in his hand, the keys and ragged staff, relate to his office. anno 1721 many pecks of *roman* coyns were found there. probably from the name we may conjecture it was a *roman* town.

CONINGTON

RAMSEY.

TAB.
XVII.

Stilton or *Stickleton*, analogous to *Stivecle*, is famous for cheese, which they sell at 12 d. per pound, and would be thought equal to *parmesan*, were it not too near us. Beyond here the road is perfect with a ridg upon the open fields for a long way together. it goes pretty near north and south about *Stangate*, but now it takes a turn to the left a little, to avoid the vast fens full before our view. I can't but take notice of the great stones, set at every mile from *Grantham* hither by Mr. *Boulter*, which he design'd to have carry'd on to *London*. Any thing that affixts or amuses travellers is most highly commendabl. hence the good understanding of the antients prompted 'em to set their funeral monuments by the road side, not croud-ed round their temples. they knew the absurdity of filling the mind with ideas of melancholy, at such times as they approach'd the sacred altars. there nought but what is beautiful and great ought to appear, as most be-fuiling the place where we seek the deity. with them *Mercury* was the god of ways and the *custos manium*. I have often wonder'd that the cheap and easy method of setting up posts with directions at every cross road is so littl practis'd, which methinks deserves to be enforc'd by a law. it would teach

the carpenters that make them, and the country people to read, with much more emolument to the publick, than some other methods now in vogue; of other uses I need say nothing. All the country between *Huntindon* river and *Peterborough* river is clay, sand and gravel, but beyond that to the *Humber* is stone. at *Gunwath* ferry over *Peterborough* river is a new bridge, where boats too pay a toll, such is the modern way of encouraging trade and navigation. The people of *Peterborough* are averse to having their river made navigable, out of an absurd notion that it will spoil their trade.

DUROBRI-
VIS.

The imperial *itinerary* makes 35 miles between the last station *Duroci-*
nonte and *Durobrivis*, but a decimal too much is put into the number, for 25 is full enough, 'tis indeed 25 measur'd miles from *Huntindon* river to the *Nen* at *Caster*. there is no dispute but *Caster* is the place. *Dornford* retains somewhat of the old name, where the road travers'd the river by a bridge (of brass, the common people say.) at *Chesterston* on this side is a large tract of ground call'd the *Castlefield*, with a ditch and rampart around it. the *roman* road runs directly thro' it and still retains its high ridge. I observe every where near the fenny country great precaution and strength employ'd, which seems owing to the incursions of the *Britons* from that part. who no doubt retir'd into these fastnesses as their last refuge, when the *roman* arms shin'd all around them. and that reason must induce the *Romans* very early to think of draining the country and rendering it provincial, which was the only means of preventing that inconvenience. The *Her-*
men-street beyond the river runs for some space along the side of it upon the meadow, then turns up with an angle and proceeds full north. *Caster* is above half a mile from it, upon the hill. I espy'd a bit of the foundation of the wall of the *roman castrum* in the street to the north-west corner of the church, under the wall of the house where the minister lives. 'tis easily known by the vast strength of the mortar, built of the white flabstone of the country. this *castrum* then went round the church-yard, and took in the whole top of the hill, facing the midday sun. underneath it lay the city. for below the church-yard the ground is full of foundations and *mosaics*. I saw a bit of a pavement in the cellar of the alehouse (*the boot*.)

— *varias ubi picta per artes*

Gaudet humus, suberantque novis a sarota figuris. Stat. Silv.

They know of many such, particularly at Mr. *Wright's* and in the land-lord's garden is an entire one untouch'd. *roman* coyns are found in great abundance. I have before me a long and particular catalogue of many I have seen of all times, from the consular to the later emperors in brass and silver, but think it a nauseous formality to print 'em. a few I will repeat of the silver,

M. public

Ant. III. vir

Sabin

Augustus divi fil.

Cæsar Augustus pater patriæ.

Augustus Cæsar

Cæsar

Hadrian Cos. III.

℞

— *nus imp.*

leg. VI.

l. titur. the rape of the *Sabins*.

imp x act.

Augusti f. cos. design. princ. juvent.

[exergue] *Cl. Cæsar*

a comet. *idus jun.*

l. juli l. f. a chariot drawn by *Cupids*.

Ægyptos, a recumbent figure with the *sistrum*.

The-

Theodosius *virtus romanorum tr. p. s.*
Silanus *l. f. roma.*

these among more are in possession of Monsieur *Baillardeau*. In the plow'd fields between the town and the river toward *Ford-green* they are often found, with earthen pipes, bricks, and all sorts of antiquities. in that field is a tract running quite thro', whereon corn grows very poorly, which is nothing but a street or road laid with a deep bed of gravel. the vulgar have a foolish story about it, as at other places, and say that lady *Kyneburg* curst it, by whom they mean the abbess that built a religious house here which stood eastward of the church, some part of it is still left. this meadow is call'd *Norman-gate* field, or more properly *Dorman-gate*, some corrupted memorial of the antient name of the town, which extended its self hither, and foundations are found all about here; and innumerabl coyns, which they call *Dorman* pence. part of this is *Berrysted*, where antiquities are dug up every day. higher up toward *Peterburgh* is *Mill-field*, *mosaic* pavements are there dug up and other things, and seems to have been a little cittadel belonging to the town. Part of the church is of an antient fabric, but new model'd. there is a curious inscription upon a stone over the choir door thus, the letters are rais'd.

XV^o. KL^s. MAI. DEDICATIO HVI^s. ECLE^s. A. D. M.^o CXIII.
'tis wrong transcrib'd in *Camden*. The steeple stands in the middl of the church. the tower is a fine piece of antient architecture with semi-circular arches, I judge the spire of later date. the square well by the porch no doubt is *roman*, it's curb'd with hewn stone; tho' it stands on a hill yet the water is very high. at the east end of the church is a very old cross. Mr. *Morton* is very copious upon this station, in his curious history of *Northamptonshire*, the inquisitive reader will consult him, I only recite such things as I saw, and fear being tedious upon such places as admit of no doubt among antiquaries. a little higher up the river near *Wansfordbridge*, a gold *british* coyn was found, in the possession of Mr. *Maurice Johnson* J. C. Anno 1720. at *Thorp*, the seat of Sir *Francis St. John*, by *Peterburgh*, a *mosaic* pavement was found. this was undoubtedly a *villa* of some great *Roman*. in the garden here are some fine antique statues of marbl, but suffering more from the weather in this moist situation, than from age. in the middl is a *Livia* of coloss proportion, the wife of *Augustus*. in the four quarters are *Diana*, *Amphion*, an orator, a gladiator. upon the terras, an admirabl *Hercules* killing *Hydra*. in the court are two equestrian figures in copper, *H. IV.* of *France*, and *Don John* of *Austria*. within the house over most of the doors are placed busts, *Bassianus*, *Caracalla*, &c. these antiquities were of the *Arundel* collection.

Hence I travell'd upon the *Roman* road all the way to *Stanford*. as it rises from the water-side of *Peterburgh* river, and passes over the corn-fields, it appears in a lofty ridge call'd *Norman-gate*, i. e. *Dorman-gate* only, here and there they have dug great holes in it for its materials. it goes forwards to *Lolham* bridges, by the name of *Long-ditch*, which we treated of before, being its oldest and directest road, full north and south. In the reign of *Nero* all the southern part of the island was conquer'd, and the *Brigantes* were fast friends; so that in his time we may conclude the *Hermen-street* was made as far as *Sleford* by *Catus Decianus* the procurator, as we suggested in the first letter. But now our journey

journey is by the left hand new branch, and which goes out of the other with an angle in the parish of *Upton* call'd the forty foot way. almost at *Southorp*, 'tis enclos'd in a pasture, but beyond that you find it again. so it passes thro' *Burleigh* park, where its gravel is transferr'd to make walks in the gardens. at *Wothorp* park wall it appears again with a very high ridge and agreeable sight, descending the valley to *Stanford* river, which it passes a little above the town at *Tynwell*, then rises again upon the opposite hill entering *Lincolnshire*, with its broad and elated crest till it goes to *Brigcasterton*. it's compos'd all the way of stone, gravel and hard materials got near at hand. the common road leaves it entirely from *Peterburgh* river to *Brigcasterton*, crossing it at *Wothorp* park wall.

BRIGCASTERTON.
RO. town.

Brigcasterton happen'd most convenient for a station, being ten miles from the last or *Durobrivis*, but the *itinerary* mentions not its name, for the distances between them and likewise to *Lincoln* impugn Mr. *Camden* and such as place *Causennis* here. however it was fenc'd about with a deep mote on two sides, the river supplying its use on the other two, for it stands in an angle, and the *Romans* made a little curve in the road here on purpose to take it in, as it offer'd it self so conveniently, then rectify'd the obliquity on the other side of the town. it consists of one street running thro' its length upon the road. this great ditch and banks are call'd the dikes. I saw many coyns that are found here. and one pasture is call'd *Castle-close* at the corner, they say the foundation of a wall was dug up there.

COLSTERWORTH.
TAB. XX.

Hence the road goes by *Stretton*, then leaves a little on the left hand *Colsterworth*, highly memorable for being the birth-place of that vast genius Sir *Isaac Newton*, the darling of nature, who with a sagacity truly wonderful has penetrated into the secret methods of all her great operations. of whom *Lincolnshire* may justly boast, and we say of him with *Lucretius* I.

*Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, & extra
Processit longe flammantia mœnia mundi.
Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque.*

On the north wall of the chancel is this monument. *heic jacent Gulielmi Walkeri particula obiit 1 aug. anno domini 1684. ætat, 61.*

CAUSENNIS.

Thirty lesser mile from *Durobrivis* you come to *Paunton*, which must needs be *Causennis*. 'tis indeed twenty seven measur'd miles, the *Hermenstreet* accompanying. This village is at present under the hill where the road goes near the spring of the *Witham*, to which I suppose its name alludes, as the present to *pant avon*: both signify the vally of the river in *british*. perhaps the most antient name of the river was *Cavata*, whence that part of the county that's water'd by it assum'd the name of *Kesteven*, importing the river *Cavata*, *Cavaut avon*. as *Lindsey* from *Lindum*. the present name *Witham* or *Guithavon* signifying the separating river, as it principally divides these two. many *roman* coyns are found here, and all the neighborhood round, and *mosaic* pavements, *roman* bricks, urns and the like of a curious composition. Mr. *Burton* speaks of a musive pavement.

ANCASTER
a RO. town.

The *Hermenstreet*, now call'd *high dike road*, goes along the heath which preserves it from being worn away, and 'tis a sight highly entertaining. the next town it comes to is *Ancaster*, what was its *roman* name I know not, but it has been a very strong city entrench'd and wall'd about. as may be seen very plainly for the most part, and perceiv'd by

by those that are the least vers'd in these searches. the bowling-green behind the *red lion* inn is made in the ditch. when they were levelling it they came to the old foundation. at this end of the town, where a dove-coat stands, is *Castle-cloſe* full of foundations appearing every where above ground, the ditch and rampire encompasses it. here are prodigious quantities of *roman* coyns found. many peopl in the town have traded in the sale of them these thirty years. they are found too in great plenty upon all the hills round the town, especially southward, and toward *Castle-pits*. so that one may well persuade ones self, that glorious peopl sow'd 'em in the earth like corn, as a certain harvest of their fame, and indubitabl evidence of their presence at this place. After a shower of rain the school-boys and shepherds look for them on the declivitys, and never return empty. I saw an *Antoninus Pius* of base silver found that morning I was there, likewise I saw many of *Faustina*, *Verus*, *Commodus*, *Gallienus*, *Salonina*, *Julia Mæsa*, *Constantius chlorus*, *Helena*, *Maximiana Theodora*, *Constantine the great*, *Magnentius*, *Constans*, *Tetricus*, *Victorinus*, &c. the town consists of one street running north and south along the road. there is a spring at both ends of the town, and which no doubt was the reason of their pitching it at this place. for no more water is met with from hence to *Lincoln*. there is a road on the west-side of the town, which was for the convenience of those that travell'd when the gates were shut. on a stone laid upon the church wall I read this inscription in large letters of lead melted into the cavitys.

PRIEZ: PUR
LE: ALME
SIRE: JOHN
COLMAN
CHIVALER

In the church-yard are two priests cut in stone. this has been a populous place, for here are great quarrys about it, and the rock lyes very littl under the surface. Mr. *Camden* speaks of vaults found here, and *W. Harrison* in his description of *Brittan* II. 17. mentions *mosaic* pavements. the road seems to bend somewhat in this part, which I conjecture was with an intent to take in the springs.

A mile and half off to the west in the parish of *Hunnington* upon a hill surveying a lovely prospect both toward the sea coast, and into *Nottinghamshire*, is a summer camp of the *Romans*, or a *castrum exploratorium*. of a square form and doubly trench'd, but of no great bulk. the entrance seems to have been on the east side. not long ago in this place has been dug up in plowing, bits of spears, bridles and swords, and two urns full of coyns. I saw a large brass one of *Agrippa* and *Julia* daughter to *Augustus*, with many more.

All the way from this road upon *Ancaster* heath we have a view of the sea, and the tow'ring height of *Boston* steep. a littl further we come to a place of no mean note among the country peopl call'd *Byard's leap*, where the *Newark* road crosses the *Roman*. here is a cross of stone, and by it four little holes made in the ground, they tell silly storys of a witch and a horse making a prodigious leap, and that his feet rested in these holes, which I rather think the boundarys of four parishes. perhaps I may be too fanciful in supposing this name a corruption of *vialis lapis*. I mention'd

tion'd before, that here I apprehended the *roman* road from the fen country passed down the hill toward *Crocolana*. upon our road there are many stones plac'd, but most seem modern and like stumps of crosses, yet probably are milestones. it would be of little use to measure the intervals, for one would find that the whole distance between two towns was equally divided by such a number of paces as came nearest the total. over against *Temple-bruer* is a cross upon a stone cut thro' in the shape of that, born by the knights templars, and I suppose a boundary of their demesnes. some part of their old church is left, of a circular form as usual. *Bruer* in this place signifies a heath. the *Hermen-street* hereabout is very bold and perfect, made of stone gather'd all along from the superficial quarrys, the holes remaining. I observ'd, whenever it intercepts a valley of any considerabl breadth, whose water must necessarily drain past it, there is an intermission left in the road, for otherwise their work would be vain. and the ends of the road are flaunted off neatly for that purpose, laying perhaps a small quantity of solid materials to vindicate the track and not hinder the voydance of the rain. it goes perfectly strait from *Ancaster* to *Lincoln* full north, butting upon the west-side of *Lincoln* town. a *tumulus* some time upon the center of it. 'tis notorious from hence that the intent of these roads was chiefly to mark out the way to such places in the march of their armys. for there can be no need of a caufway for travellers, the heath being so perfectly good, and that our *english* word highway is hence deriv'd and apply'd to publick ways. when we come to the towns upon the cliff side, they have plow'd up this barren ground on both sides the road, and basely lower'd it for miles together, by dragging the plow a-cross it at every furrow. so that every year levels it some inches. and was it not a publick road, it would soon be quite obliterated. Here are six villages on the left hand at a mile distance each, and a littl off the road, which make an agreeabl prospect. just descending *Lincoln-hill*, I saw the true profil of the road broke off by the wearing away of the ground. 'tis about thirty foot broad made of stone, pil'd up into an easy convexity. there is likewise generally a little trench dug in the natural earth along both sides of the road, which is of great use in conducting the water that falls from the heavens into the valleys upon the long side of the road both ways, and prevents its lodging and stagnating against the side of their work. the turf that came out of those trenches they threw upon the road to cover it with grafs. thus had they all the curious and convenient ways for beauty, use and perpetuity.

Below the hill the *Hermen-street* meets with the *Foss*, which now united march directly up to the city across a great vale where the river *Witham* runs. by Mr. *Baxter* thought the *Victius* of *Ravennas*, Mr. *Leland* calls it *Lindis*. as it descends towards *Boston*, it is besieg'd as it were by religious houses, planted at every mile. such as *Nocton* priory founded by *Robert D'arci* lord of the place 1164. now the elegant seat of Sir *William Ellys* bart. *Kyme* priory, founded by *Philip* and *Simon de Kyme*, knts. to which the *Tailboysses* added, who marryed the heiress. *Barlings* abby, founded by *Ralf de Hay* and his brother *Richard*. *Stanfeld*, the seat now of Sir *John Tyrwhit* bart. *Bardney* abby, built by king *Ethelred* who was bury'd here anno 712. much added by *Remigius* bishop of *Lincoln*. *Tupholm*, founded by *Rob. de Novavilla*. *Sticfeswold* priory of the benedictin nuns. *Kirksted* abby by *Hugh de Breton*, whose ichnography is discoverabl from its ruins. *Revesby* abby by *William de Romara*. I

I think it not worth while in a *roman* journey to dwell upon these places, and haste up hill to *Lincoln*, a great and most famous city of theirs, grac'd with the title and privilege of a colony. therefore call'd *lindum colonia*. a bold and nobl scituation upon a high hill, which we may think no less than five citys united into one. of all which I shall give a short account in their order, as to what I observ'd, without transcribing such matters as the reader will find better deliver'd in authors. my business is to illustrate the 88th plate, which I made by paceing as I walk'd about the city, intended to give the *idea* of the place as form'd originally by the *Romans*, and of their roads leading to and from it. Below the hill and westward of the city, the river throws it self into a great pool call'd *Swan* pool, from the multitude of swans upon it. all around this place the ground is moory and full of bogs and islets, call'd now *Carham*, which means a dwelling upon the *Car*, that is the fen. Now here without question was the *brittish* city in the most early times, where they drove their cattle backwards and forwards, and retir'd themselves into its inaccessible securitys. and from thence I apprehend the name of *caer*, signifying a fortification or inclosure in all the most antient languages, came in this country to be retain'd in these morasses. this was its name as a dwelling or a collection of native inhabitants, but the pool in their language was call'd *llyn*, and that denominated the *roman* city *lindum*, being the hill hanging over this pool. from this *Carham* you have a pleasant view of the west front of the cathedral. the shape of the pool is thought very much to resemble a map of *England* when you survey it from the top of the cathedral. The *Romans* pleas'd with this notable eminence, plac'd their city upon it, which they first built in the form of a large square, the southern wall standing upon the precipice or edge of the hill, and wanted no other external fence. quite round the other three sides they carry'd a deep trench too, which still remains, except on the south-east angle. This city was divided into four equal parts, by two cross-streets that cut it quite thro' upon the cardinal points. the two southern quarters were taken up, one by the castle, the other by the church which *Remigius* built. But when *Alexander* the bishop projected a structure of much larger dimensions, they carry'd the sacred enclosure beyond the eastern bounds of the city, and so built a new wall farther that way, as it is now, with battlements and towers. the north and south *roman* gates of this part of the city remain. the one entire, the other pull'd down about 15 year ago by Mr. *Houghton*. the northern, call'd *newport* gate, is the noblest remnant of this fort in *Brittan* as far as I know. upon the first sight of it I was struck with admiration, as well of its noble simplicity, as that hitherto it should not have been taken notice of. 'tis a vast semicircle of stones of very large dimensions, and by what I could perceive laid without mortar, connected only by their cuneiform shape. this magnificent arch is 16 foot diameter, the stones four foot thick at bottom. from the injuries of time, but worse of hands, it's somewhat luxated, yet seems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-stone. on both sides towards the upper part are laid horizontal stones of great dimensions, some ten or twelve foot long, to take off the side pressure very judiciously adapted. This arch rises from an impost of large moldings, some part of which, especially on the left hand side, are still discoverable. below on both sides was a postern, or foot passage, made of like stones. but against that on the left side is a house built, and when I went down into the cellar I found a chimney set before it, the ground here in the street has been very much rais'd, and the

LINDUM.
TAB.
LXXXVIII

1.

2.

TAB. LIV.

the top of the wall is of a later workmanship. 'tis indeed a most venerable piece of antiquity, and what a lover of architecture would be hugely delighted withall. They that look upon a gate among the vestiges of the *forum* of *Nerva* at *Rome*, will think they see the counterpart of this. but of the two, this has the most grandeur in aspect. the drawing supplies any further harangue about it. From this gate eastward, some part of the old *roman* wall is to be seen by a pastur, made of stone and very strong mortar. thereabout too are some arches under ground. the west gate toward the gallows was pull'd down not beyond memory. that on the south side, which I spoke of, still shows one jamb from between the houses, and two or three stones of the same make as the former, just above the springing of the arch. if you go up stairs in the adjoining house within the city, you may see the postern on the east side, which is big enough for a bed to stand in. I doubt not but there is, or was another answerable on the other side. but this street is much contracted from its original breadth by the subsequent populousness of the place, and the ground here being upon the edge of the hill is much worn down, as the first is heap'd up, from the condition of former ages. but by *newport* gate, before describ'd, is another large and curious remnant of *roman* workmanship. this is call'd the *mint* wall, and stands in a garden in the north-west quarter of the city. 'tis still 16 foot high, above 40 foot long, and turn'd again with an angle. on the left hand side behind it are houses built and marks of arches. what it was originally cannot now be affirm'd. the composition of it is thus. upon squared stone of the common sort, but a little decay'd thro' age, is laid a triple course of *roman* brick, which rises one foot in height, the bricks seem to be a *roman* foot long, and our seven inches broad. above this three courses of stone which rise about a foot more. then three layers of brick as before. upon that 12 courses of stone. then brick and stone to the top. the scaffold holes are left all the way. the mortar is very hard and full of little pebbles.

3. But this city being happily seated for navigation of the river, and the chief thoroughfare to the north, soon encreas'd to that degree, that the *Romans* were oblig'd to add another to it as big as the former. this they did southward upon the declivity of the hill, and so tally'd it to the other, that the new side-walls answer'd in a parallel to the old, and the most southern lay upon the river. eastward the ditch without is turn'd into a broad street call'd the *beast market*, and there below *claskgate* a great part of the old *roman* wall is left, made of stones pil'd sideways, first with one direction, then with another, as was a common method with them. one piece of it is now 80 foot long; 18 high, a little bit of it lower down is 12 foot long, as much high. between that gate upwards and the old city wall by the *green-stone* stairs is the old ditch to be seen, much talk'd of but not understood, 'tis call'd *Weredyke*. the people have a notion that the river came up here, and that these stairs were a landing place from the waterside, and denominated from I know not what *grecian* traders. but this is utterly impossible in nature. to the west the ditch and foundation of the wall is still left, tho' many times repair'd and demolish'd in the frequent sieges this town has sustain'd, especially in the wars of *Maud* the empress. at the bottom of it towards the water is a round tower call'd *Lucy* tower, and famous in her history. This then was the state of this place in *roman* times. the *foss* and *hermen-street* enter'd the city at *Stanbow* or the stony arch, there they

they parted; the *hermen-street* went directly up the hill, and so full north thro' *Newport*, the *foss* according to its natural direction ascended it obliquely on the eastern side without the antient city, and so proceeded to the sea coast north-east.

But still here were two more great additions to the length of this city, 4. and which stretch'd it out to an enormous bulk, the first northwards above the hill. 'tis call'd *Newport*, or the new city, 500 paces long. this I apprehend to have been done in the reign of the *Saxon* kings. it lys on both sides the *hermen-street*, and was fenc'd with a wall and ditch hewn out of the rock. at the two farther corners were round towers and a gate, the foundations of which remain. there were several churches and religious houses in this place. and I suppose it was chiefly inhabited by *Jews*, who had settled here in great numbers and grown rich by trade. there is a well still call'd *Grantham's* well, from a child they ludicrously crucify'd and threw into that well.

After the *Norman* conquest, when a great part of the first city was turn'd 5. into a castle, I apprehend they added the last intake southward in the angle of the *Witham*, and made a new cut call'd *Sinsil* dike on the south and east side for its security. The city then being of this huge compass, gave occasion for that prophecy, as they call it, and fancy to have been fulfill'd in the year 1666,

*Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be
The fairest city of the three.*

'Tis observable that the *Normans* could not well pronounce *Lincoln*, but call'd it *Nichol*, as we find it in some old writers; and to this day a part of *swan* pool is call'd *nichol* pool. in some places of *Lincolnshire* the vulgar pronounce *little*, *nickle*, and some other words of that sort. tho' this place is much declin'd since those times, yet of late it begins to flourish again very considerably. The meaning of *grecian* stairs I suppose borrow'd from the *Normans*, importing only stone steps (*grees*) as they appear at this day, a commodious descent from the minster yard. within this two years two new churches, large and fair, have been built at the charge of the inhabitants, and a great many handsom dwelling houses. trades and manufactures too reflourish.

In this last part of the city on both sides the *roman* road, were many funeral monuments of the old *Romans*. some of which they now dig up, and doubtless much more when they first built upon this ground. I saw a pit where they found a stone with an inscription, this summer. thro' age and the workmens tools it was defac'd, only small remains of D. M. & VIX. ANN. XXX. such letters as shew'd its intent, with carvings of palmtrees, and other things. this is behind the house where the lord *Hussey* was beheaded for rebellion in the time of *H. VIII.* the great bow window thro' which he came upon the scaffold was taken down this year. it stands over against another stone building of an antient model, said to be the palace of *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*, who liv'd here in royal state, and had the priviledg of coynage. his arms are here carv'd in stone. upon the steeple of *St. Mary's* church they have plac'd in the wall an antient monumental stone, with this imperfect inscription,

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI ET CARIS
UNAE CONIVGIS
EIUS ET QVINTIE.

There is another obscure inscription upon the upper part of the stone; but has been added since and is *christian*. upon the church wall lyes an old stone by the conduit, which *Leland* takes notice of, and says is *Ranulf de Kyme*. immense are the *roman* antiquitys dug up about this famous colony, nor has the perpetual turning up the ground exhausted them. the late Dr. *Primrose* had a great collection. I remember to have seen a fine glass urn in his possession, now with *Martin Folkes*, esq; found near *Newport* gate: also a very large silver seal of one of the *Quincys* earls of *Lincoln*, now with *Nevil King* esq; *Wm. Pownal* esq; has many coyns very well preserv'd, particularly a *Carausus* with his wife on the same coyn, which is a great rarity. I am in hopes he will some time favour the learned with an accurate account of this place, as it highly deserves. Upon the *roman* road eastward are some barrows, many urns, and the like have been dug up about them, especially near the stone pits, with earthen aqueducts and all kind of antiquitys. Mr. *Pownal* shew'd me a brass *armilla*, found with a corps which possibly was *british*. Upon the road going to *Staynton*, is an hospital of St. *Giles*, built by *Remigius*, and behind it are great cavities in the rock under ground, which peopl fancy'd to be *roman* catacombs, and affirm'd they had seen earthen and brazen pots, inscriptions and the like, with many other strange storys. to search this matter throly, provided with torches, we trac'd 'em to the utmost corners, but found 'em only quarrys. Let us now survey the cathedral. 'tis far more magnificent than any I have yet seen. there are two great gatehouses or entrances to it from the west. the lower part of the front and of the two towers are of *Remigius* his building, as is easily discoverabl by the color of the stones, and by the manner of architecture. but *Alexander* built the additions upon it, the body of the cathedral, the quire and St. *Mary's* tower, which once had a very lofty spire upon it. a prodigious work for a single man, and that not the only one, as appears by what we have mention'd of him. St. *Hugh* the *Burgundian* built the east end, or St. *Mary's* chappel, where he had a shrine; and the chapter house ciel'd with a beautiful stone roof, one pillar in the middl. the cloysters and the library are fine. here are many books and MSS. and an old leaden inscription of *William d'Agincourt*, cozen to *Remigius*, already printed. here are many bells, particularly one remarkably large call'd *Tom* of *Lincoln*, which takes up a whole steeple to its self. probably consecrated to that great champion of the church St. *Tho.* of *Canterbury*. the first cathedral mention'd in *Bede*, I suppose an humbl building and contain'd within the antient walls. two *catherin* wheel windows as call'd, at the ends of the larger transepts are remarkably fine, for mul-lion work and painted glass. here are great numbers of antient brasses and monuments. one I have engraven from a drawing procur'd by *Browne*

TAB. XXIX.

TAB. XVI. *Willys* esq; tab. 16. the stone only is left near the west door. to set down the particularitys of the church would require a volume. South of it upon the very brow of the hill is the bishop's palace, built by *Robert de Chesney*, who gave two great bells likewise. bishop *Bek* and other succes-fors

fors enlarg'd it to a magnificence equal with the cathedral. it stands just south of the *Roman* wall, a very expensiv work, for the foundations of it reach as it were below hill. over this hung many large bow windows of curious workmanship, looking over the tops of the lower city into *Nottinghamshire*. the kitchen had seven chimneys in it. the hall was stately. the gate-house remains entire with coats of arms of the founders. this palace was ruin'd in the time of the civil wars. good part of it might be handsomely rebuilt without an extravagant expence.

In *Leland's* time one of the stone crosses of *Q. Elenor* was here standing in the market-place. it were endless to enumerate the religious houses, gates, and old buildings that croud up every part of the streets. here were originally fifty two churches. I never saw such a fund of antique speculations in any town in *England*. I heard continually of coyns and urns, found all the country over, as at *Cathorp*, *Methringham*, *Nocton*, &c. I found this inscription on a stone in the stable-wall of the *Rain-deer* inn.

+ RANDOLF: DE: BORTON: OPT: ICP: DEUJ: DE: SA: ALME: OPT: MERCY: AMEN.

this castle of *Wil.* the conqueror's is a large place, and exceedingly strong with walls, ditches, keep, and towers. over against it westward is an entrenchment made by *K. Stephen*.

Thro' the whole length of *Lincolnshire* from north to south in a strait line runs a ledg of hills, that is from *Stanford* to *Winteringham*. the *Romans* observing this, carry'd their road upon it, and left the original stem of *Fokingham*. this high ground is simlar all along, having a steep descent westward, overlooking *Nottinghamshire*, and is a rock of rag-stone quite thro', the stone is white, and rises in *strata*, thicker as deeper; the surface is heathy. the river *Witham* which rises on the west of this ridg must have run into the *Humber*, had not nature by her propensity of drawing it eastward as her declivities generally run, broke it off in the middl by that great valley under *Lincoln*, and made a passage for it into the *æstuary*. Hence it is that the stone upon this western cliff is full of sea-shells. for when the great and universal deluge had carry'd those inhabitants of the ocean into the mediterranean parts, by the weight of their shells they were unapt to retire again along with the waters, so were intercepted against this cliff, and receiv'd into the nascent stone. A remarkabl antediluvian curiosity I procur'd for the repository of the royal society, from these parts; being the real skeleton of a crocodile or some such animal enclos'd in a broad flat stone. but now 'tis time to proceed.

The *Hermen-street* going northward from *Lincoln* is scarce diminish'd because its materials are hard stone, and the heath on both sides favors it. three miles off, near a watering place, a branch divides from it with an obtuse angle to the left, which goes toward *Yorkshire*. we suppose the *Romans* at first had an erroneous *idea* of the island of *Brittan*, and thought its northern parts in a more easterly longitude, than by experience they found, and thus in *Ptolomy's* maps the length of *Scotland* is represented running out enormously that way: but when *Agricola* in his conquests northward had discover'd that mistake, and that the passage over the *Humber* was very inconvenient for the march of soldiers, he struck out this new road as another branch of the *Hermen-street* by way of *Doncaster*,

Doncaster, from thence observing its natural direction northward. when we turn our selves here, and look back to *Lincoln*, we see the road butts upon the western spires of the cathedral. and when from thence you survey the road, 'tis an agreeabl prospect; your eye being in the middl line of its whole length to the horizon. I had a mind to pursue this branch thro' *Lincolnshire* as far as the first station *Agelocum*. this ridg is likely to be of an eternal duration, as wholly out of all roads. it proceeds directly ore the heath, then descends the cliff thro' the rich country at bottom, between two hedg-rows, by the name of *Tilbridg-lane*. when you view it on the brink of the hill, 'tis as a visto or avenue running thro' a wood or garden very strait, and pleasanter in prospect than when you come to travel it; wanting a *Roman* legion to repair it. you pass thro' *Stretton* and *Gate-burton*, so call'd from the road, and by a ferry cross ore the *Trent* which lands you at

AGELOCUM.
T A B.
LXXXVII.

Littleborough, Agelocum, or as by later times corrupted with a *sibilus* into *Segelocum*. this is a small village three miles above *Ganesborough*, just upon the edg of the water, and in an angle. *Agel auk, frons aquæ*, is a pertinent etymology: it seems only to have been environ'd with a ditch, and of a square form, and the water ran quite round it; for to the west, where *Whites-bridg* is, a watry valley hems it in. so that it was a place sufficiently strong. the church stands upon the highest ground. the *Trent* has wash'd away part of the eastern side of the town. Foundations and pavements are visibl in the bank. Mr. *Roger Gale* passing by, once found an urn there, with a coyn of *Domitian's*. great numbers of coyns have been taken up in plowing and digging, they call 'em swine-pennys because those creatures sometime root 'em up, and the inhabitants take little care to save 'em. I saw a few there. the reverend Mr. *Ella*, vicar of *Rampton* hard by, has collected several, and some valuabl, such as the following, of which he sent me an account. A consecration piece of *Vespasian. Cos. III.*

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC
PMTRP COSVPP & SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI the
mole at *Ancona*.

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC
& SENATVS POPVLVSQ ROMANVS. fortune sitting with
a *cornucopia* in one hand, a rudder in the other, FORT RED SC.

IMP CAES. Sc. as the second. & SPQR. a genius sitting on
trophys with a spear in the left hand, a *victoriola* in its right.

IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS & PONT.
MAX. TRP. *Britannia* sitting with a shield, a spear in her left hand,
a lawrel in her right, the right foot upon a rock BRITANNIA SC.

CONSTANTINVS AVG. & SOLI INVICTO COMITI.
another & ALEMANNIA DEVICTA

several of those struck about *Constantius's* time with a galeate head on one
side and URBS ROMA & a wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*.
others CONSTANTINOPOLIS. many more of *Aurelius, Faustina, Gallienus, Tetricus, Victorinus, Carausius, Constantin, Constantius, Crispus, Allectus*, and the lower empire. About forty year ago when the
enclosures between the town and bridg were plow'd up, abundance of
these coyns were found, many intaglias of *agate, cornelian*, the finest coral
colord urns and *patera's*, some wrought in *basso relievo*, the
workman's name generally impres'd on the inside of the bottom. a *discus*
with

with an emperor's head emboss'd. in 1718 they dug up two altars handsomly moulded, which are set as peers in a wall on the side of the steps that lead from the water-side to the inn. on one is the remnant of an inscription LIS ARAM DD. these are of the coarse grit stone. many very littl coyns are found here like flatted peas, they call 'em mites. Mr. Hardy has a large urn with the face of a woman on the out-side. in this same field near *Whites-bridg* are great foundations of building. coyns are often found too at the lowest edg of the water, when the tide is gone off, and in dry seasons. on the east side of the river has been a camp. Returning by *Tilbridg* lane, upon the top of the heath is a spring which they say flows and abates with the tide in the *Trent*, tho' five miles off. the like is reported of divers others hereabouts.

From the place where the roads branch out before spoken of, I proceeded on the *Hermen-street* northward, to *Spittle* on the street. there are milliary stones set upon the road all the way. 'tis very delightful riding, being wholly champaign, or heath. of these stones I believe some are *Roman*, others later crosses, perhaps to supply their place. some *tumuli* scatter'd here and there. this place no doubt was a mansion, because a little beck runs thro' it arising hard by. and 'tis ten mile from *Lincoln*, a convenient distance. I took the bearing of the road just north and south, here's an hospital, said to be founded 1308. and great foundations all around, some of which are probably *Roman*. at present the village consists of two farm houses, a chappel, an inn and a session's house. three or four *tumuli* near the town. upon the chappel is a silly *latin* inscription

fui anno domini	1398	} dom. dei & pauperum
non fui	1594	
sum	1616	

Qui hanc Deus hunc destruet.

Upon the session's house

*Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.*

underneath a coat palè of six, on a bend three annulets with the arms of *Ulster*. over the door, *fiat justitia* 1619. All this whole country is a quarry just beneath the surface. Beyond *Spittle* woodland begins. by *Broughton* a vein of deep sand well planted with coney. at all these towns upon the *Roman* road coyns and antiquitys are found, *Hibberstow*, *Gainsthorp*, *Broughton*, *Roxby*, &c. at *Sandton* has been a *Roman* pottery. between *Scalby* and *Manton* is a *Roman* camp. in *Appleby* is a place call'd *Julian's* bower. at *Kirton*, *John* of *Gaunt* had a seat; twenty nine towns round about held of him in focage. I take *Broughton* to be another station because of its name, and that a brook runs thro' it, so that the interval between *Lincoln* and *Wintringham* is conveniently divided into three parts, ten miles each, by *Spittle* and *Broughton*, the whole being thirty *Roman* miles. *Thornholm* a mitred priory, there's but another in *England*, *Spalding*. *Risby* and *Gokewell*, two nunnerys, some small remains of both. to the left is *Normanby*, where the late duke of *Buckingham* was born, and whence his title.

We kept the road all the way, tho' some time it passes over littl bogs, and at last about *Winterton* is enclos'd. it terminates in some arabl, where

A a

it's

WINTRING-
HAM. Ro.
town.

it's well nigh lost a mile south of *Wintringham*. upon a rising ground at the end of the *Roman* road a little to the right, and half a mile east of the present *Wintringham*, stood the old *Roman* town, of which they have a perfect knowledge, and plow'd up great foundations within memory. 'tis now a common, skirted by the marshes upon the *Humber*. the soil hereabouts is clay. this scite of old *Wintringham*, as call'd, was almost enclos'd with water in its first condition, having only a slip of land towards the *roman* road as an entrance. the valley westward between it and the town is now call'd the old haven, where three elm trees stand. the east is bounded by the mouth of the *Ankham*, which I suppose is *ang* in british, broad *avon* river, from its broad marshes. the city was plow'd up six year ago, and great numbers of antiquitys found, now lost; great pavements, chimney-stones, &c. often breaking their plows. in several places they found streets made of sea sand and gravel. 'tis a *peninsula* between the *Humber* and *Ankham*, and had most opportunely a fine spring on the east side, which no doubt was embrac'd by the *Romans*. 'tis likewise a great rarity in nature, arising so near the sea in a clayey marsh. there is stonework left round it, and an iron ladle to drink at, which is done frequently by travellers, as with a religious necessity. several intakes have been made beyond this city in memory of man, which drives the *Humber* farther off, and increases the marsh. 'tis half a mile between it and old town. the old haven mouth is call'd *Flashmire*. this place is over against *Brough*, the *Roman* town on the *Yorkshire* shore, but 'tis rather more eastward, so that with the tide coming in they ferry'd over very commodiously thither, and even now they are forced to take the tide. *buck bean tresfoil* grows upon all the bogs hereabouts. the bearing of the end of the *Roman* way is precisely north and south as at *Lincoln*: so that 'tis a true meridian line from the west end of the cathedral. the present *Wintringham* is a dirty poor place, but still a corporation, and the mayor is chosen only out of one street next the old town, where was a chappel; the bell of it now hangs in a wooden frame by the pillory, and makes a most ridiculous appearance. here is still a ferry from a small creek kept open by some freshes. 'twas ill-judg'd of travellers to desert the old *Roman* way and ferry, and turn the road to *Barton*, where the *Humber* is much broader and very dangerous, for no other reason but because 'tis somewhat nearer and over against *Hull*. but the saving three miles riding does not compensate for the time or hazard of so uncouth a passage. I am persuaded the old name of this station was *Abontrus*, the same as the name of the river, whence they have form'd the mimic *Wintringham*. here is a vast jawbone or rib of a whale that has lain time out of mind, like that at St. *James's*. *Wintringham* church stands on the end of the *Lincolnshire* alpes. Well may the *Humber* take its name from the noise it makes. my landlord, who is a sailor, says in a high wind 'tis incredibly great and terribl, like the crash and dashing together of ships. The *Roman* way beyond the *Humber* at *Brough* is continu'd in *Yorkshire*, but of its progress that way I can say nothing at present, this being the northern boundary of my expeditions.

From the termination of the *Hermen-street* just by the knoll of old *Wintringham* and the hedg on the side of a common, a lesser vicinal branch of a *roman* road goes directly west to *Aukborough*, passing over *Whitton* brook. all the ground hereabouts terminates at the *Humber* in longitudinal ridges going north and south, and all steep like a cliff to the west, plain and

and level eastward. *Aukborough* I visited, because I suspected it the *Aquis* AQUIS. of the *Romans*, in *Ravennas*, and I was not deceiv'd, for I presently descri'd the *roman castrum*. there are two little *tumuli* upon the end of the road entring the town. The *roman* castle is square, 300 foot each side, the entrance north, the west side is objected to the steep cliff hanging over the *Trent*, which here falls into the *Humber*. for this castle is very conveniently plac'd in the north-west angle of *Lincolnshire*, as a watch tower over all *Nottinghamshire* and *Yorkshire*, which it surveys. hence you see the *Ouse* coming from *York*, and downward the *Humber* mouth, and all over the isle of *Axholm*. much salt marsh is gain'd from all these rivers, tho' now and then they reclaim and alter their course. then they discover the subterraneous trees lodg'd here at the deluge in great abundance, along the banks of all the three rivers. the wood is hard and black and sinks like a stone. Here's likewise other plentiful reliques of the deluge in the stones, viz. sea shells of all sorts, where a *vertuoso* might furnish his cabinet. sometime a stone is full of one sort of shell, sometime of another. sometime of little globules like the spawn of fishes. I view'd 'em with great pleasure. I am told the camp is now call'd *countess close*, and they say a countess of *Warwick* liv'd there; perhaps own'd the estate, but there are no marks of building, nor I believe ever were. the *vallum* and ditch are very perfect. before the north entrance is a square plot call'd *the green*, where I suppose the *roman* soldiers lay *pro castris*. in it is a round work form'd into a labyrinth, which they call *Julian's bower*. the church is of good stone, has a square tower, but the quire ruinous, excluded by a wooden partition. between it and the way to the marshes a good spring rising out of the cliff. I dare say no antiquary ever visited this place since the *Romans* left it, for the people were perfectly ignorant of any matters we could enquire about, and as to finding coyns &c. they would make us no other answer than laughing at us. but I heard since from other good hands that they have been found here in great numbers.

Because I have frequently found these places call'd *Julian's bower*, both JULIAN'S at *roman* towns and others, but especially very common in *Lincolnshire*, I BOWER. consider'd what should be the meaning of them, and shall here give my thoughts about it. They are generally upon open green places by the side of roads or rivers, upon meadows and the like near a town. the name often remains tho' the place be alter'd and cultivated, and the lovers of antiquity, especially of the inferior class, always speak of 'em with great pleasure, and as if there were something extraordinary in the thing, tho' they cannot tell what. very often they are call'd *Troy town*. what generally appears at present is no more than a circular work made of banks of earth in the fashion of a maze or labyrinth, and the boys to this day divert themselves with running in it one after another, which leads them by many windings quite thro' and back again.

Upon a little reflection I concluded that this is the antient *roman* game, and 'tis admirabl that both name and thing should have continu'd thro' such diversity of people. tho' now 'tis well nigh perish'd, since the last age has discourag'd the innocent and useful sports of the common peopl, by an injudicious and unnecessary zeal for religion, which has drove them into worse methods of amusement. I imagine too this was a practice of the antient *Britons*, many of which were of *Phrygian* extract, coming from the borders of *Thrace*, therefore deriv'd it from the same fountain as

the

the *Romans*. this was upon their *maii campi*, but I shall not speak of them here, and the *Turks* I apprehend learnt it hence, for 'tis their diversion too. as to the name *bower*, it signifies not an arbor, or pleasant shady retirement in this place, but *borough*, or any work made with ramparts of earth, as camps and the like. and 'tis my thoughts many works which have been taken for camps, were only made for this purpose, whereof two I met with in this journey, that at *Ashwel*, and *Maidenbower* near *Dunstabl*. the name of *Julian* undoubtedly refers to *Julus* the son of *Aeneas*, who first brought it into *Italy*, as is admirably describ'd by *Virgil* in his v. *Aeneid*. and kept up by the *Romans* with great pomp and annual festivity. *Augustus* was particularly fond of it, and took it as a compliment to his family. that they call these places *Troy town* proves the same. hear the poet,

*Hunc morem hos cursus atque hæc certamina primus
Ascanius, longam muris cum cingeret Albam
Rettulit, & priscos docuit celebrare Latinos.
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes.
Albani docuere suos, hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma & patrium servavit honorem:
Trojaque nunc pueri trojanum dicitur agmen.*

This game long since, this martial exercise
Ascanius brought, when *Alba's* walls he rear'd.
Whence the old *Latins* celebrate the same,
As he a lad, with him the *Trojan* youth.
The *Albans* taught it theirs. from them great *Rome*
Learnt it, and to their country's honour call
The game old *Troy*, the boys the *Trojan* band.

I conceive this game was of two sorts; that perform'd on foot; that on horseback, or in chariots; the intent of both was to exercise the youth in warlike activity, for 'twas a sort of mock fight. that on foot was the *Pyrrhic* dance. *Suetonius* says, *lusus ipse quem vulgo pyrrhicum appellant Troja vocatur*. if we carry it up to its first original, we must affirm it was invented by the *Corybantes*, *Idei dactyli*, *Curetes*, whose institution when confirm'd among the *Romans*, was continu'd by the priests call'd *Salii*, dancing in armor and clashing their weapons together with some sort of consort. likewise the real soldiers had the same festival which they call'd *armilustrum*, celebrated on the 19 *Octob.* of which *Varro* gives us an account *de lingua lat.* *Suetonius* mentions it in *Tiberio*, c. 72. this, whether perform'd on foot or horseback, by children, priests or soldiers, was manifestly the same thing. their gestures, turnings, returnings, knots and figures, their assaults, retreat and the like were aptly represented by mazes and labyrinths, which very comparison *Virgil* uses.

*Ut quondam Cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ,
Parjetibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus & irremeabilis error.*

Such was in *Crete* the labyrinth of yore,
In crooked tracks immur'd, a thousand ways
Doubtful and dark. whence the return obscure,
Inextricabl, in endless mazes lost.

'Tis

'Tis likely these works of ours made in the turf were cast up, in order to teach the children the method of it. that on foot is elegantly describ'd by *Claudian de VI. consul. Honorii, v. 622.*

*Armatus hic sæpe choros, certaue vagandi
Textas lege fugas, inconfusosque recursus,
Et pulchras errorum artes, jucundaue Martis
Cernimus: insonuit cum verbere signa magister.
Mutatoque edunt pariter tot pectora motus,
In latis allisis clypeis, aut rursus in altum
Vibratis, grave parma sonat mucronis acuti
Murmure, & umbonum pulsu modulante resultans;
Ferreus alterno concentus clauditur ense.*

Here have I seen the armed rings revolve
In artful flights, in order then advance,
Attack, retire in all the forms of war,
Their eye still on the signal of the chief.
Then face about, ringing their brazen shields
Against their corslets, or uplifted high
Threaten the echoing skys. whilst steely blades
Harsh murmur, and the clanging targets sound
Alternate struck, the martial consort close.

The equestrian games of this denomination requir'd more room and *apparatus* for spectators. therefore probably they fenc'd in a larger space of ground of a circular or oval form with a *vallum*, to keep the spectators at proper distance, and upon which they might more commodiously behold the sport. this I suppose was provided for by those bowers or burroughs mention'd, where there was no ditch behind, for that would be dangerous if the people crouding one another as is natural on those occasions, should thrust the outermost from such an elevation. so that they were a larger sort of amphitheaters or circs. and this seems expressly intimated by the great *Mantuan* in those verses,

*Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio ———
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.*

These games on horseback he thus describes,

*Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias, infestaue tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversis spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulachra sub armis.
Et nunc terga fugâ nudant; nunc spicula vertunt
Inferensi, factâ pariter nunc pace feruntur.*

They ride by pairs, the martial cavalcade
Triple battallions form, which open first
With adverse front, and show of dreadful fight.
Then new careers they take, wheeling about

B b

In

In various circles and self-ending orbs,
 In all the mazy arts and forms of war.
 Now turn their backs, and now afresh attack.
 At length in peaceful order all march off.

It seems that our tournaments, so much in fashion till queen *Elizabeth's* time, are remainders of these warlike diversions; and the triple order by which they were conducted, may possibly be imitated in some degree by the common figure in dancing call'd the *hedg*, or the *hay*, both which I suppose is deriv'd from the *Saxon* *hæg*, perhaps from the *latin* *agger*.

We pass'd by the spring of old *Wintringham* and the *Marsh* at the mouth of the *Ankham*, which is a vast tract of land left by the sea; and came to *Fereby* fluice, a stately bridg of 3 arches with sluices for voydance of the water into the sea, but now broken down and lying in dismal ruins by the negligence of the undertakers. whence travellers are oblig'd to pass the river in a paltry short boat, commanded by a little old deaf fellow with a long beard. into this boat you descend by the steep of the river, thro' a deep miry clay full of stones and flakes. nor is the ascent on the other side any better, both dangerous and difficult. this, with the hideous ruins of the bridg, like the picture of hell gates in *Milton*, and the terrible roar of the water passing thro' it, fitly represented *Virgil's* description of *Charon's* ferry. nor would a poet wish for a better scene to heighten his fancy, were he to paint out the horrors of the confines of hell.

*Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.
 Turbidus hic ceno vastaque voragine gurgēs
 Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
 Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina servat
 Terribili squallore Charon, cui plurima mento
 Canities inculta jacet* ———

Æn. vi.

Hence the way leads to *Fereby* forlorn,
 Where *Ankam's* oozy flood with hideous roar
 Tears up the sands and sluices ruin'd vaults.
 A squalid *Charon* the dread ferry plys
 In leaky skull, whose furrow'd cheeks lye deep
 With hoary beard inconc'd ———

When we had mounted the precipice again from the water, and paid our naul to the inexorable ferryman, we had several clayey lakes to ride over, unpassable in winter. two roads lead you to the town, a sorry ragged place, where upon the stocks is wrote, *fear God, honour the King*. The church is set respecting no points of the compass, and just under the side of a precipice, so that you may almost leap from it upon the steeple. when we clim'd the hill, 'twas a long while before we could find the way to *Barton*, and scarce could the people direct us to it, tho' but two mile off. at length, after wandring some time backward and forward, we hit upon the road, and as men escap'd the *stygian* pool, with pleasure survey'd *Barton*, riding all the way thro' corn fields, overlooking the *Humber* and *Hull*. *Barton* from hence makes a pretty prospect, having two churches, several mills, and the houses pleasantly intermixt with trees. this hill is wholly chalk, and answer'd on the opposite shore by another of the

the same nature. this is at present the passage across the *Humber* to *Yorkshire*, and we pleas'd our selves at this time only with the distant view of it, and the neighboring *Hull*, we could see the flag upon the castle.

At *Barrow* we were surpriz'd with a castle, as the inhabitants call it, upon the salt marsh; upon view of the works I wonder'd not that they say it was made by *Humber* when he invaded *Brittan*, in the time of the *Trojan Brutus*, for 'tis wholly dissonant from any thing I had seen before. but after sufficient *examen* I found it to be a temple of the old *Brittons*, therefore to be refer'd to another occasion. a little eastward hence we visited *Thornton* college, a great abby founded by *Wm. le Gros* earl of *Albemarle* 1139. the gatehouse is very perfect, a vast tower or castle wherein all methods of *Gothic* architecture for offence and defence are employ'd. there is a great ditch before it, across which a bridg with walls on each hand, and arches that support a broad battlement to defend the access. before it two low round towers. this stands oblique to the building like the bridge at the tower gate, the better to keep off assailants by arrows shot thro' many narrow loopholes. there was a portcullis at the great gate and behind it another gate of oak. there are no windows in front. over it are three old clumsy statues in as ordinary niches. a woman seeming a queen, or the virgin *Mary*. to the right a man with a lamb, I suppose *St. John* baptist. to the left a bishop or abbot with a crozier. the lamb is introduc'd in several other places. in the battlements above the gate are the figures of men cut in stone as looking down. on both sides this tower goes a strong wall embattel'd, supported by internal arches, with towers at proper distances. along the ditch within the gate are spacious rooms and staircases of good stone and ribwork arches. upon taking down an old wall there, they found a man with a candlestick, table and book, who was suppos'd to have been immur'd. when you enter the spacious court, a walk of trees conducts you to the ruins of the church. part of the south-east corner is left between the choir and transept, and behind that some of the chapterhouse, which was octagonal. the whole plan of the church is easily discoverable, and round about it the foundations of a quadrangle, and lodgings, to the south of which now stands a dwelling-house, which I suppose was the abbot's lodge. here are great motes and fish-ponds, subterraneous vaults and passages. the whole monastery being inclos'd by a deep ditch and high rampart, to secure the religious from robbers, because near the sea. A mile east of *Thornton* are the ruins of another great castle call'd *Kelingholme*. In *Goswel* parish northward is *Burham*, a chappel now become a farmhouse, which belong'd to the monastery. in the same parish near the *Humber* is *Verecourt*, which belong'd to the antient family of that name. good land hereabouts well wooded. they find *roman* coyns all about. Two mile west of *Thornton* is a great *roman* camp call'd *Tarborough*, which surveys the whole hundred denominated from it, and all the sea coast. vast quantities of *roman* coyns have been found here. Mr. *Howson* of *Kenington* hard by, has pecks of them, many of *Licinius*.

BARROW.
Brittish
temple.

YARBO-
ROUGH.
Ro. Camp.

Hence we journey'd to *Caster*, upon another ridg of the *downs*, running north and south, flaunting off eastward to the sea, and steep all the way westward, reaching from the *Humber* to the *Witham* below *Lincoln*. a vein of sand again, and alike stockt with rabbits, answering to that on the other side the *Ankam* at *Sandton*, but a little more southward. From the hill just above *Caster*, you have an admirabl prospect both

both east and west, this way to the mouth of the *Humber*, the *Spurnhead* promontory, the *Sunk island* and the whole country of *Holdernefs* in *Tork-shire*: that way all the sea coast of *Lincoln* stretch'd out in a long bow, jutting into the sea, full of creeks and harbours. south and west the whole county of *Lincoln* lys under the eye, but the hight of *Lincoln* minster particularly pleases, which is here seen by the edg of the cliff south of *Caster*, and presents a very *romantic* landskip.

CASTER.
Ro. town.

The town of *Caster* is half way down this western steep, and in nothing more that I have seen, did the *Romans* shew their fine *genius* for choice of a station, than this. there is a narrow promontory jutting forward to the west, being a rock full of springs, level at top, and on this did they build their town. One may easily guess at the original *roman* scheme upon which 'twas founded, and now in the main preserv'd. this whole town takes in three squares of full 300 feet each, two of which are allotted to the castle, the third is an *area* lying to the east before it, between it and the hill, which is still the mercat place. the streets are all set upon these squares, and at right angles. at each end are two outlets, going obliquely at the corners to the country round about, two above, two descending the hill thus distributed. the north-east to the *Humber* mouth, south-east to *Louth*, north-west to *Wintringham*, south-west to *Lincoln*. what is the meaning of this place being call'd *Thongcaster*, among some others in *England*, I know not. one in *Kent*. but it gave occasion to the same fanciful report of its original, as queen *Dido's* founding *Carthage*, upon as much ground as she could encompass with an oxes hide cut into thongs. and a person in the town told me there was an history of the building *Caster* in *Virgil*, and offer'd to show it me. I should not have thought this worth mentioning had not Mr. *Camden* spoke of it, as if he believ'd it to be true. but there can be no doubt that this castl was built long before *Hengist's* time, for I saw enough of the old *Roman* wall to evince its founders. one great piece stands on the verge of the church-yard, another by a house. there are more behind the schoolhouse in the pastures, and I have met with many men that have dug at its foundations in several other places. 'tis built of white rag stone laid some time side ways, some time flat, in mortar exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and sand, nor is it mixt to any fineness. so that I conjecture 'twas the method of the *Romans* to pour the mortar on liquid, as soon as the lime was slak'd. thus the heat and moisture struggling together, created a most strict union or attraction between the lime and stone, the motion favoring their approximation, and the lime no doubt being made of the same stone, promoted a more intimate union between the cement and the hard materials by similitude of parts. I suppose this narrow tongue of land was thus encompass'd with a wall quite to the mercat-place, objecting only its end to the plain before the hill, the rest standing upon the stony precipice. from under the castle walls almost quite round rise many quick springs, but *Syfer* spring is most famous, having now four fluxes of water from between the joints of great stones laid flat like a wall and join'd together with lead, probably first by the *Romans*, for 'tis under their wall; shaded over with trees very pleasantly. this is the morning and evening rendezvous of the servant-maids, where consequently intelligence is given of all domestic news. they say within memory it ran much quicker, so that the water projected three or four foot from the wall, others say that originally it ran in one stream like the sheet

of a cascade. *Syfer* spring no doubt is the *saxon syfer*, pure, clean, as the stream here deserves to be call'd. There is a place by the fold south-west of the church still call'd *Castl-hill*, where many bodys have been dug up. I am inclinabl to think the meaning of *Thong-castl* to be fetch'd from *Thane Degen*, *saxonice miles, præfectus*, analogous to the *latin comes*. here 'tis likely our *Saxon* ancestors plac'd a garrison of troops to secure this country as they conquer'd from the *Roman Brittons*. in the church is a monumental effigies in stone of a knight of the name of *Hundon*, another of a lady, another of a knight of *St. John of Jerusalem*, cross-legg'd.

In *Snarford* church some fine monuments in alabaster of the family of *St. Pauls*. Return we now to *Lindum*,

*Sol medium cæli conscenderat igneus orbem
Cum muros arcemque procul & rara domorum
Tecta vides, modo quæ romana potentia cælo
Æquavit*——

Virg. *Æ.* viii.

A mile north upon the *Foss* is a *tumulus* of hard stone, call'd the castl.

From hence I determin'd to proceed to *London* all the way on the *Roman* road, which perhaps has not been so scrupulously travell'd upon for this thousand years. the intent which I executed, was to perform the whole sixth journey in *Antoninus* his itinerary, of which I shall give as compleat an account as can be expected, considering how totally most of the stations here are eras'd, and that I was resolv'd so far to imitate an antient traveller, as to dine and lie at a *Roman* town all the way if possibl, and sometime in danger of faring as meanly as a *Roman* foldier, nor could I always readily say

*Longum iter hic nobis minuit mutatio crebra,
Mansio sub noctem claudit ubique diem.*

Add to this that the whole was new to me, that I had almost every place to find out, that I was alone, and had no other guide than what *Mr. Gale* has pointed out to us, who is the first that hit upon the true notion of this road. and I doubt not but the reader's candor will overlook the errors or imperfections of this simple narration, of what I could observe my self, and fish out from the uncouth relations of the country-peopl, who for one half of the way had never heard of enquiries of this sort, since any memory; and were too apt to be morose upon that occasion, thinking I had some design upon their farms in my inquisitiveness.

This journey proceeds from *Lincoln* upon the great *Foss* road as it tends to the *Bath* quite thro' *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire* (but most terribly defac'd) till it meets with and crosses (having gone 60 miles) the great *Watling-street* coming from *Chester*, and going to *Dover*, at *High-cross* in *Warwickshire*. hence to *London* about ninety miles more, I went upon this *Watling-street*, which compleats that journey of the *itinerary*.

I apprehend the *Foss* is the name transmitted thro' the *british*, which comes from digging, as being an artificial road, whence they are often call'd dikes, a word of contrary significations, as the *latin altus*. Descending southwards where the *Foss* parts with the *Hermen-street* below *Lincoln* by

CROCOLA-
NA.

the abby without the most southern gate, and passing over the river *Witham* by *Bracebridg* before it comes to *Lincoln*: I soon perceiv'd my self upon the *Foss* road by its strait ridg carry'd over the barren moory ground, by a mill near *Stickham*. hard by lyes a stone cross of good height of one piece, vulgarly call'd *Robin Hood's Whetstone* upon the *Foss*, and is call'd sometime the three mile stone. the elevation of the road is still preserv'd, the common road going round about. 'tis much overgrown with goss and the moor but thinly so, its strait length easily distinguishabl for that reason. it butts a good deal to the east of *Lincoln*. between *Bracebridg* and its union with the *Hermen* way, some pavement is left of flag stone set edgwise. the road beyond the moor goes thro' the enclosures of *Hikeham* and *Thorp*, then enters *Morton lane*, very pleasantly set on both sides with woods full of game. And so journeying to the space of about 12 roman miles, I found *Collingham* on my right hand. there is a high barrow or *tumulus* call'd *Potters hill*, where they say was a roman pottery. it stands upon an eminence commanding a prospect both ways upon the road. half a mile further is *Brough*, the undouted *Crocolana* of the *Romans*. 'tis three mile north of *Newark*. Great plenty of wild saffron grows hereabouts, whence I once thought the name came, signifying the saffron field, from the *Celtic* word a field or enclosure (*Lhan*.) In the later times of the empire, when they shortned words, 'twas call'd *Colana*, and some critic restoring *Croco* to it, doubled the second syllable, whence 'tis found in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, *Crococolanum*. but I judg Mr. *Baxter's* derivation of it is right, *ericetum pulchrum*. the ground is very woody and pleasant, and full of goss or heath, in *welsh* *grâg*. From *Colana*, *Collinghams* two miles off probably had their name, springing up from its ruins, as well as *Newark*, the *Saxons* approaching nearer the water side; the *Trent* and the *Foss* road being neglected, which supported the roman town by travellers chiefly. *Collinghams* stand upon a mere or rivulet, abounding with springs call'd the *Fleet*, running into the *Trent*. the lands at *Collingham* belong to *Peterburgh* church, probably the gift of some king. they have a report that one arch of south *Collingham* church came from *Brough*, which is probably true of the whole. they say *Collingham* was a mercat town before *Newark*; and that *Brough* was a famous place in time of the *Danes*, who destroy'd it in *Edmund Ironside's* days. *Danethorp* is hard by, the seat lately of lady *Grey*.

At *Brough* no roman token visible, but the remarkabl straitness of all the roads and by-lanes thereabouts. the city has been most perfectly level'd by the plow, so that the mark of ridg and furrow remains in the very road; the hedgrows were planted since. were it not for many distinguishing tokens, one may be apt to conclude as *Florus* did, *laborat annalium fides ut Veios fuisse credamus*. they say here was a church upon a place call'd chappel yard, and a font was once taken up there. The old landlady at the little alehouse, which is the only house there, till *Tho. Cope's* and another were lately built, says, that where her fire-place is, the cross once stood, and that the whole is fairy ground and very lucky to live on. there have been many roman coyns dug up here, and all the way between it and *Newark*. I bought a large brass *Faustina junior*, lately found in the cornfield over-against the alehouse. in digging too they find great foundations for half a mile together on each side the road, with much rusty iron, iron oar and iron cinders, so that it's probabl here was an eminent roman forge.

across

across the road was a vast foundation of a wall, and part still remains. out of one hole they shew'd me, has been dug up 10 or 15 load of stone, so that it should seem to have been a gate. the stones at the foundation are observ'd to be plac'd edgewise, and very large ones, but not of a good fort. this was the method the *Romans* justly thought most convenient, in this springy soil, for the springs rise here all about, within two foot of the surface. they told me some very large copper *roman* coyns have been found here, and silver too, and many pots, urns, bricks, &c. they call the money *Brongh* pennys. the earl of *Stanford* is lord of the mannor, and all is copyhold, probably originally in the crown. the country peopl have a notion that the *Foss* road is the oldest in *England*, and that it was made by *William* the conqueror. this is all that I could learn of this city, which I thought no contemptibl gleaning from the shipwrack of time; for

Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit —

is true of all the stations of this whole journey, more or less. and I was glad when any part of the harvest might be apply'd to the gathering of antiquitys. From hence the road goes extreemly strait to *Newark* between hedgerows; having the steeple before us as a *visto*. but much to their disgrace is in very ill repair, nay in some places they dig the very stone and gravel out of it to mend their streets.

Newark was certainly rais'd from the neighbouring *roman* citys, and NEWARK. has been wall'd about with their remains. the northern gate is compos'd of stones seemingly of a *roman* cut. and not improbably the *Romans* themselves had a town here. for many antiquitys are found round about it, especially by the *Foss* side, which runs quite thro' the town. My friend the reverend Mr. *Warburton* of this place, gave me a coyn or two dug up here, and likewise this further information, that lately a gentleman digging to plant some trees by the *Foss* road side, discover'd four urns lying in a strait line and at equal distances. they were soon broke in pieces by the workmen, imagining to find treasure therein. in one there was only a rude piece of brass, about the bulk of a small walnut, half melted down, with a bit of bone and some of the ashes sticking in the surface thereof, amidst the other burnt bones and ashes. he conjectur'd that it was a *fibula* belonging to the habit of the dead. there were square earthen beads in others, which seem to be *british*. in another was a small brass *Lar* about an inch and half long, but much consum'd by rust. he told me likewise a pot of *roman* money was found at *Carlton-scope* near them. there are two fine stone crosses at *Newark*. the market place is a spacious square, the church is very large and handsome, with a very high steeple.

From *Newark* the *Foss* passes by *Queen's sconce*, one of the great forts erected in the civil wars, and so along the *Trent* side by *Stoke*, and an inn call'd the *red inn*. we arriv'd at about six miles distance south of *Newark*, to the station of the *Romans* call'd *Ad pontem*. East *Bridgford* lys near a mile to the right upon the river *Trent*. doubtless there was the bridge over the river, which created the denomination, in the *roman* times; as being the passage from the eastern parts to those beyond the *Trent*. and as to this particular station upon the road, perhaps a bridge was the sign of the inn, that travellers might know where to turn out for that purpose, for I can't suppose here was a bridge at the road. at *Bridgford* they told us there were formerly great buildings and cellars on the right as you descend

AD PON-
TEM.
TAB. XC.

ascend to the *Trent*, and a key upon the river for vessels to unlade at. The *roman* station upon the *Foss* I found to be call'd *Boroughfield*, west of the road. here a spring arises under the hedg call'd *Oldwork* spring, very quick, running ore a fine gravel, the only one hereabouts that falls eastward, not directly into the neighboring *Trent*, towards *Newton*. hereabouts I saw the *roman* foundations of walls and floors of houses, compos'd after the manner before spoken, of stones sett edgwise in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them. there are likewise short oaken posts or piles at proper intervals, some whereof I pull'd up with my own hands. Dr. *Battley* tells us of oak very firm found at *Reculver* under the *roman* cisterns. the earth all around looks very black. they told us that frequently the stones were laid upon a bed of pease-straw and rush rope or twisted hay, which remain'd very perfect. houses stood all along upon the *Foss*, whose foundations have been dug up, and carry'd to the neighboring villages. they told us too of a most famous pavement near the *Foss* way. close by in a pasture *castle hill close*, has been a great building, which they say was carry'd all to *Newark*. *John Green* of *Bridgford*, aged 80, told me that he has taken up large foundations there, much antient coyn and small earthen pipes for water. his father, aged near 100, took up many pipes four-score yards off the castle, and much fine free stone, some well cut and carved. there have been found many urns, pots and *roman* bricks, but the peopl preserv'd none of them. and some that had coyns would by no means let us see them, for fear we were come from the lord of the manor. About a mile farther is a *tumulus* upon an eminence of the road beyond *Bingham* lane, a fine prospect to *Belvoir* castle, *Grantham*, *Nottingham*, the *Trent*, &c. whence I took a small sketch of the road we had pass'd, regretting the oblivion of so many famous antiquitys.

In my journey forwards, upon the declension of a stiff clay hill, near the lodg upon the wolds, an inn under a great wood; the pavement upon the road is very manifest, of great blue flag stones laid edgwise very carefully. the quarrys whence they took 'em are by the side of the hill. this pavement is 100 foot broad or more. but all the way thence it has been intirely pav'd with red flints, seemingly brought from the sea-coasts. these are laid with the smoothest face upwards upon a bed of gravel over the clay marl, which reaches beyond *Margidunum*. that we may well say,

O quantæ pariter manus laborant!

Hi cædunt nemus, exuuntque montes.

Hi ferro scopulos trabesque cædunt. &c.

Stat. Sylv. iv.

This pavement is very broad, and visibl where not cover'd with dirt, and especially in the frequent breaches thereof. They preserve a report still that it was thus pav'd all the way from *Newark* to *Leicester*, and that the *Foss* way went thro' *Leicester* shambles. the yard of the lodg in the wold is pav'd with these same stones plundered from the road.

MARGIDV-
NVM.
TAB. XCI.

Willughby brook is the next water. when arriv'd over against *Willughby* on the wold on the right, *upper* and *nether Broughton* on the left, you find a *tumulus* on *Willughby* side of the road, famous among the country people, 'tis call'd *Croftshill*. upon this they have an anniversary festival. the road parts the two lordships, but the name of *Broughton* set me to work to find the *roman* town, among the people getting in harvest.

After

After some time I perceiv'd I was upon the spot, being a field call'd *Henings*, by which I suppose is meant the antient meadows. this is upon the brow of the hill overlooking *Willughby* brook, rising in *Dalby* lordship, and playing in pretty *meanders*, along a valley between cornfields, with a moderate water unless rais'd by rains. here they said had been an old city call'd *Long billington*. 'tis often call'd the *black field* in common discourse, from the color and excessiv richness of the soil, so that they never lay any manure upon it. here is a place call'd *Thieves*, and on the other side of the valley a place call'd *Wells* near where now a barn stands, and all this length they say the city reach'd. and that there was a church on the top of *Wells*, but the city was mostly on *Willughby* side, for the land on the other side in *Broughton* lordship is poor, whilst this is luxuriant to the last degree. so that they affirm a farmer once hapning to set his sheep-fold here, it rotted the corn upon the spot, and often he has been forc'd to mow the blade before it spindled (in their way of talking.) the soil is perfectly black, tho' all the circumjacent land be red, especially north of the valley upon the edge of the hill, and where most antiquitys are found; which certainly was the true place, whence the *roman* name signifying a marly hill. *Richard Cooper*, aged 72, has found many brass and silver coyns here; there have been some of gold. they have a notion of great riches being underground, and a vulgar report that one balk or mere (*i.e.* a division between the plow'd fields) has as much money under it, as would purchase the whole lordship. but people have been frighted from digging it by spirits, and several pleasant stories are told thereupon. they have likewise a tradition that the city was destroy'd by thieves, perhaps from the place so call'd. many *mosaic* pavements have been dug up. my landlord *Gee* of *Willughby* says, he has upon plowing met with such for five yards together, as likewise coyns, pot-hooks, fire shovels and the like utensils, and many large brass coyns which they took for weights, ounces and half ounces, but upon tryal found 'em somewhat less. broad stones and foundations are frequent upon the side of the *Foss*. several found at *Wells*. the ground naturally is so stiff a marl, that at *Willughby* town they pave their yards with stones, fetch'd from the *Foss* way even to the slope of their pits, for the cattle to drink at. at *over* and *nether Broughton* and *Willughby* too, the coyns are so frequent, that you hear of 'em all the country round. there's a fine prospect from *Wells* hill every way. whence I drew a little view of the place. in *Willughby* town is a handsome cross of one stone, five yards long. In the time of the reforming rebellion the soldiers had ty'd ropes about it to pull it down, but the vicar perswaded 'em to commute for some strong beer, having made an harangue to show the innocence thereof. *Richard Cooper* likewise told me of a pot of *roman* money found at *Wilford* near *Nottingham*.

TAB. II.

So much for *Margidunum*, of which we may say,

Nunc passim vix reliquias vix nomina servans.

In passing forwards towards *Leicester* between here and the river *Wrek*, I found the *Foss* road began to be very obscure, not only where it has been plow'd up in some places, but where it goes over a grassy common. the reason is, travellers have quite worn it away, because of the badness of the roads: and the negligence of the people so far from repairing it, that they take away the materials. moreover you are oft in danger of

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losing

losing it thro' the many interfections of cross roads. and sometimes it is enclos'd with pastures, or passes under the sides of a wood: therefore upon every hill-top I made an observation of some remarkeabl object on the opposite high ground, which continued the right line, so that by going strait forwards I never fail'd of meeting it again. I observ'd too that at such a time of the day exactly, the sun was perpendicular to the road, for it continues the same bearing thro' out. this I try'd by the compass soon after I left *Lincoln*, and when I came to *High-cross* where it crosses the *Watling-street*, and at intermediate places; finding it always butted upon the same degree to surprizing exactness. At *Abketilby* in the vale of *Belvoir* and thereabouts in the quarrys is a vein of rag-stone wholly made of shells, cover'd with a thin vein of good hewing stone. this is in one corner of that great vale, under the *Lincolnshire alpes*.

SHIPLEY-
HILL. Br.
Barrow.

At *Cossington* (just before I came to the river *Wrek*, parting the countys) is a vast barrow, 350 foot long, 120 broad, 40 high or near it, 'tis very handsomely work'd up on the sides and very steep. it seems to have lost some of its length at both ends, especially the northern, a torrent running close by. it stands exactly north and south, upon the very edg of the ings. and in wet times it must be almost encompass'd with water. they call it *Shipley hill*, and say, a great captain call'd *Shipley* was bury'd there. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity and *celtic*, and that the intent of it is rightly preserv'd by the country people, but as to the name of him I can say nothing. on the top are several oblong doubled trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and lasses of the adjacent villages meet upon *Easter-munday* yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale. I observ'd upon the *Foss* all along, that in almost every parish were such like tables, for the same purpose, and such a one I formerly found at *Rowldrich* stones in *Oxfordshire*. near this place at *Radcliff*, so call'd from the road, it seems that the *Foss* road passes over this brook, and filling up its cavity, made it necessary to cut a new chanel, that the road might run strait, and like the *roman Terminus* give place to nothing. Having pass'd the river it proceeds over the meadows; just beyond them is a large round *tumulus*, which I suppose *roman*; then the road goes strait thro' *Thumarton* and ends full upon the east gate of *Leicester*. but before we speak of this station, we must with the *Itinerary* make an excursion to take in *Vernometum*.

VERNOME-
TUM.

There seems to be no *roman* way between *Ratae* and *Vernometum*, but coming from *Margidunum*, you turn out of the road by *Sison* over-against *Radcliffe* before mention'd. This place is *Borough* or *Erdborough*, i. e. the earthy camp, in *Gartre* hundred east of *Leicester*. 'Tis a very great *roman* camp upon a very high hill, the north-west tip of a ridg of hills and higher than any other part of it, of a most delightful and extensiv prospect, reaching as far as *Lincoln* one way: the fortification takes in the whole summit of the hill, the high rampire is partly compos'd of vast loose stones pil'd up and cover'd with turf. 'tis of an irregular figure, humouring the form of the ground, nearly a square, and conform'd to the quarters of the heavens. its length lys east and west. the narrowest end eastward. 'tis about 800 foot long. and for the most part there is a ditch besides the rampire, to render the ascent still more difficult to assailants. the entrance is south-west at a corner from a narrow ridg. here two rampires advance inwards like the sides of a gate for greater strength. within is a rising hill about the middle, and they say that vaults have been found there-

abouts. Antiquarians talk of a temple which possibly may have been there, and in the time of the *Brittons*; thus the old *Fanum* of *Apollo* at *Delphos* was in a concavity on the top of a hill. the name of *Vernometum* signifies a sacred plain, as they tell us from authority. it contains about 16 acres. several springs rise from under the hill on all sides, and I observ'd the rock thereof is compos'd intirely of sea shells. they frequently carry away the stones that form the rampires to mend the roads with. the town it self is now but a small village. there is another *roman* castle southward near *Tilton*, but not so big as *Borough-bill*. a petrifying spring near it, and a *roman* road as thought call'd *long hedges*. I am not without suspicion that the true name is *Verometum*, and must be sought for some where near a river.

Leicester is the *Ratae Coritanorum* of the *Romans*. the trace of the *roman* wall quite round is discoverabl without difficulty, especially in the gardens about *Senvy* gate. there was a ditch on the outside, very visibl in the gardens thereabouts. 'tis 2500 *roman* feet long, and as much broad towards the south-east, 2000 *roman* feet broad to the north-west. this was repair'd by *Edelfleda*, a noble *Saxon* lady, anno 914. but the storys in *Mr. Camden* of the piles it stood on, and the indissolubl tenacity of the mortar, seems meant of the *roman* work. the streets run in the manner we observ'd of *Camboritum*, the length of the city being from north-west to south-east. there is a *roman* musive pavement in a cellar, in part remaining, of a person standing by a deer, *Cupid* drawing his bow, delineated in differently color'd small stones as usual. the old work call'd *Jewry wall* is compos'd of rag-stone and *roman* brick, several fragments and foundations are in all the houses hereabouts of this building whatever it were, as well as in the adjacent church, which seems to be built in the very *area* of it, and out of its ruins. Not far off is a place call'd *Holy bones*, where abundance of bones of oxen have been dug up, the *exuvia* of their sacrifices. this is however a most noble piece of *roman* antiquity, and I lament it should be so much abus'd. Many *roman* coyns are found at *Leicester*. at the entrance into *white fryars*, a pot full dug up about five years ago, and many great foundations. at *St. Mary de Pree's* abby they dug up a body about three years ago, which they suppos'd to be cardinal *Wolsey's*. In this abby is nought worth seeing but a pleasant terras walk, supported by an embattail'd wall, with lunets hanging over the river and shadow'd with trees. the little remains of the old building are new modell'd by later hands, and scarce to be distinguish'd. it was made a dwelling-house since the dissolution, and that is now spoil'd of floors, roof, and windows, and the naked walls are left to daily ruin and pillage. the spot of the abby is turn'd into a garden. they shew us a place in it where has been much search for the famous cardinal's body, but it did not seem to me a likely place. the church, tho' wholly eras'd, did not probably come out so far toward the river. indeed there is thorough work made of all the religious houses at *Leicester*, and scarce one stone left in its original scite. *St. Margaret's* church was a bishop's see in the time of the *Saxon* kings. within the castle is a collegiat hospital, founded by *Henry* earl of *Lancaster*, who with his son *Henry* duke of *Lancaster* lye buried in the chappel. the church was very fine, demolish'd in the suppression. here, say some, was bury'd *Richard III.* this castle was built by *Simon de Montfort*. there is a very pretty arch reaching across the river call'd *Bowbridg* at *blackfryers*, under which they have a notion that king *Richard III.* was bury'd, which seems

RATAE
Coritano-
rum.
TAB. XCII.

TAB. LV.

to

RAWDIKES
a be. cursus.

to allude to the *british* romance that tells of king *Leir* being buried here half a mile southward from *Leicester* upon the edge of the meadows is a long ditch call'd *Rawdikes*, upon view of the place I found it to be a *british cursus*. king *Charles I.* when besieging *Leicester*, lay at the vicarage house at *Elston*, and during the storm of the town when his men took and pillag'd it, he stood, as they report, upon the banks of this *Rawdikes*. about *Feb. 172½*. a tessellated pavement was found on the other side the river about *Wanlip*, with coyns of *Constantine*, broken urns, a human skull, &c. a foundation by it, doubtless of the house that cover'd it.

Soon after you go from *Leicester*, taking the *Foss* at *Bronstongate*, you come to some enclosures and troublesome gates across the road. here they have fenc'd it out into a narrow scantling, scarce the breadth of a coach, to the shame as well as the detriment of the country, suffering so scandalous an encroachment. I travell'd by *Narborow* on the west side of the river, and a very wet journey under foot for one that was resolv'd to keep upon the road. sometime I rode half a mile up to the horse's belly in water upon the *Roman* pavement. the river *Soar* running near its east-side, it's carry'd over many bogs, quags and springs for miles together with a visibl pavement of great round coggles by *Sharnford*, so call'd from the causey. approaching *High-crofs* it enters enclosures again, and is cross'd by some more lakes scarce passabl. just upon the edge of *Leicestershire* and *Warwickshire* at *High-crofs* I met the *Watling-street*, my future conductor.

BENONIS.
T A B.
XCH.

Benonis stands in the intersection of the two great *roman* roads, that traverse the kingdom obliquely, and seems to be the center of *England*, and highest ground, for from hence rivers run every way. The *Foss* went a-cross the back-side of the inn, and so towards *Bath*. The ground hereabouts the scite of the antient city is very rich, and many antiquitys, stones, *roman* bricks, &c. have been dug up. *roman* coyns were found when they plow'd the field west of the cross. much *ebulus* grows here, sought for in cure of dropsys. *Claybroke* lane has a bit of an old quick-set hedg left a-cross it, betokning one side of the *Foss*. the bearing of the *Foss* here is exactly north-east and south-west, as upon the moor on this side *Lincoln*. in the garden before the inn was a *tumulus* lately taken away, under it they found the body of a man upon the plain surface, as likewise under several others hereabouts upon the *Watling-street*. foundations of houses have been frequently dug up along the street here, all the way to *Cleycester*. here is a cross of handsome design, but of a mouldering stone, thro' the villany of the architect one *Dunkley*, built at the charge of the late earl of *Denbigh* and the gentlemen in the neighborhood. it consists of four *Doric* columns regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and cross a-top upon a sun-dial. On two sides between the four *Tuscan* pillars that compose a sort of pedestal, are these inscriptions.

*Vicinarum provinciarum Vervicensis
Scilicet & Leicestrensis ornamenta
Proceres patricique auspiciis
Illustrissimi Basilii comitis de
Denbigh hanc columnam statuendam
curaverunt in gratam pariter
& perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem
a serenissima Anna clausi.*

A. D. MDCCXII.

*Si veterum Romanorum vestigia
quæras, hic cernas viator. Hic enim
celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares
se se mutuo secantes ad extremos usque
Britanniæ limites procurrunt, hic
stativa sua habuerunt Vennones & ad
primum abhinc lapidem castra sua
ad stratam & ad fossam tumulum
Claudius quidam cohortis præfectus
habuisse videtur.*

Cloudbury-hill, two thorn-bushes upon a *tumulus* on the *Foss* suppos'd the sepulchre of one *Claudius*. the city probably was of a square form humoring the crossing of the roads, and had consequently four streets and four quarters. many foundations are dug up along all the roads. it commands a charming prospect to *Ratae*, *Vernometum*, *Coventry*, &c. and quite round. you go thro' a gate by the cross to regain the *Foss*, at the length of a pasture it meets the true old road.

Being now got upon the *Watling-street* I made this remark of it, that 'tis the direct road to *Rome*, for take a ruler, and lay it in a map of *Europe* from *Chester* thro' *London* and *Dover*, and it makes a strait line with *Rome*. so the great founders had this satisfaction when they travell'd upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the imperial capitol. Our antiquarians are much at a loss, after torturing of words and languages, to find out the reason of the name of this street which is so notorious, that many other by-roads of the *Romans* in different parts of the kingdom have taken the same, and it became almost the common appellativ of such roads. my judgment of it is this. 'tis natural to denominate great roads from the places they tend to, as the *Icenig-street* from the *Iceni*. the *Akeman-street* is said to come from *Akemancester*. in *Wiltshire* and other places the way to *Exeter* they call the *Exeter* road, tho' a hundred mile off. so the *London* road is every where enquir'd for as the most remarkable place. thus *Watling-street* tending directly to *Ireland* no doubt was call'd the *Irish* road, that is the *Gathelian* road, *Gathelin-street*. whence our present word *Wales* from *Gauls*, *warden* from *guardian*, &c. *Scoti* qui & *Gaidelii* says *ogygia extera*. whether there be any thing in the story of *Gathelus* as founder of the *Irish*, I don't concern my self at present, but their language is call'd *Gaoghela*. so Mr. *Camden* says the true genuin *Scots* own not that name, but call themselves *gaoithel*, *gaoithlac*, as coming from *Ireland*, and that they glory in this name, and there's no dispute but this is the antient appellativ of the *Irish*, which the learned Mr. *Edw. Lluyd* has turn'd into *Gwydhelians*. and this name which has superseded that which the *Romans* gave it, (whatever it was,) seems to show there was such a road in the antient times of the *Brittons*, as the track of the trade between *Ireland* and the continent, yet it must be own'd, nought but *Roman* hands reduc'd it to the present form.

Hence-forward we turn our course upon the *Gathelin-street* directly for *London* along with the *Itinerary*. the road is now altogether between hedgerows, very clayey and bad, full of lakes and mires thro' the intolerable negligence of the inhabitants. here and there they have stupidly mended it by making a ditch in the middl of the road to raise a bank of earth, for which they ought rather to be punish'd than commended.

I turn'd out of the road to the west thro' some enclosures to see *Ce-ster-over*, induc'd by the name. I found a house in a little square deeply intrench'd upon the side of a hill, but the earth rather thrown outward than inward as a *vallum*, and the level within much lower than the field around it. I perceiv'd it was a religious house, some part of the building left, and without the ditch a fine chappel built of brick with good stone coins and mullion'd windows, converted into a barn. and a-crofs a valley hard by I saw dams or stanks for fish-ponds. the peopl within could give me no manner of intelligence, having but lately come thither. I fancy'd it to have been a nunnery, and that it was call'd *Sister-over*, to distinguish it from other neighboring towns; as *Church-over*, *Browns-over*, &c. but afterwards I learnt from other hands that there is a close call'd *Old-town* where they dig up foundations, being very rich land (said to have been a city) lord *Brook* possessor.

TRIPONTIUM.
T A B.
XCIV.

Thence passing a rivulet, from *Bensford* bridg I came to *Tripontium*, plac'd in a sweet littl valley, but the sides pretty steep. the road on the opposite hill looks perfectly like a perspectiv scene at the play-house. this is the next *Roman* station, which is rightly plac'd at *Dovebridge* upon the *Avon*, running by *Rugby* to *Warwick*. the stream here divides into two, with a bridg over each. upon one a stone inscription very *laconic* showing the three countys that repair it. the first syllabl of *Tripontium* has relation to the old *british* word *Tre*, a town or fortification. the remainder is generally thought to signify a bridg, but 'tis not to be imagin'd the *Romans* would make a bridg over this rill, or one so eminently large as to denominate the town. indubitably it comes from the *british* word *pant*, a littl valley as this is, and remarkably so, which the *Brittons* pronouncing broad created the *latin Tripontium*. Here are no manner of remains of antiquity, but the distances on each hand ascertain this the place. hard by antiquitys have been found both at *Cathorp* and *Lilburn*, one on the north, the other on the south of the river, so that the *roman* city stood on both sides. *Castl-hills*, a place at *Lilburn*, where are some old walls, *Camden* speaks of it. Mr. *Morton* has treated largely on this station, to whom I refer the reader. the neighboring *Newton* probably succeeded it, and then *Rugby*.

Yet rolling *Avon* still maintains its stream
Swell'd with the glorys of the *Roman* name.
Strange power of fate, unshaken moles must wait
While things that ever move for ever last!

With this reflection of the poet leave we the name of *Tripontium*, made immortal in the imperial *Itinerary*.

When we mount the next hill there's a lovely prospect as far as *Watford-gap* four miles off, a great vale or rather level meadow lying between, a-crofs which the road is drawn. and hereabouts the ridg of it is very high for miles together. the nature of the way on both sides being stony has spar'd it. several *tumuli* upon the road, bodys found under them. this shows the *Romans* did not travel upon 'em on horse-back. *Watford-gap* is a convenient inn for antiquarys to supply the mansion of *Tripontium*, which I think proper to advertise them of. it has a pleasant prospect of the road northward. 'tis a high hill, and a rock of stone six foot under the surface, which is softish, then a bed of clay, under that a blue hard stone of good depth. below this rock it is springy,
and

and at the bottom by the meadows are many quick springs. at *Legers Ashby* near here has been another old town, as they say, destroy'd by the *Danes*. there are great ditches, causeys, and marks of streets. *Catesby* own'd the town, who hatch'd the powder plot. I went out of the road thro' *Norton* to see a great camp call'd *Burrow hill*, upon the north end of a hill cover'd ore with fern and gofs. here is a horse-race kept; and the whole hill top, which is of great extent, seems to have been fortify'd. but the principal work upon the end of it is squarish, doubled ditch'd of about 12 acres. the inner ditch is very large, and at one corner has a spring. the *vallum* is but moderate. a squarish work within upon the highest part of the camp like a *prætorium*. they say this was a *Danish* camp, and every thing hereabouts is attributed to the *Danes*, because of the neighboring *Daventre*, which they suppose to be built by them: the road hereabouts too being overgrown with *daneweed*, they fancy it sprung from the blood of the *Danes* slain in battle, and that if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds. as to the camp, I believe it to be originally *roman*, but that it has been occupy'd by some other people, and perhaps the *Danes*, who have new-model'd it and made new works to it. consult Mr. *Moreton*, who has discours'd very largely about it. Much *cotyledon* and *ros solis* grow in the springs hereabouts. the stone is red and sandy and brimful of shells. I saw a fine *cornu ammonis* lye neglected in *Norton* town road, too big to bring away, and where they have fresh mended the *Watling-street* with this stone, 'twas an amusement for some miles to view the shells in it. hereabouts the road is overgrown with grafs and trefoil, being well nigh neglected for badness, and the trade wholly turn'd another way by *Coventry* for that reason. between the head of the *Leam* and this *Avon* is *Arbury* hill in view, another *roman* camp, upon a very high hill. notoriously made for a guard between the two rivers.

BURROW
HILL.
RO. camp.

The next station the *Watling-street* leads us to is *Weedon* on the street, beyond dispute *Benavona*, as surely it ought to be wrote, being situate on the head of the *Aufona*, running to *Northavonton* or *Northampton*. This too affords but little matter for the antiquary. The old town seems to have been in two pastures west of the road, and south of the church, call'd *upper Ash-close* and *nether Ash-close*, or the *Ashes*, in which are manifest *vestiges* of the ditch and rampart that surrounded it, and many marks of great foundations. they show you the scite of king *Wolfhere's* palace, the *saxon* kings of this province having their seat here. the *Ashes* was the *roman castrum*. here was a chappel of St. *Werbung*, daughter of king *Wolfhere*, abbess to the nunnery in this place. there has been dug up abundance of very fine stone, and many *roman* coyns. now *Weedon* consists of two parishes, and has been a mercat town. there is a large *roman* camp a little higher toward the river head, southward a mile, as much from *Watling-street*, call'd *Castledikes*, probably one of those made by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *proprætor* under *Claudius*. *roman* coyn and pavements have been found there. I visited the place, 'tis of a very pleasant and healthful scituation, being in a wood. probably it was a *roman villa*, afterwards render'd *saxon*. a house stands by it. another of these camps of *Scapula* I mention'd before at *Guildsborough*. at *nether Hayford* on the other side the road, anno 1699, a *roman mosaic* pavement was found, of which Mr. *Moreton* gives us a drawing, but in too small a compass.

ARBURY
HILL.
RO. camp.

BENAVONA.

CASILE-
DIKES.

LACTORODUM.

Towcester is a considerable town between two rivulets, but what its *roman* name, time has envy'd us, the *Itinerary* passing it by. *Lactorodum* is the next station, being *Old Stretford*, on the opposite side of the *Ouse* to *Stony Stretford*. many *roman* coyns have been found in the fields thereabouts, and queen *Elenor's* cross stood a little north of the *horse-shooinn*, pull'd down in the rebellion, which shows that the town was on this side the bridg in the time of *Edward I.* Mr. *Baxter* says, the name imports the ford over the water. my friend *Browne Willys* esq; who lives in the neighborhood, has enquir'd into the antiquitys of this place, and gives us an account of them in his curious treatise of burroughs, which it is to be wish'd he would continue. a little on this side *Stretford* to the west upon very high ground stands *Whaddon-hall*, Mr. *Willys's* seat, it has a most delicate prospect. this manor formerly belong'd to the lords *Grey*; one a knight of the garter, lyes bury'd in the church. *Spencer* the poet liv'd here, and the learned duke of *Bucks.* here is the original picture of Dr. *Willys.* I saw many of his MSS. letters, consultations, lectures and other works unprinted.

Still higher stands *Stukeley*, a very large parish, on the same sort of soil as that in *Huntindonshire.* this is the oldest church, and most entire I ever saw, undoubtedly before the conquest, in the plain antient manner, being a parallelogram of four squares. two are allotted to the church, one cover'd by the steepl, which stands between it and the quire, carry'd across the church upon two round arches; one square to the quire which is vaulted over with stone. the windows are small with semicircular arches, and few in number. at the west-end are three arches, the door in the middlemost. the whole of a very good manner of symmetry.

MAGIOVINIUM.

Thus far we have gone thro' *Northamptonshire* and *Bucks.* now we enter *Bedfordshire*, and arrive at *Magiovinium*, or *Dunstable.* the road hither from *Fenny Stretford* is deep sand (and comes from *Salina*, or *Sandy*) till you arrive at the bottom of the chalk-hills, or *chiltern*, which arise very steep on this side, as being northwest, conform to my assumption p. 4. the town stands upon this chalk, whence its *roman* name importing the white town. it consists of four streets, intersecting at right angles, but oblique to the cardinal points, because such is the direction of the *Iceuing* and *Watling-street* which here meet. in the center stood one of those beautiful crosses of queen *Elenor.* but fanatic zeal has robb'd the town of this ornament. this being a high scituation and no running water near, they are forc'd to draw up their water from very deep wells, by machinery of great wheels. *Kingsbury*, the royal seat over-against the church, is now a farm house. the church is compos'd of many parts tackt together, some very old. it was part of the priory. arch-bishop *Cranmer* was the last prior here. In *Dunstable* church is this inscription,

Hic jacent Nicholaus Lane quondam presidens frat' nitar'
 sci Johannis Baptiste de Dunstable qui obiit ij die mens' Decembre
 anno Dni M° CCCC° lxx Et Agnes ux. ej' quorum animabus propicietur
 Deus amen

MAIDEN BOWER.
Br.

I visited *Maiden-bower*, mention'd by Mr. *Camden*, but can't think its name has any relation to that of the town. tho' *roman* coyns have been found here, I'm perswaded 'tis a *british* work like that at *Ashwell*, at like distance from the *chiltern*, and of like form, but more circular. it stands

stands upon a plain, but not far from the edg of a lesser eminence of these hills, about a little mile from *Dunstable*. the rampire is pretty high, but very little sign of a ditch, nor do I think there ever was much more. it encloses about nine acres. the ground round it is plow'd. this chalk yields good wheat. between here and the town is a long barrow call'd the *mill-hill*, no doubt from a mill which was afterwards set upon it. the ends of it plow'd up somewhat, it stands east and west. I have no scruple in supposing it *celtic*. a high prominence of the *chiltern* overlooks all, call'd the *five knolls*, from that number of barrows or *celtic tumuli*, round, pretty large and ditch'd about upon the very *apex* of the hill. close by are two round cavities, as often observ'd in *Wiltshire*. the *Icening-street* runs under the bottom. These chalk hills have frequently veins of strong clay intermix'd, and the like between these hills and the sand more northward. This great tract of chalk comes from the eastern sea, and traverses the kingdom much in a like direction with the *Icening-street*.

At *Woburn* is some fullers earth. there was a noble abby, now the seat of the duke of *Bedford*. in it several valuabl works of *Inigo Jones* left, particularly a curious *grotto*.

From *Dunstable* the *Itinerary* leads us out of the road going strait to *Verolam*, and takes in another station by the way, *Durocobravis*; which demonstrates it was made not so much for travellers, as for the soldiery or officers that were to visit the garrisons, therefore comprehends as many as could conveniently be taken into that route. About this station antiquarys have been much divided, when it certainly ought to be plac'd at *Berghamsted*, commonly *Barkamstead* in *Hartfordshire*, which well suits the assigned distances from *Magiovinium* and the subsequent *Verolanium*, and has evidently been a *roman* town, as its name imports. and probably the castle there stands upon a *roman* foundation. 'tis certain *roman* coyns are frequently dug up there. my friend Mr. *Browne Willys* has a *roman* coyn found there. young Mr. *Whitfield*, brother to the major at *St. Albans*, has many *roman* coyns great and small found in the castle at *Berghamsted*. the inside within the walls where the lodgings were, is about two acres. the entrance was not at the corner where now, but in the front of the south side. many chimneys remain in the wall, of the lodgings which extended quite round, leaving a spacious court within, and all the windows look'd inward. the ground of the court is distinguishabl being good soil, and there they find the *roman* coyns, the rest is rubbish and foundations, so that the *saxon* castle was made upon the *roman*. the chapel seems to have stood against the west wall, where be signs of a staircase. the walls are of flints gather'd from the high lands, very thick and laid with strong mortar. This town fully answers the distance in the *Itinerary* and remarkably the import of the name, according to Mr. *Baxter's* derivation, tho' he erroneously places it at *Woburn*, *civitas paludosi profluentis*. for here is a large marsh or bog, wherein the antient *british oppidum* was plac'd. 'tis most sweetly surrounded with high, hard and pleasant ground all around, full of hedgrows, pastures and arabl. the castle was set very judiciously in the north side upon a piece of dry ground, encompass'd with springs, by the *Saxons* made exceedingly strong. the town is upon the south side of the marsh, stretching its self a good length in handfom buildings, and a broad street. the church is a large handfom building. a monumental effigies of a knight and a lady. up-

on his coat a bend or belt, and in the finifter chief a martlet. a lyon his crest under his feet. 'tis full of chappels and monuments old and new. This town has been an old corporation. the kings of *Mercia* resided here. *Wightred* king of *Kent* and *Mercia*, anno 697, held a parliament here. and here king *Ina*'s laws were publish'd. all which further confirm its being the place we assert.

Near is *Ashbridg*, an abby, now the seat of the duke of *Bridgwater*. a park finely wooded, especially with tall beech trees full of mast. hereabouts I observ'd many great stones compos'd wholly of little pebbles, others of larger pebbels or flints petrify'd together exceeding hard. near *Ricmanfworth* at *Moorpark* Mr. *Styles* digging a hill away, found veins of sea sand with muscles in them, and many other curious particulars,

VEROLANI-
UM.
TAB. XCV.

We come again into the *Watling-street* at *Verolanium*. I need say little here, after Mr. *Camden*, *Chancey*, *Weaver* and others. This was the famous *municipium* of the *Romans*, destroy'd by *Boadicia*. the form of the city is depicted in plate 95. in one part the ditch is double, but irregularly form'd. I imagin the outermost was the only fence of the first city, which *Boadicia* destroy'd before the walls were built, and these reduc'd it into a more square form: to which the inner ditch belong'd. In some measure the track of the streets is visibl, when the corn first comes up or is nearly ripe. three year ago good part of the wall was standing, but ever since out of wretched ignorance, even of their own interest, they have been pulling it up all around, to the very foundations, to mend the highway. and I met hundreds of cartloads of *roman* bricks, &c. carrying for that purpose, as I now rode thro' the old city, tho' they may have stone cheaper, because of the prodigious strength of the mortar, so that they cannot get up one whole brick in a thousand. the composition of the *roman* wall is three foot layers of flint, and one foot made up of three courses of *roman* brick. there are round holes quite thro' the wall at about eight yards distance, in that corner still left by St. *German's* chappel. another great piece of the wall is left by the west-gate call'd *Gorham block*, 'tis always 12 foot thick. I saw a little brass *lar*, or *genius alatus*. another curious antiquity of a brass knife handle with odd faces and figures on it, now in possession of Sir *Robert Cornwall*, bart. a little urn of white earth two inches and quarter high. part of a great wine jarr 20 inches high in St. *Michael's* vestry. in this church sleeps the great naturalist *Bacon*, who first reviv'd the experimental way of philosophy. his mansion-house or manor was at *Gorhambury* hard by, where is a statue of *H. VIII.* and several things worth seeing. 'tis now the seat of my lord *Grimston*. infinite are the antiquitys of all sorts that have been and frequently are dug up at *Verolam*. When I was making an ichnography of it, I could have taken several pecks of remainders of *mosaic* pavements out of a little ditch near St. *German's* chappel, and there is one or two intire yet under ground. as you walk along the great road that runs north and south thro' the city from St. *Michael's* church, you see foundations of houses and streets, gutters, floors, &c. under the hedgrows. the antient part of the monastic church and the steeple are intirely built of *roman* brick, fetch'd by the abbots from the old city. March 1713 a *mosaic* pavement was found. the *roman* bricks are generally 18 inches long, 12 broad, 1½ thick. I measur'd one in the south wall of the school-house by the east end of the abby church 23 inches long, three thick, which probably was made for *hypocausts*. upon the walls of old *Verulam* grows

grows the *bee orchis*, a very curious plant. many are the monuments, braffes, tombs, and inscriptions in the abby church. the vault of *Humphry* duke of *Glocester* was lately discover'd. the high altar is a curious piece of *Gothic* work, which I have represented in two plates. Hard by is *Sopwell* nunnery, where they say *H. VIII.* was marry'd to *Anna Bolen*. part of it is standing. but to say any thing particular of religious antiquitys, would be too tedious. they have lately been working hard at pulling up the old foundations of the abby, and it's now level'd with the pasture, when three years ago one might make a tolerable guess at the ichnography of the place. In the heart of the town of the adjoining corporation stood another of queen *Elenor's* crosses, which they likewise entirely demolish'd, not considering that such kind of antiquitys invite many curious travellers to come thither. this very year they pull'd down the stone tower or gatehouse on the north side of the abby, within a month after I had taken a sketch of it. In *St. Peter's* church I found this old inscription on a stone,

TAB. XXX.
XXXI.

EDICTE : LE : VINTEUR : GISC : ICI : DIEU : DE :
SA : ALME : ETC : MERCI.

I shall add no more than that my notion of the derivation of this town, and several others compounded of like words, is a fair habitation, *Vrolán*, as it justly merits.

The *Watling-street* seems to have pass'd directly thro' the *Roman* city a littl southward of *St. Michael's* church and *St. Mary's* chappel, so by *St. Stephen's*. nevertheless there is a road round about without the southside of the city walls, for those that had no occasion to go thro' the city. it goes by *St. Julians*, once an hospital, then by *Colney-street* and *Radway*, thence almost disus'd, and scarce known but from its straitness, it continues direct, but very narrow, the hedges having encroach'd upon it on both sides, till we arrive at our next station *Suellani-* SUELLANI-
ACIS.
niacis, upon *Brockley-hill* a little south of *Elstre*, and near *Stanmore*. from this eminence, where *Mr. Philpot's* summer-house stands, is a sweet prospect a-cross the *Thames* into *Surrey*. this is by *Kendale-wood*, where formerly they found an old flint wall laid in terras mortar as they call it, meaning its strength, so hard that they could not possibly dig it up with pick-axes. they found likewise an oven in the same place. *Mr. Philpot* when digging his canal and foundations for his buildings, which is upon the scite of the old city, found many coins, urns and other antiquitys. they have a proverb here, *no heart can think, nor tongue can tell, what lys between Brockley-hill and Penny-well*. meaning the coyns found thereabouts. in the wood over-against the house, great quantity of *roman* bricks, gold rings, and coyns have been found in digging, many arched vaults of brick and flints under the trees, the whole top of the hill is cover'd with foundations. *Pennywell* is a parcel of closes a-cross the valley beyond *Suellaniacis*, where foundations are discernibl. here likewise they say was a city. two or three year ago they dug privately in hopes of finding treasure at this place. I am of *Mr. Baxter's* opinion, that the name of this station has some reference to the famous *british* king *Suellan*, or *Cassibelan*, general of the *Brittons* against *Cæsar*, and that his town was in this neighborhood, which I shall consider more particularly

particularly upon another occasion: by the road side is a barrow lately dug away.

Hence the road goes thro' *Edgworth*, and so at *Paddington* by *Tyburn* it crosses the other *roman* road call'd now *Oxford-street*. which was originally continued to *Old-street* going north of *London* one way, the other way it proceeds by the back-side of *Kensington*, and thro' an unfrequented path till it falls into the present great road to *Brentford*, *Stanes*, &c. and 'tis a *roman* road all the way, going pretty nearly east and west; therefore our *Watling-street* must cross it with an oblique angl, and by observation I found it to be about forty five degrees. *Higden* takes notice the *Watling-street* ran to the west of *Westminster* over the *Thames*, so thro' the middl of *Kent*. from *Tyburn* I judg it goes over part of *Hyde-park*, and by *May-fair*, thro' *St. James's park* to the street by old *Palace-yard* call'd the *wooll-staple* to the *Thames*. here has been an old gate, one part of the arch is still left, but not *roman*, on the opposite side of the river is *Stane-gate* ferry, which is the continuation of this street to *Canterbury*, and so to the three famous sea-ports, *Rutupia*, *Dubris*, and *Lemanis*. this *Oxford* road was originally carry'd north of *London* in order to pass into *Essex*, because *London* then was not considerabl. but in a littl time became well nigh lost, and *Holborn* was struck out from it as conducting travellers thither, directly entering the city at *Newgate*, originally call'd *Chamberlains-gate*, and so to *London-stone*, the *lapis miliaris* from which distances are reckon'd. and hence the reason why the name of *Watling-street* is still preserv'd in the city, tho' the real *Watling-street* goes thro' no part of it, but thro' *Southwark*. or if we please we may call this a vicinal branch of the *Watling-street*.

LONDINIUM.
TAB. LVII.

According to method I should speak of *Londinium* here, but because the great deal that may be said thereupon, will make a discourse by its self; we content our selves at present with giving the plan of it, as we suppose it might appear in the times of the *Romans*. and so continuing our tour into *Kent* will finish the whole continuation of the *Watling-street* with what few memoirs I could pick up at that time.

As *Old-street* went on the north of *London*, so the proper *Watling-street* we have been upon, since *High-cross* in *Warwickshire*, went on the south; from *Stane-gate* ferry a-cross *St. George's fields*, so south of the *Lock-hospital* to *Deptford* and *Black-heath*. a small portion of the antient way pointing to *Westminster* abby is now the common road on this side the nearest turn-pike. but the continuation of it is quite lost since the bridg was made, and all roads meet at that center as so many *radii*. When *London* became considerabl, the ferry over-against it from being better attended, render'd that at *Stangate* almost useles. so passengers went thro' the city by *Canon-street*, *Watling-street* and *Holborn*, hence so littl appears of it between *Tyburn* and the *Lock-hospital*. and probably its materials were long since wholly dug away to mend the highways. upon this way in *Southwark* many *roman* antiquityshave been found, particularly a *Janus* of stone in possession of Dr. *Woodward*. but our business shall be to prosecute the end of the second journey and the whole third and fourth of *Antoninus*.

From *Shooters-hill* the direction of the road is very plain both ways. a mile westward from the bottom of the hill you find vestiges of it just upon the common. some part of the *agger* is left made of gravel near at hand. from the top of *Shooters-hill* you see it butts upon *Westminster-abbey*

abby where it passes the *Thames*, and this demonstrates its original direction, and that it was begun from the east, for the turn of the river at *Greenwich* intercepts it, tho' not observ'd in maps, so the way is forc'd to deflect a little southward there, and then recovers its point. beyond that hill 'tis very strait as far as the ken reaches. On *Black-heath* a vast *tumulus*, now us'd as a butt for archers, hereabouts in great request till *H. VIIIth's* time. and hence the name of *Shooters-hill*.

It is to be noted that in the second journey of *Antoninus, Madviacis Maidstoni* and *Durobrivis Rochester* are transpos'd, therefore in the whole between *London* and *Rochester* it is 28 mile, as in both the next journeys call'd 27, (but more rightly the former.) so that as the *Watling-street* leads directly over *Shooters-hill* between *London* and *Rochester*, and seeing the whole distance is answerable to fact; we need be in no pain for finding out the intermediate station *Noviomagus*. doubtless 'twas about *Wellend* or *NOVIOMAGUS*. *Crayford*, as Mr. Somner judges, where the respective distances on each side point it out: notwithstanding as to matters of antiquity we have nothing to say. so with good reason Dr. Plot settles *Pennocrucium* at *Stretton* in *Staffordshire*, because 'tis upon this same *Watling-street*, and answers the distances, tho' no *roman* antiquitys are there discover'd. and the like must we do of other places. no doubt there were two stations between *London* and *Rochester*, tho' only one mention'd in the *Itinerary*. *Northfleet* seems to be the other, where many antiquitys are found. I heard much talk of an old town at *Plumsted* nearer the *Thames*, and to which they say the river came up originally. if true perhaps this was the *Noviomagus* and the *Trinobantum* or *Trenowydh* of the *Brittons*, i. e. the town of the *Novii* or *Novantes*, of which their old writers make a din, and would affix it to *London*. they say there are much ruins there. East of *Crayford* all along upon the heath as well as on the other side from *Shooters-hill*, the ridge of the *Watling-street* is very visible. but beyond *Dartford* the common road leaves it quite on the southside, which induc'd me to follow the *roman*. it becomes a lane presently, and passes in a very strait line for five or six miles thro' little valleys, woods, and enclosures, and about that distance I lost both it and my self in a wood by *Southfleet*; which oblig'd me to endeavor again to recover the great road. by the quantity of ground I went for that purpose, I guess this is a branch of the main road directly to *Maidston*, for the convenience of such as intended to go strait to *Lemanis* by *Durolenum*. the soil from *London* to *Dartford* is gravel, but the highest ground has sand, beyond to *Rochester* 'tis chalk full of flints and gravel. the flints lie in *strata* very black and squeez'd flat like mortar in the course of a wall, and above the chalk is pure sand.

The river *Medway* at *Rochester* is very broad and rapid, foaming most violently. there is a stately bridge built across it. below bridge lye about fifty of our biggest first-rate men of war unrigg'd, such as the *Royal Sovereign*, *Britannia*, *Barfleur*, &c. the *Roman* city was very strong, being wall'd about and ditch'd. near that angle below the bridge encompass'd by the river, is a large piece of *Roman* building of the wall, made of rubble-stone laid sloping side-ways, here and there *Roman* bricks. houses are built upon it, and 'tis broke thro' for a passage, in the inside much flint. Dr. *Thorp* has great numbers of antiquitys found hereabouts. this city stands in an angle of the river, it seems to have been of a square form, the *Watling-street* running directly thro' it, most of the walls still remain but repaired.

TAB. VI. pair'd. The castl was built out of one angl by *William* the conqueror, which together with the cathedral has alter'd the regular ground-plot of the city as at *Lincoln*. the walls of the great tower now left are four yards thick, the body of the cathedral is of the original structure before the conquest, repair'd by bishop *Gundulf* an architect, who likewise builth the castl. the great tower is now call'd *Gundulf's* tower. the chalky cliff under the castl wall next the river is a romantic sight. the rapidity of the river wafts it away, and then huge tracts of the wall fall down, in some places you see the bottom of the broad foundation, and which in others is carry'd down to the water. on the north side of the north-west tower of the church is *Gundulf's* effigies. the front of the church is of the old work, but a new window put in the middl. the eastern gate of the city was pull'd down not long ago. I saw many of the stones distributed among the adjacent buildings, being of a *Roman* cut.

VAGINACIS. We must now according to the *Itinerary* leave the *Watling-street*, and go to *Maidston*. the road hither passes by that famous *british* monument call'd *Kits-coty-house*. it can't be disputed but that *Maidston* is the next *Roman* station, *Mædwæg* I apprehend signifys the meadows upon the river *Vaga*, which are here beautiful. whether the *latin* word be *Madviacis* or *Vagniacis*, I see no difficulty in forming it from the *british*, the archbishop of *Canterbury* had a palace here, founded by *John Ufford*, finish'd by *Simon Islep*. a college or hospital was erected by A. B. *Boniface*, and a chantry by *Thomas Arundel*, now the free-school. about 1720, they dug up several canoos made of hollow'd trees in the marshes of the river *Medway* above *Maidston*, one is us'd for a boat to this day. I saw in the hands of Dr. *Dodd* a *british* coyn of *electrum* found at *Addington* near *Malling*, anno 1720, in the foundation of a stone-wall; on the concave side a *british* horse rude enough, the convex was plain.

DUROLE-
NUM.

From thence the *Itinerary* leads us to *Durolenum*. the learned *Talbot* first guess'd it to be *Charing*, and to me he seems to be in the right. 'tis upon a spring of the river *Len*. the present name is deriv'd from the *british* *Caer*, as they call'd all *roman* towns in after-times. antiently it was wrote *Cering* with a *saxon* termination, intimating the meadows it stands upon. *Roman* antiquities are found all about, but nothing I have yet met withal that particularly fixes the spot the *roman* city stood upon. near is a manor call'd *Broughton*, *Chart* is the name of the hundred from two little adjoining villages. but at this place the distances answer well, and the roads in many parts appear. that from hence to *Canterbury* pass'd by *Chilham*, so over the river *Stour* by *Sharnford*, which retains the *british* name of a causway. the archbishops of *Canterbury* had a castellated palace at *Charing*, probably given them by some of the first *saxon* kings as a royal demesne of theirs. there are large ruins of it still left. here was a chantry founded by Sir *John Burley*. All the ground upon the river *Len* at the bottom of the great ridg of hills is sand, sometime exceeding white, between that and the bottom of the hills 'tis flinty. the hills themselves are pure chalk. all *Kent* consists of large tracts of ground gradually rising from the east to a western ridg steep that way, so succeeded by another of like manner, but any of these tracts are made up of little hills and short valleys quite of a different nature from those on the west side of the island. and Mr. *Camden* has observ'd this before us, as to the northern part of the island. p. 533. *Britannia*. we may gather an idea of the natural reason of
of

of it from what we spoke at first, of the ground hardning upon the instant of the earth's rotation.

After we have made this excursion with *Antoninus* to take in these two stations, which seems to have been done to conduct travellers the nearest way to the *portus Lemanis*: we return again to *Rocheſter* that we may finish the progress of the *Watling-street*.

From *Rocheſter* the *Watling-street* continues very strait to *Canterbury*, FEVERSHAM by *Feversham*, whither I went to viſit the remains of the monastery founded by king *Stephen*, and where he was bury'd with his family. at present nothing left but two gatehouses, and they of mean ſtructure. the hall was ſtanding entire within this forty year, but now the whole monastery is level with the ground and converted into orchards, ſo that I could not ſo much as gueſs at the place where the church was. They have a report ſtill that at the diſſolution of abbys, they took up the coffin of lead wherein the king was bury'd, and fold it. as for his corps they threw it into the *Thames*. here king *Ethelſtan* enacted laws anno 903. at *Newington* ſeems to have been another ſtation. many roman coyns and antiquitys have been found there. *vid.* large accounts thereof in *Burton's Itinerary* p. 181. Beyond *Broughton*, which ſeems to have been another, you come to a very high hill, ſteep on the weſt. the *Watling-street* here firſt preſents the tower of the cathedral in its line, and both together make a fine ſhow. T A B. XXVII. NEWINGTON. Ro. town.

*Apparet rurſum moles operoſa viarum,
Conſurgit ſtratis agger ubique ſuis.*

Canterbury is deſervedly famous for religious as well as roman antiquity, DUROVER-
NUM. being the place where chriſtianity firſt made its entrance among our *Saxon* T A B. XCVI. ancestors. here are many remains of roman buildings, many made of roman materials in the *saxon* times. many antiquitys found in digging about the hop-grounds. your lordſhip has quantities of them. the city is ſtrongly wall'd about, and many lunets or towers at due intervals, a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. the original groundplot here, as in many other citys, is ſpoil'd by churches built in the middl of ſtreets. To the ſouth is an old obſcure gate call'd *Worth-gate* partly wall'd up, 'tis under the caſtle. This is entirely a roman work, the TAB. LIV. ſemicircular arch is of roman brick, beautifully turn'd, the peers of ſtone, the thickneſs of it is three roman feet. I ſuppoſe this the original gate of the roman city, and from hence went the road which preſently divides it ſelf into two. the one goes by *Chilham* to *Durolenum*, over the river at *Sharnford*, as we ſaid. the other goes in a very ſtrait line by the name of *Stoneſtreet* to the port of *Lemanis*. The caſtle built here in *William* the conqueror's time, extending its limits beyond this gate, was the occaſion of blocking it up, and ſo *Winchup-gate* was built a little further eaſtward to ſupply its uſe. The caſtle is much of the ſame form as that at *Rocheſter*, and the walls of the ſame thickneſs. a little further within the walls is a very high mount call'd *Duncheon-hill*, a ditch and high bank encloſe the *area* before it. it ſeems to have been part of the old caſtle. oppoſite to it without the walls is a hill, ſeeming to have been rais'd by the *Danes* when they beſieg'd the city. the top of *Duncheon-hill* is equal to the top of the caſtle, and has a fine proſpect ore the city and country. the materials of the city walls are chiefly flint. Next to this where the *Watling-street* comes, is *Riding-gate*, built by a mayor of the city, but evidently

in the place of the *roman* one, for there is part of the *roman* arch, and the peer of one side still visibl, but much lower than the present gate. and in a yard close by is part of the arch of a postern, or foot-gate, by the side of it. these arches are of *roman* brick, and there are in the wall here and there some more fragments of the *roman* work: the draught of it I have given in the plate of the city ground-plot, 96. Hence the *Watling-street* passes directly to *Dover*, over *Barham* downs. Next to *East-gate* is another gate, opposite to what they call St. *Ethelbert's* tower, this is the way to the port of *Rutupium*. Here is the famous monastery of St. *Augustin*, the first metropolitan, built, as they say, near the palace of the converted king *Ethelbert*. two gates remain next the city, and both very stately. perhaps one belong'd to the palace, the other to the monastery, which doubtless was as magnificent as richly endow'd. and such its ruins demonstrate, and the great compass of ground it took up, encircled with a very high wall. great vying was ever here between the religious of St. *Austin* and of *Tho. a Becket*, both very rich and contentious. At the west end of this church, as I conjecture, were two great towers, half of one is still remaining, call'd *Ethelbert's* tower; all the whole stones and pillars about it are skinn'd off as far as they can reach, and every year a buttress, a side of an arch or the like, passes *sub hasta*. there is part of the other standing, if it can be so said, that is only not fallen, I call it *muro torto*. 'tis a vast angular piece of the tower about 30 foot high, which has been undermin'd by digging away a course at bottom, in order to be thrown down. but it happen'd only to disjoint its self from the foundation, and leaping as it were a little space, lodg'd its self in the ground in that inclining state. to the wonderment of the vulgar, who don't discern the meaning of it, tho' the foundation it came from is sufficiently visible. thus happening to be equally poiz'd, 'tis a sight somewhat dreadful, and forbids a too near approach on any side, with the apprehension of its falling that way. Under St. *Ethelbert's* tower is the porch where St. *Augustin* and his six successors, as *Bede* tells us, were interr'd. the arch'd roof is left, but ready to fall. the pavement is gone, in the middl of which was an altar. The adjacent close is full of religious ruins and foundations. one great part turn'd into a stable near the almery. all over they are busy in pulling it up to sell the stones, which generally pays the rent, and yet the tenants of such places thrive never the more. In one corner of this field

TAB.XXV. are the walls of a chappel, said to have been a christian temple before St. *Augustin's* time, and reconsecrated by him to St. *Pancras*. a great apple tree and some plum trees now grow in it. the lower part of it is really old and mostly made of *roman* brick, and thicker walls than the superstructur. there's an old *roman* arch on the south-side toward the altar, the top of it about as high as ones nose, so that the ground has been much rais'd. the present east window is a pointed arch, tho' made of *roman* brick, later than St. *Austin's* time. near it a little room, said to have been king *Ethelbert's* pagan chappel. however it be, both these and the wall adjoyning are mostly built of *roman* brick. the bredth of the mortar is rather more than the brick, and full of pebbels; but the marks of the devil's claws, there observ'd by the vulgar, is fantastical. the garden and orchard adjoyning seem to lye in their antient form. there is a large square mount close by the wall, which it equals in height, and gives a prospect into the fields. your lordship has a huge water-pipe dug up among many other antiquitys in a *roman*

man

man bath discover'd at *Canterbury*, 'tis five inches and a half diameter at the smaller end, seventeen long, seven in diameter at the broad end, they were fastned into one another with strong terras cement. the great number of other antiquitys of all sorts found at and about this city, make part of your fine collection.

Eastward of this, and farther out of the city, is the church of *St. Martin*, said to be the christian place of devotion, where king *Ethelbert's* queen used to go, and *St. Austin's* first see. 'tis built for the most part of *roman* brick. in the middl is a very large old-fashion'd font, supposed that where the king was baptised. North of the city is a very small remnant of *St. Gregory's* chapel, founded probably by *Austin* to the honour of his patron.

The cathedral of *Canterbury* is very stately, but neither in length, bredth, nor hight, especially in front, equal to *Lincoln*, in my judgment. 'tis entirely vaulted with stone, and of a very pretty model of building, but much too high for its bredth, as all *Gothic* buildings were. I believe they got this ill taste from building upon the old foundations. the ancient churches being much narrower and lower than the succeeding times: when greater riches flow'd in upon them, they carryed their walls and roofs to an unseemly hight. the place where *Thomas Becket's* shrine stood, is sufficiently known by the mark of the devoted knees quite around it, which have left deep impressions in the hard coarse marble. The black prince has a noble monument of brass. that of *H. IV.* is a good tomb, and there is a pretty chapel hard by, to say mass for him. There is an old picture of arch-bishop *Becket's* martyrdom, as call'd, and upon the wall an old painting of the siege of *Jerusalem* in our old habits. here are several monuments of the bishops. the metropolitan chair is of grey marble, standing behind the high altar. the cloysters are pretty good, and a very large chapel near them call'd *sermon-house*, wainscotted with *Irish* oak. The reason of the antient name of this *british* city, seems intimated in this verse of *Virgil*,

Divinosque lacus & averna sonantia silvis. *Æn.* iii.

the poor derivation of the commentators thereon ought to be refer'd to *Tuscan* original, to which our *celtic* is a-kin.

Leaving *Canterbury*, I journey'd to find out *Rutupiæ*. at *Wingham* I RUTUPIÆ. saw a very large barrow, of *celtic* make, by the road side, call'd the *mount*. upon enquiry I found there were several more in the parish, and that a lane here is call'd *port-lane*, doubtless the *roman* road, for here the common road goes more southward. The *roman* city and port without peradventure was the place now call'd *Stonar* or *Stanar*, as they pronounce it, from the stony foundations I chuse to think: over-against *Sandwich*, or rather half a mile lower upon the river coming from *Canterbury*, and almost encompass'd by it. This river at first discharg'd its self into the sea by *Ebbesflete*, north of the *roman* city, till the sand pouring so directly upon it, oblig'd the stream to slide under the cliff by *Richborough* castle, and so by *Sandwich*. then coming in obliquely by the weight of its waters, it maintains its passage. I conceit the etymology of *Rbutupium*, about which the learned contend much, is to be sought for in this *Ebbesflete*, and that this water was originally call'd *Ube* or *Tyvi*: *rhyd tyf*, or *tyvi* is the passage over it. the *Saxons* call'd it *Reptacester*, a contraction only from *Rbutupicester*, and so our *Ebbe* at present came from them; *Ruptimuth* antiently. hence you see far into the isle of *Thanet* and *Ramsgate-cliff*, nam'd

H h

from

from the *Romans*, thrusting its chalky promontory into the sea. This was the chief port for the *roman* navy. At present there is only a farm-house or two, standing on an elevation in the marshes. they inform'd me that here had been a great city, and that they can discover all the streets when the corn is on the ground, and those streets are nothing but pure gravel laid very deep. innumerabl stones and foundations have been dug up, but now mostly evacuated, and no doubt *Sandwich* was built out of it. the river runs close by it, with difficulty preserving its current to the sea: but no doubt originally 'twas an open beech or port. perhaps the city its self was an island. the old mouth of the river is now fill'd up by the astonishing quantity of small pebbles thrown into this bay by the rowl of the ocean. You see here a hundred acres of this flat ground cover'd over with them six or seven foot deep, and looking blue like the water. I fancy'd the peopl that liv'd here in like danger with those that travel the sandy desarts of *Africa* or *Arabia*. Here are two elevations, where they say two churches stood. upon one where an elder-tree grows, much rubbl and stone is left, but no part of any building. nor is it easy to distinguish what it was originally.

T A B.
XCVII.

Richborow castle, as now call'd, was the fort as it were to this city, and station of the garrison, which was to watch and defend the port and sea-coast hereabout; or rather one of those castles built upon the *littus saxonicum*, in the time of *Theodosius*. it is a mile off *Stanar* and *Sandwich*, scituate upon the highest elevation near hand, and being the only small part of a bold shore in all this bay. the river runs at the foot of it,

— arvaque & urbem
Littore diductam angusto interluit aestu.

Virg. *Æn.* iii.

'Tis a most noble remnant of *roman* antiquity, where in later times of their empire the *Legio* II. *Aug.* was quarter'd. the walls on three sides are pretty entire, and in some places still about 25 or 30 foot high, without any ditch. the side next the sea being upon a kind of cliff, the top of the wall is but level with the ground. beside, at the east angle the wall descends to another slope just upon the river, which seems to have been in the nature of an outwork, or gradual ascent into the castle. the ground on the inside is pretty much rais'd. In the middle of the north-east side there is a square work jetting out from the wall, which seems to have been an oblique gate to enter at, for those that came from the water side. and it's not unlikely that gap on the north-west side was another gate. it was a square CV paces one way, CL the other: according to the *roman* method of making camps, a third part longer than their bredth. there's a foundation within, which has caus'd many words among the *Kentish* antiquarys: seems to have been a *Pharos*, or lodging for the commanding officer, a *prætorium*. there are foundations of several apartments, the walls monstrously thick and strong. 'Tis manifest to any one that seriously contemplates the ruins of the walls in divers places, that this castle was destroy'd by great violence and industriously. I guess by the *Saxons* immediately after the *Romans* left the island, when they could more boldly make descents upon the coast: the reason why is evident from the intent of these castles. upon the eastern corner especially, great piles of wall lye upon one another like rocks: in other places cavitys are hewn out of its thickness that would make good lodging rooms. the manner of the composition of the walls is seven courses

fes of small hewn stone, which take up four *roman* feet, then two courses of *roman* brick, which are white like the brick in the isle of *Ely*. I observe all the brick about *Sandwich* to be of the same color, made of whitish clay. the walls are 12 foot thick. the inward body therof is made of flint and excessive hard mortar. *Sandwich* bears directly south. Dr. *Holland* talks of a carv'd head over one of the gates, but I could find no such thing now. In the way thither upon an eminence is the carcass of a *castren-*
sian amphitheatre made of turf, I suppose for the exercise and diversion AMPHITHE-
ATRE.
of the garrison. the soil of it is gravel and sand, and has been long plow'd over, that we need not wonder 'tis so level. there are two *roman tumuli* before *Sandwich* gates, one a windmill stands on. 'tis not easy to assign which *Contentus* was bury'd under.

Contentum tellus quem Rutupina tegit.

Auson.

South of *Sandwich* as we go along upon the sea shore, are six large and broad *celtic tumuli* equidistant. This flat coast is fenc'd against the ocean by the sand downs, which in *Lincolnshire* we call meals. but within the memory of man, as they told me, the sea has commenc'd a new method of guarding against its own violence, by covering the shore for a great depth and height with the pebbles aforementioned, which is an odd mutation in nature, and it's observable that these pebbles come from the south. I rode from *Sandwich* as far as *Hithe* upon the brink of the shore or cliff, in sight of *France* all the way, and nothing could be more entertaining in this autumnal season, when the weather is generally clear, serene and calm. much sea *tithymal* grows here, and a very pretty plant *papaver cornutum flore luteo*, rock samphire feeding upon *petroleum*, a most excellent pickle, and many more. the murmur of the ocean has a noble solemnity in it, as *Homer* says when latiniz'd,

Eruētante salo raucam dant littora vocem.

More copiously express'd in *Virgil*,

*Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa,
 Audimus longe, fractasque ad littora voces.
 Exsultantque vada atque æstu miscentur arena.*

Æn. iii.

which is an exact *idea* of this place. by listning attentivly I observ'd this noise of the ocean is by fits, at short but equal intervals, which I believe gave occasion to that fancy of the antients, that every tenth wave was the largest, of which *Ovid* has a distich.

Sandown castle is compos'd of four lunets of very thick arch'd work of stone, with many port-holes for great guns. in the middl is a great round tower, with a cistern at top. underneath an arch'd cavern bomb-proof. a foss encompasses the whole, to which there is a passage over a draw-bridge. *Deal* castle and *Walmer* castle are of the same nature, all built by *Harry VIII.* to guard this naked level coast. moreover lines are drawn along between castle and castle, and at proper intervals round bastions with a ditch and parapet of earth, where cannon may be planted as in the infancy of fortification. these are what *Camden* calls *Rome's* works, and fancies to be remnants of *Cæsar's* ship-camp. the neighbours with as little truth affirm they were thrown up by *O. Cromwell*, for reduction of these castles. one is close by the northside of *Deal*, and two between *Deal* castle and *Walmer* castle. At *Walmer* castle the cliff begins for about half

a mile southward with a gentle rise to a hill, whereon is a *tumulus*. then the shore is plain again in a valley 'till you come to *Kings-wold*, which is half a mile's space. Between *Walmer-castle* and *Deal*, I take to be the spot where *Cæsar* landed in his first expedition, because 'tis the first place where the shore can be ascended north of *Dover*, and exactly answers his assigned distance of eight miles. probably in his second expedition when he came with many more ships, and had a perfect knowledg of the country, he went a littl furdur in the *downs* whereabouts now is *Deal*, a town lately sprung up from the mariners. As for his sea-camps 'tis vain to expect a sight of them, they are many ages since absorpt by the ocean, which has so long been exercising its power, and wasting the land away. Even since *Harry VIIIth's* time it has carry'd off the sea-ward *esplanades* of the three castles, and one half of two of the three circular forts. Indeed of late years the providential ejectment of those pebbles has put a stop to it in some measure, and 'tis amazing to see how it by degrees fills up these fosses and trenches, and sometimes flys over the banks a good way up into the land, with a power well exprefs'd by the poet,

Aut vaga cum Tethys Rutupinaque littora fervent.

Lucan vi.

But of this affair of *Cæsar's* I reserve to my self another opportunity of speaking, when I shall expressly treat of his expedition hither. at *Deal-castl* is a very good well, tho' close by the sea.

Now my journey lay entirely upon the edg of the cliffs, whose precipitious height with the nobl prospect at sea, and most awful roaring of the waves fill'd the mind with a sense of nature's majesty. about *St. Margarets* on cliff, near the light-houses, I saw in two places a great number of littl *tumuli* of unequal bulk close by one another, and the like I found frequently about *Barham-downs*, and between *Hardres* and *Chilham* and other places. I know not that such have ever been taken notice of, the peopl say they were burying-places of the *Danes*, probably digging into them might give us some satisfaction. I believe 'em *celtic*, because I saw many forts of them, and such as appear on *Salisbury-plain*.

DUBRIS
PORTUS.

Dover is a most romantic scituation, 'tis a great valley, and the only one about this coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, here very high: and a running brook discharges it self into the sea. the water formerly came a good way higher up, and made a large port, and they have found anchors above the town. The *Roman* city of *Dubris* was to the south of the river, the *Watling-street* enters it at *Begin-gate* coming very strait from *Canterbury* over *Barham-down*, where it is very perfect. butting directly upon the great tower of the cathedral, it bears a littl more northerly than north-west. this city was an oblong square, and some of the walls are left. the churches are of a very antique make. that of *St. Martin* is collegiate, founded by *Wightred* king of *Kent*, 'tis a venerabl ruin. the east-end seems to have terminated in three semi-circular works, 'twas built in form of a cross, as to its main body. much remains of the priory, now a farm-house. the *maison dieu* over-against it is become a store-house. here the knights hospitallers or templers lodg'd, coming into, or going out of the kingdom. the peers that form the haven or large bason are costly and great works. above is a fort with four bastions of modern date. the broad beach which lys at the mouth of this great valley, and was the harbor in *Cæsar's* time, is very delightful. 'tis no little part of the diversion in walking

ing there, to observe the odd produce of the ocean thrown up under your feet and the sea-plants that grow there. the *umbelli*, *starfishes*, many curious fossils and shells, the *eringo*, *sea-lungs*, *sea-weed* or *ood* as call'd, &c. one long street here is nam'd *Suaregate* from the most tremendous rocks of chalk hanging directly ore the houses.

The castl is the strongest place in the world, of old fortification; it takes up thirty acres of ground. 'tis an amazing *congeries* of walls, ditches, arches, embattlements, mounts, and all imaginabl contrivances to render it impregnabl after the old mode. but with highest regret I beheld this most nobl and memorabl fortress, once thought the key of *Brittan*, and that has divers times had the honor to save the kingdom from conquest and slavery, now become a common prey to the peopl that belong to it. in the late wars with *France* they kept 1500 prisoners in the great castl, but within this twelvemonth they have carry'd away the timbers and floors, disabling it even for that use. thus much I think out of gratitude is its due; let it stand a monument of antiquity, or sink slowly by its own ruin. the brass gun call'd *Q. Elizabeth's* pocket pistol, is a great curiosity, twenty two foot long. it requires fifteen pound of powder, and carrys a ball seven miles (as the gunner told me;) 'tis excellently well wrought. I saw two very old keys, and a brass horn, which seem to be the ensigns of authority, belonging to the constabl of the castl, or lord warden of the cinque ports. one part of the fortifications consists of a large circular work, in which stands the old church, said to have been built by *Lucius* an antient king of the *Britons*, and first christian. Bishop *Stillingfleet* thinks he's no romantic person, but reign'd in *Kent* and *Sussex*. however that be, I believe this church is as antient as the time assign'd him. there's not much doubt to be made that upon this hill was a *castrum* of the *Romans*, like that at *Richborough*, to guard this haven. 'tis somewhat surprizing that our *saxon* ancestors should take great pains to demolish *roman* works, tho' they wanted such in the same places, and were forc'd to build them again. I look upon it as an argument that they had no thoughts of conquering the island at first, and destroy'd these bulwarks that such might not hinder their depredations; but espying the nakedness of the land, thro'ly evacuated of its youth and men of arms by the *Romans*, they found a conquest practicabl. then were they oblig'd to repair these castles. the church we are speaking of was built in the first times of christianity out of part of the *roman* ruins, whence there are huge quantitys of *roman* bricks laid into the work; the arches are entirely turn'd with them, the corners and many parts both within and without are built up therewith, and the remainder is of stone originally cut by the *Romans*. it is in form of a cross, and has a square tower in the middl. I have represented the drawing of it in plate 48. The stone windows of this church are of later date than the building, they have been put in long since. but the greatest curiosity here is the *Pharos* or *roman* watch-tower standing at the west-end of the church. notwithstanding 'tis so much disfigur'd by new daubing with mortar, casing and mending, I discover'd its primary intention the first minute I saw it. and sent the three prints of it, which I here present the reader, to monsieur *Montfaucon*, at the instances of my most honoured lord the archbishop of *Canterbury*. I was in hopes they would have been more useful to that celebrated author, for therein at least he might have found that the building which he first took for a *Pha-*

DOVER
CASTLE.TAB.
XLVIII.Roman
PHAROS.

ros, and whereof he gives us four views, is only the tower of the church we were talking of. the description of this curious work, which I believe the most perfect of any left, in short is thus.

T A B.
XLVII.

In the 47th plate we have shown the groundplot upon which it is form'd, and a section of the work, whence we may readily observe that the design is simple, but admirably contriv'd for its use and purpose; the base is octagonal without, within a square, but the sides of the square and octagon are equal, viz. fifteen *roman* feet, which reduces the wall to the thickness of ten feet. in this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at present. but it retires inward continually from all sides, with much the same proportion as an *egyptian obelus*. upon four of these sides there are windows narrow, handsomly turn'd with a semicircular arch of *roman* brick six foot high, so that the

T A B.
XLVI.

outside of it appears as in our 46th plate. the door to it is on the east side, about six foot wide, very well turn'd over head, with an arch made of a course of *roman* brick and stone alternately, 14 foot high. all the stones of this work are of a narrow scantling, and the manner of the composition thro' out, is perfectly the same with that lately describ'd at *Richborough* castle. there is first two courses of this brick, which is level with the bottom of the windows. then seven courses of hewn stone, which mount up to the top of the windows, then two courses of brick, seven of stone alternately, to the top; every window by this means reaching to a stage or story. there are five of these stages left. they are visibl enough to a discerning eye, tho' some be stop't up, others cover'd over, others have modern church-like windows of stone put in. I suppose the inside was intirely fill'd up with a staircase. the height of what is left is 40 foot, I believe there was 20 foot more originally, and the whole number of windows on a side was eight. this building was made use of as a steeple, and had a pleasant ring of bells in it, which Sir *George Rook* procur'd to be carry'd away to *Portsmouth*. Since then the office of the ordnance, under pretext of savingness, have taken away the lead that cover'd it, and left this rare piece of art and masonry to struggle with the sea, air and weather. Mr. *Degg* gave me a coyn of *Dioclesian*, found here. the *Erpinghams* arms are pacht up against one side of the *Pharos*, being two barrs and a canton, so that I suppose it was repair'd in *H. Vth's* time, lord *Erpingham* then warden of *Dover* castle. in the *roman* castle here the *Tungrican* soldiers had their station. I have heard there is another such *Pharos* at *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*.

On the other high cliff opposite to this beyond the town, has been another *Pharos*; somepart of the bottom part of it is still left, call'd *the devil's drop*, from the strength of the mortar. others call it *Bredonstone*. here the new constabl of the castl is sworn. If we consider the antient state of *Dover*, we must imagin that the little river ran directly into the sea, and left a harbour close to the walls of the town; but in process of time, as the sea threw up that vast beach which lys between the town and it, the river was forc'd by an oblique passage to creep along the shore under the southern cliff, and there vent its self where now is the harbor. This is what nature practises in the microcosm in innumerabl instances, as the passage of the gall and pancreatic juice into the intestines, in the duct of the urine from the ureters into the bladder, of the chyle into the torrent of the blood, insinuating themselves for some space between the membranes. And this cau-
tion

tion may be of service in forming harbors. as in that costly work of the *French* king's before *Dunkirk*, where two banks or peers projected for half a mile thro' the sands directly, which ought rather to have gone downwards a little towards the fall of the tide. the cliffs here are of solid chalk to the very bottom, full of the blackest flints. and those at *Calais* seem perfectly like them, and no doubt a long vein of chalk is continued from one to the other under the sea, and perhaps thro' many countrys. but that these two places were ever contiguous or join'd by an *Isthmus* is chimerical.

Tho' the mariners have much mathematics on board, and in all their tackl and machinery, yet here I had occasion of observing a gross error that has not been thought on, in the shape of their oars; where the extremity of that fan-like part which opposes the water in rowing is broadest. now this is quite contrary to nature's method, who is the best geome- trician in like cases: in the shape of a singl feather, or in the wings of birds, the ext remity is always pointed, and the broadest part is nearest the joint where the power lys, analogous to the *fulcrum* of leavers, therefore is drawn off to a narrower scantling as the part recedes from it, and the effect of the moving force. thus it is even in the wings of *butterflys*, and all other insects, as well as birds, and so in the *water-beetles* that row with oars. tho' the broad part resists the water more as farther distant from the *fulcrum*, yet it requires more proportionabl strength, and in my judgment therefore, oars ought to be made quite the contrary way, and drawn off into a point, the broadest part nearest the hand; and I doubt not but equal strength will then out-row the other, *ceteris paribus*.

Beyond *Dover* southward the cliff is exceedingly high to *Folkston*. in the road two great *roman* barrows, which will be eaten away in a few years by the sea. here this larger track of cliff ends, as to the ocean, and flauntsoff westward towards *Wye* in a long ledg very steep all the way to the west. the whole county of *Kent* consists of three or four of these parcels, lying parallel and running nearly north and south; they rise gently from the east as a reclining plain, and then end suddenly on the western side with a quick descent. at bottom begins another such plain, and it ends in like manner after it has gone its proper distance, to be alike succeeded, as we said before. Beyond this we are upon, southward is a lesser ledg of high ground sandy and rocky, but good land especially in the valleys, and full of wood. this is terminated by *Romney-marsh*, such another country as our *Lincolnshire Holland*. to the right of us is *Eleham*, seated in a pleasant concavity. there has been a religious house. upon one end of our upper chalk hills near *Folkston* is a camp call'd *Castl-hill*.

Now descending, *Folkston* offers it self, still standing on a cliff, but not so high as the former, and of a rocky compofure, the other being chalk. 'twas antiently call'd *Flostone*, a lesser rock or cliff of stone. so that it probably was the *lapis tituli* of the *Romans*. here's a copious spring runs thro' the town. near the church upon the sea-side is a square plain like that I observed at *Burgh* in *Lincolnshire*, and was of the same use. I saw two pieces of old wall hanging ore the terribl cliff, seemingly of *roman* work. here are some old guns, one of iron of a very odd cast, no doubt as old as *Henry VIIIth's* time. many *roman* coyns have been found here. a nunnery was built by *Eanfwide*, a religious daughter of *Eadbald* king of *Kent*.

LAPIS
TITULI.
TAB.
XCVIII.

I pass'd by *Sandgate* castle, another of those built by *H. VII.* in a little valley where the shore is plain: then we enter upon the beach, here are many springs which come down from the higher ground, and sink immediately into this beach, rendering it a little boggy, this I thought very odd. You ride thro' a wood of sea poppy, which is a fine variety in nature, casting all the numerous seeds into a long pod, insted of the common globular head, the leaves look hoary like sea ragwort, and are finely crisped. the flowers of a most delicate yellow, taken notice of by the poet,

Ore floridulo nitens

Alba parthenice velut

Luteumve papaver.

Catull.

HYTH.

Hyth stands on the edge of this lesser ridg, but the marsh has intercepted it from the sea. they talk much of their charnel-house full of human bones, said to have been the massacred *Danes*, but I thought it not worth going to see, nor believ'd their report of it. They say this has been a great city, and reach'd as far as *West-byth*, where is an old ruinous chappel, they mean undoubtedly the city of *Lemanis*. Here were two hospitals, *St. Bartholomew's*, and *St. Leonard's*.

I visited *Saltwood* castle in hopes to find somewhat *roman*, as is reported. 'tis a very strong feat of the arch-bishop's, the outer wall has towers and battlements and a deep ditch. within, and on one side, stands the main body of the place. two great and high towers at the gate of this, over which are the founder's arms, arch-bishop *Courtney*, in two scutcheons. the first impal'd with those of the see; the other plain, a label over three plates. This inner work has a stronger and higher wall, with a broad embattel'd parapet at top. within is a court, but the lodgings are all demolish'd. the floor of the ruinous chappel is strongly vaulted. in the middl of the court is a large square well, which is the only thing I saw that look'd like *roman*. 'Tis said that hereabouts anchors are dug up, which if true, is not owing to the sea's coming so high, as the vulgar think, for that's impossible; but to an iron forge of the *romans* conveniently placed, where so much wood grows, so near the sea, and so many ports. They say too that *roman* coyns are found at *Newington*, not far off here.

LEMANIS
Portus.
TAB.
XCIX.

A little way further at the end of the *Stane-street* the *roman* road from *Canterbury*, and at a proper distance from thence, is the port of *Lemanis*. I am surpriz'd that some *Kentish* antiquarys should by pretended corrections of the *Itinerary*, send it farther off to the southern coasts. as soon as I came to *Limne* church, looking from the brow of the hill to the subjacent marshes, I descry'd the tatter'd *roman* walls, scituate on this southern decline, almost at the bottom. one would imagin the name came from the *stone-street*, for such it literally signifys *via lapidea*. this is a solid rock of stone laid out in a strait line between here and *Canterbury*. thus in *Yorkshire* another *roman* road is call'd *Leming-lane*, from its stony composure. the signifys a way in *british*, *maen* a stone. its present appellation of *Studsal* castle gives occasion to some uncouth etymologys. without any difficulty I think it deriv'd from *stæd-weall*, the sea shore, in *Saxon*, so that it signifys no more than *castrum littoreum*. this fine remnant of *roman* work, and which was the garrison of the *Turnacensian* band, hangs as it were upon the side of the hill, for it is pretty steep in descent. the walls include about twelve acres of ground, in form somewhat squarish, without any ditch. a pretty brook

arising from the rock west of the church, runs for some space on the east side of the wall: then passes thro' it, and so along its lowermost edge by the farm house at bottom. the composition of the wall is similar to that of *Richborough*, but instead of hewn stone and regular courses as there, the interval between the three layers of *roman* brick is made of rag stone. the brick too is of the same whitish kind, but remarkably thin. I suppose the clay shrank much in burning. this interval of stone is four feet of *roman* standard. the walls are twelve foot thick, and have some round holes at equal spaces, that run quite thro', as we observ'd at *Sorbiodunum* and *Verolanium*: perhaps to let the air in for drying the wall, being of so great a thickness. here are several of the circular or rather elliptic buttments as thick as the wall, like those at the *roman* castle of *Garionenum*, near *Tarmouth* in *Norfolk*, in plate 58, which my worthy and learned friend Mr. *Hare* gave me from his own mensuration. 'tis a piece of masonry I must own unaccountable to me. they are like round towers or bastions, but solid, and some scarce join to the wall at the sides, but go quite thro' to the inside. the circuit of this wall is manifest enough on three sides, but that southward is level'd to the ground. every where else where not standing it lies sideways, flat, close by in prodigious parcels: or where standing crack'd thro' the whole solid thickness. as if time was in a merry humor and ruin'd it in sport. but I believe 'tis the effect of design and much labor, as I said of *Richborow*. probably the *Saxons* or *Danes* thus dismantled it, to render it useless against their incursions. where this wall is standing, 'tis ten foot high or more, made with excellent cement. on the eastern side is such another gate, form'd by the return of the wall, as at the place last mention'd. *Geo. Hunt*, an old man, living in the farm-house, told me he has found coyns here. he says, once the sea bank broke, and his house with all the adjacent marshes was floted. for the level of the ocean is higher than this place, but it has fence'd its self out by raising the ground continually near the shore, as it does in other like marshes. whether the sea reach'd this lower wall even in the time of the *romans*, I cannot determine: for I don't believe this was the very port, but the castle belonging to it. that, I rather think was somewhat more eastward about *West-bithe*; and there, the town that belong'd to it. for they find old foundations frequently under the side of the hill, laid in strong terras mortar. the reverend Mr. *Bagnal*, minister of the place, informs me, that the field of about sixteen acres of ground, adjoining to the church-yard of *Limne*, is to this day call'd the northern town; nor do they know that it ever had any other name. which intimates that the *roman* town was thereabouts, lying upon the slope of the hill, as the castle does, and to the east of it. This port is now call'd *Shipway*, where the *limenarcha*, or lord warden of the cinque ports was antiently sworn; where their courts were kept, and all the pleas relating to these ports. since the decay thereof, that ceremony is transferred to *Dover*. this *Shipway* too denominates the *lathe* or division of the country. *Leland* says, the people of *Limne* had an horn and mace, remaining ensigns of their authority.

Thus have we conducted our journey for the space of 500 mile; all upon *roman* roads, to these three famous ports on the eastern shore, where commonly the great *roman* emperors and generals landed from the continent. and in which we have run over such notices as occur'd to us in 35 *roman* stations, many camps and other things of highest antiquity. The

season of the year for expeditions being far spent, 'tis time to release your lordship's patience, and retire into harbor, concluding with the great *roman* wit, in his poetical voyage,

Lemanis longæ finis chartæque, viæque.

19 Octob. 1722.



ITER DUMNONIENSE. VI.

*Ipse locis capitur patriis & singula lætus
Exquiritque, auditque virum monumenta priorum.* Virg.

To my Lord PEMBROKE.

I Have sometime in travelling been apt within my own mind to make a comparison between the excellence of the study of philosophy, and that commonly call'd antiquity, that is, antient history. The beautys and the advantage of natural enquirys I cannot but be highly sensible of: yet I must needs give the preference to the latter: as it more nearly concerns the rational part of the creation, for whom the whole was made. 'tis a comment upon the wonderful volumes of divine wisdom, and the conduct of providence in the management of its supreme workmanship. God has given us indeed a large manuscript of his power, and other adorabl attributes, in his wide extended products, the furniture of the world: but in man a more correct epitome of himself; a delegated immaterial particle of his spirituality, a self-moving principle of free agency, from the very fountain of all existence. as he is the great master-wheel and *primum movens*; so we are the subordinate executors of his mighty purposes, by his direction and superintendence carrying on the regular government and unseen operations thereof. whoever declaims against this, ought to be look'd upon as one of a poor, narrow way of thinking, and who does not deserve so much as that nobl faculty of the soul, reminiscence or memory, which is the same to a singl man, as antient history is to the whole community. such a one no more claims the name of a scholar, than he that knows but the letters of the alphabet, or whose study consists only in gazetts. 'Tis the knowledge of antiquity that can give us a maturity in judgment, either in persons or things; and how unfit such a one is, that is destitute of it, in the executing the great offices of life, I need not inculcate.

But nothing I can say in favor of this subject, can be so great a panegyric to it, as your lordship's illustrious name prefixt. The glorious ardor for this kind of learning, that kindled in your younger years, and that thro' a long cultivation of it, has produc'd a boundless extent of knowledge, with the deepest penetration, the strongest judgment, the fire of the soul and all sublimest qualities which the world admires in your lordship;

bears

bears down all opposition to the study of antiquity, wherein you preside most worthily: wherein no one dares to be rival, or hopes to be equal. We see the fruits of it in the best chosen library of antient authors, in the best collection of most antient coyns, statues, busto's, and learned marbles which the world can shew. You, my lord, by treading in the steps of the great *Arundel*, have brought old arts, *Greece* and *Rome*, nay *Apollo* and all his muses to *Great Brittan*, *Wilton* is become *tramontane Italy*.

Every part of learning is your lordship's province and sure of your protection. But I have a particular happiness in laying before you the following account of this summer's journey, because the greatest part of it was by your own direction, and as excursions I made whilst at your lordship's most delightful seat at *Wilton*. I shall begin with what I observ'd in my tour about it, and proceed to my more western perambulation, thro' a country pregnant of antiquity, and the greatest curiosity in the world.

The *Belgæ*, the antient inhabitants of this country, were a brave and warlike people, when on their original continent, and we have no reason to think, after transplantation on the *british* soil, they abated ought of their courage and valor, natural to its inhabitants. These were one of those powerful nations, whose conquest gave opportunity to the emperor *Vespasian* highly to signalize his conduct when he first made a figure in arms. Hence it is that we find so many camps hereabouts, from the sea side to the midland parts, many of which were made by him, and others by his undaunted opposers. The road from *Wilton* to *Shaftsbury*, call'd the *ten mile course*, is a fine ridg of downs, continu'd upon the southern bank of the river *Nader*, with a sweet prospect to the right and left all the way, over the towns and the country on both sides: a traveller is highly indebted to your lordship for adding to his pleasure and advantage, in reviving the *roman* method of placing a number'd stone at every mile, and the living index of a tree to make it more observabl; which ought to be recommended as a laudabl pattern to others: thus *C. Gracchus* planted a stone at every mile, with the distance inscrib'd, says *Plutarch*. and thus *Rutilius*, *Itinerar.* II.

*Intervalla viæ fessis præstare videtur,
Qui notat inscriptus millia crebra lapis.*

Between N^o 5, and 6, is a pretty larg. camp call'd *Chiselbury*, upon the CHISELBU- northern brow of the hill. 'tis single ditch'd and of a roundish form. be- RY. fore the chief entrance is an half moon, with two apertures for greater security. there is a ditch indeed goes from it downward to the valley on both sides, but not to be regarded. This I imagin relates not to the camp, for I observ'd the like across the same road in many places between little declivities, and seem to be boundarys and sheep-walks made since, and belonging to particular parishes. I fancy this name imparted from some shepherds cot, antiently standing hereabouts, in *saxon Cefol*. it seems to be a *roman* camp, but of later date. at the end of this course, when you come to the great chalk hill looking towards *Shaftsbury*, are three or four *celtic* barrows, one long and large, pointing east and west. in this hill is a quarry of stone, very full of sea-shells. not far off in the parish of *Tisbury*, near *Warder* castle, is a great intrenchment in a wood, which was probably a *british oppidum*, and near the river before mention'd.

Br. oppidum.

Re-

Returning, we see upon the highest eminence that overlooks *Wilton*, and the fertil vally at the union of the *Nader* and *Willy*, the famous *King-
Carvilli tumulus.* barrow, as vulgarly call'd. 'tis a round *tumulus* of a most antient form, flat at top and without any ditch. Your lordship rightly judges it in situation to be one of the highest barrows in *England*. being by exact observation from the water level and calculation, at least four hundred foot above the surface of the ocean. This, questionless, is a *celtic tumulus*, and the very name inherent thro' long revolutions of time, indicates it to be the grave of a king of this country of the *Belgæ*, and that *Wilton* was his royal residence. which for goodness of air, of water and soil, join'd with the most delightful downs all around it, must highly magnify his judgment in choice of a place second to none, for all the conveniences and delicacys of life. If we reflect a little upon the matter, it appears a supposition far from improbability, that this is the very monument of *Carvilius* mention'd by *Cæsar*, who joining with the other kings along the country on the seaside from hence to *Kent*, attack'd his sea-camp on the *Rutupian* shore. and this was to make a diversion to the great *roman* general, pressing hard upon *Cassibelan*. for as the late learned and sagacious Mr. *Baxter* observes in his *Glossary*, where should *Carvilius* live but among the *Carvili*? as *Segonax*, one of his confederates, among the *Segontiaci*, that is, *Segontium*, or *Caersegont*, as the *Brittons* call it, which is now *Silchester*. and it seems to have been the fashion of that time, for kings to be denominated from the people or place they govern'd, as *Cassibelan* was in name and fact king of the *Cassii*. and many other instances I might bring of like nature. where then should *Carvilius* live but at *Carvilius*, now *Wilton*, or where be bury'd but in the most conspicuous place near his palace? and no other barrow competitor to leave any doubt or scruple. 'tis natural to suppose that the very spot where his residence was, is the same where king *Edgar*'s queen spent the latter part of her life in a religious house she built near your lordship's seat, being a hard dry soil, gravelly, and encompass'd with two fine rivers, which in early times added much to the security of the place, and much sought for by the *Brittons*. We took notice when with particular pleasure we visited his *tumulus*, and paid our respects to the illustrious *manes* of the royal defunct; that among other views of great distance, we could see a long barrow beyond *Stonehenge*, and all the long ridg of *Martinsal* hill, *St. Ann's* hill, and *Runway* hill beyond that, upon which goes the great *Wansdike*, which I take to be the northern boundary of the *Belgic* kingdom. I question not but one purpose of this interment was to be in sight of the holy work, or templ of *Stonehenge*. Here then may we conclude rests the ashes of *Carvilius*, made immortal by *Cæsar* for bravely defending his country: now resting in the possessions of a successor, master of both their great qualitys. who when wielding the *British* trident, in a fleet infinitely superior to *Cæsar's*, could assert a more universal empire. In you my lord, the memory of *Carvilius* flourishes again, in your eminent love for your country's honor, and in your care for preserving his monument, and adorning it with fresh verdure: by planting four trees round its edg, and introducing it as a *terminus* in one of the *visto's*, to the admirabl equestrian statue of *M. Aurelius*, in the middl of the principal star of your park. Thus according to antient usage was the *tumulus* of *Diomedes* planted with the *platanus* brought

brought from *Asia* for that purpose. As *Pliny* informs us in book XII. cap. 1.

From hence riding along the hare-warren and end of the park, we are entertain'd with the landscape of no less than five rivers, four retaining the old *british* names. the villages on each side of them are so thick, that they seem to joyn and form long citys in woods. About the union of these rivers are three citys and three cathedrals within a triangle, whose sides are less than three mile. *Wilton*, old and new *Sarum*. the *Nadre* signifies a snake or adder, metaphorically drawn from its winding current. it rises by the end of the *ten mile course* above describ'd, and passes by a pleasant village belonging to your lordship, *Chilmark*, famous for its quarrys; of a very good stone, white, and that rises in any dimensions. there is now a singl stone lying over the mouth of the quarry like an architrave, full sixty foot long, twelve foot thick, and as the workmen have assur'd me upon examination, perfectly without flaw. sometime here is found great petrify'd oyfter-shells. the *Willy* arises about *Warminster*, taking in a littl brook the *Dyver* passing under ground, runs by *Tarnbury* a vast *roman* camp, where some think is *Vespasian's* name; a great semi-circular work at the entrance. several *roman* coyns have been found here. not far off is a ditch call'd *Chiltern*, which seems to be some division of the hundreds. there's another camp on the other side the *Willy*. then it runs by *Grovely*, a great wood of your lordship's. it admits another stream coming on the west-side of *Stonhenge* from *Orcheston*, remarkabl for a long kind of grass, which without good proof I should scrupl relating, for 'tis commonly 25 foot in length, much coveted by cattl. by Mr. *Ray* call'd *gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, he says they use to fatten hogs with it. this *Willy*, that gives name to *Wilton*, passes chiefly on the north-side of the town, makes the canal before the front of the house, and then joins the *Nadre* coming on the south-side of the town and thro' the gardens, at the end of the avenue. The *Avon* arises from under the great ridg of hills that divides *Wiltshire* into north and south, crown'd with the *Wansditch*. it passes southward thro' innumerable villages to *Ambury*, the *pagus Ambri* famous for a monastery built by one *Ambrus*, which the monks and fabulous writers have wrested into *Ambrosbury*: then for a celebrated nunnery of noble-women, great numbers of whom against the institution of nature and providence were here veil'd. 'tis now the seat of my lord *Charlton*, built by *Inigo Jones*, and deservedly to be admir'd. some new works are added to it under the direction of my lord *Burlington*, possessor of his spirit, and a nobl collection of his designs. the famous old city of *Sorbiodunum* may be said to stand upon this river. it meets with the other two just before it passes thro' *Salisbury*, and beyond it receives the *Bourn*, which has dropt its proper name: but I guess it to have been *Colin* or *Coliniy*, the same as *Clun*. for at its fountain head is *Colinburn*. all these rivers are call'd *burns*, *Willyburn*, *Adderburn*, &c. below *Salisbury* enters another, I suppose call'd *Ebbesburn*. from *Harnham-hill* we have a view of both *Sarums*. the old city with its high-crested triple fortifications threatens all the circumjacent country: the new justly boasts of its lofty spire, as wonderful for the slenderness of its foundation, as its great height, being 450 foot. making one of the *visto's* to the front of *Wilton* house. to the east is *Clarendon*, which your lordship first observ'd from old writings, ought to be call'd *Clorendun*, from the famous *Roman*

YARNBURY.
Ro. Camp.

AMSBURY.

T A B.
LXVII.

CHLORI-
DUNUM.

T A B.
XLI.

L I

camp

TAB. IX

camp half a mile off the park near the *Roman* road; this was made or repair'd by *Constantius Chlorus* father of *Constantin* the great. 'twas he that slew *Allectus*, after he had basely murder'd the valiant *Carausius*. *Constantius* liv'd at the neighboring *Sorbiodunum*, he was of *british* extract, the husband of *Helena* a famous *british* princess. this camp therefore properly written is *Chloridunum*, being a beautiful fortification of a round form upon a dry chalk hill. within is a circular ditch having two entrances, answering to the entrances of the camp, and leaving a large space between it and the *vallum*. I suppose this ditch was a lesser camp before, enlarg'd by *Chlorus*, for keeping his legions as in a summer camp before the city. this they did by carrying away all the earth of the old *vallum* to the new. for 'tis evident the present rampart is of much larger quantity than could be taken out of the subjacent ditch. *Chlorendon* park is a sweet and beautiful place. here *K. John* built him a palace, where several parliaments have been held. part of the building is still left, tho' they have been pulling it down many years. 'tis chiefly of flint, and was a large place upon the side of a hill, but no way fortify'd. This palace of *K. John* answers directly to the front *visto* of *Wilton* house over the length of the great canal, and is call'd the *Kings-manoor*. they say here is a subterraneous passage to the *Queens-mannoer*. between the camp and the park runs a *roman* road, which has not been taken notice of, from *Sorbiodunum* to *Wintchester* full east and west.

AUKBURY.
br. *Oppidum*.

As we go from *Wilton* to *Stonhenge*, between *Grovely-wood* and *Woodford* runs a ditch a-crofs the plain, with a high rampart southward. the ditch is broad, and goes east and west. I take it to be one of the boundaries of the *Belgæ*, which I call the third; the reason will hereafter appear. on the east side of the *Avon* by great *Dornford* is a very large camp covering the whole top of a hill, of no determinate figure, as humouring the height it stands on. 'tis made entirely without any ditch, the earth being heap'd up very steep in the nature of a *parapet*, when dug away level at the bottom. I doubt not but this was a camp of the *Brittons*, and perhaps an *oppidum* where they retired at night from the pasturage upon the river, with their cattl. within it are many littl banks carry'd straight and meeting one another at right angles, square, oblong parallels and some oblique, as the meres and divisions between plow'd lands, yet it seems never to have been plow'd. and there is likewise a small squarish work entrench'd no bigger than a large tent. these to me seem the distinctions and divisions for the several quarters and lodgments of the people within. for I have upon the *downs* in *Dorsetshire* often remark'd the like, of too small a compass to be plow'd fields. this camp has an aspect very old, the prominent part of the rampart in many places quite consum'd by time tho' the steep remains perfect: one being the natural earth, the other factitious. it certainly has so much of the manner of *Vespasian's* camp as induces one to think it an imitation. I know not whether we ought to derive the name of it from the *british* *Og*, signifying the hurdles and pennis they fence their cattl in with, which perhaps stood upon those meres or littl banks to distinguish every man's property. *Vespasian's* camp is within sight of it a littl higher up the river, and on the other side. 'tis a famous camp, properly and by universal consent attributed to him, call'd the *walls*; well chose, being a high piece of ground at a flexure of the river, which closes in an end and a side of it, the other side has a broad and very deep valley

WALLS.
Vespasian's
Camp.

valley along it, and at the other end is the entrance: the whole hangs over the town of *Ambury*. the manner of this camp too consists mostly in a rampire, but much more operose than that last mention'd. the form oblong, the road to the town goes quite thro' it. 'tis high in the middle, and has a barrow enclos'd, but partly level; this I suppose originally *celtic*, on account of its vicinity to *Stonhenge*, therefore elder than the camp. the east-side of *Vespasian's* camp is sufficiently guarded by the precipice of the river. Further northwards in the road from *Ambury* to *Marlborough*, is the remain of another round camp, extremely old, and almost obliterated, this is between *Collinburn* and *Burbich*, upon a rising ground, seemingly *british*. and on the west-side of the river *Avon* over-against it is another, call'd too *Chefelbury*, and said to have a fair *prætorium* in it. CHESELBURY. these camps so contiguous, with a river between, seem still remains of *Vespasian's* conquests, and that he got the country by inches.

North of these is *Martinsal* hill, a vast stationary *roman* camp, upon a high hill steep to the east, which is seldom observabl. I measur'd it quite round in company with lord *Hartford* and lord *Winchilsea*; 'tis conspicuous at a great distance, and within sight of all the camps in the country. MARTINSHAL HILL. Ro. camp. T A B. XLIV. I take it to have been made when the *romans* were thoroughly possessors of the kingdom, and one of their chief fortresses, whence they might give or receive signals all around, in case of distress, by fire or smoke, on two sides the precipice is dreadfully steep. lord *Winchilsea* has a brass *Alexander Severus* found here, on the reverse *Jupiter fulminans* with PM. TR. P. COS. On the west side upon the top of the hill without the camp, is a round pit full of good spring water, always to the brim but never overflowing in the driest summers, which at those seasons is of greatest service to the country round, and thousands of cattle are driven every day from a considerable distance to drink there. I am told there is another such upon the top of *Chute* hill, south-east from hence, very high, and no water within some miles of it. So provident has nature been in subliming by some unknown powers, the liquid element to these barren heights, that every part of her works should not be without its graces and use. The prospect from *Martinsal* must needs be exceeding fine. *Salisbury* steeple 20 miles off, bears south-west and by west. the port of this camp is north-east.

I take the name of this hill to come from the merriments among the northern people call'd *Martinalia*, or drinking healths to the memory of *St. Martin*, practis'd by our *saxon* and *danish* ancestors. I doubt not but upon *St. Martin's* day, or *Martinmas*, all the young people in the neighborhood assembled here, as they do now upon the adjacent *St. Ann's* hill upon *St. Ann's* day. the true word is *Martinsheil*, *heyl* signifying health, and the *Germans* call a bowl, or drinking vessel, *schale*. likewise *hal* in the *saxon* signifys holy, whence our hallow. and the *Washeyl* bowl at *Christmas* full of spic'd ale, which they carry about, singing of carols in the streets. *Monf. Keyser* speaks of these matters largely in his *Antiquitates Septentrionales*, p. 358. and that the *german* gilds, or societys, were oblig'd to keep drinking festivals to *St. Mary*, *St. Martin*, *St. Nicholas*, &c. p. 487. he says, at a village in *tractu albino*, the marry'd women upon *St. Martin's* day pay 4 d. to the questor. and the spring upon this hill still further favor'd their ceremonies. so beneficial a basin in heathen times merited divine honors, and the people not willing to part with a holy-day, blended

blended their rites into christian. the *English* took the opportunity of the day after this great festival of *St. Martin*, much observ'd by the *Danes*, to commit that universal massacre upon them drunken, which totally extirpated them.

In the fields about *Chute* are bones dug up very plentifully, in a place call'd *Blood-field* especially. they likewise found there a stonecoffin with a skeleton enclos'd, and an arrow, or spear head of brass, as describ'd to me. there was a horse found bury'd about three yards from the body. whether this was *roman* or *british*, I cannot affirm, I am inclineable to think the latter, but it seems that a battle was fought here between 'em.

BARBURY.
Ro. camp.

Full north from hence, upon the *Barbury* hills, the next ridg orelooking the north part of *Wiltshire*, is another camp call'd *Barbury*, in the parish of *Ogburn St. George*. the noble lords late mention'd, assisted in measuring it; 'tis double ditch'd quite round, the inner very deep, and rampart high, of a circular form. an entrance upon the east, and another on the west diameter, which is 2000 *roman* foot long. at the west the inmost rampire retires inwards a little, to make a port with jambs. east-ward the outer ditch turns round with a semicircular sweep, leaving two passages thro' it obliquely to the main entrance, like our modern half moons, both these methods I have oft seen practis'd. this mighty camp stands on one of the western eminencys of this ridg, running east and west; very steep to the north and west, separating the high ground or downs from the fertile country below, which belong'd to the *Dobuni*, and lyes under the eye like a map, as far as the *Welsh* hills beyond the *Severn*. whose lovely prospect would naturally animate the *Britons* in its defence, as the *Romans* in its conquest. 'Tis indeed a fine scene of woods, towns, pastures, rivers and valleys. a little beyond upon the same ridg is *Badbury* camp, and the whole is well planted with stout camps and frequent, the eye-sore and terror of the plain, hence you see *Martinsal* camp and many more.

BADBURY.

Ro. road to
BATH. VIA
BADONICA.

Having recited these matters as preliminary, I shall begin my journey from *Marlborough*, the *roman* *Cunetio*. I forbear speaking of the infinite number of *celtic* monuments I have found in this country, designing them for a particular treatise, to be honor'd with your lordship's illustrious name: and from *Marlborough* pursue the *roman* road, which we have before trac'd from *Newberry* hither, and lately discover'd its whole progress toward the *Bath*, which for distinction sake we may call *via badonica*. its course is east and west. it goes hence all along the north side of the *Kennet* river, between it and the high grounds; and is the present road, but highly wants a *roman* hand to repair it. When we have rode about a mile, over-against *Clatford* at a flexure of the river, we meet with several very great stones, about a dozen in number, which probably was a *celtic* templ, and stood in a circle, this form in a great measure they still preserve. I guess the *Romans* bury'd 'em in the ground under their road, because directly in its passage. the materials thro' out have since been worn away, or sunk into the ground, being in this place meadow, and so has restor'd their huge bulk to day light. hence it proceeds directly up to the famous *Overton-hill*, where I first discover'd its ridg, when surveying the beautiful circle of stones there, belonging to the majestic temple of the old *Brittons* at *Abury*. this ridg is a little to the north of the present road, somewhat higher up the hill, it points directly east and west, one end to *Marlborough* the other to *Silbury hill*. and this shows a defect in our maps, which place *Abury*

too much to the south. 'tis perfect for some space over the down, but upon descending the hill westward, they have plow'd it up, and found several *roman* coyns near it, some of which I have by me. At the bottom by the corner of the hedg, it meets again the common road near the *white hart* alehouse, and so they go together above *west Kennet* to *Silbury* hill. this was the post and coach road to the *Bath*, till for want of reparation they were forc'd to find a new one, more northward upon the downs, and farther about thro' the town of *Abury*. when on the south-side of *Silbury* hill, it goes very strait and full west thro' the cornfields on the south of *Bekhamton*, where it's still sufficiently known by the name of the *French* way, for what reason I can't imagine. They have of late endeavor'd to exclude travellers going upon it, by inclosing it at both ends with ditches, but the badness of the lower road has defeated their purpose, and made people still assert the public right. Beyond *Bekhamton* it again enters the downs, and marches up the hill in a very plain ridg and beautiful to behold; the pits and cavitys whence the earth was taken on both sides, being conspicuous all the way. besides, the *romans* have defac'd a druids barrow, and another *celtic* one near, which sav'd 'em some labor. a proof they were there before the *roman* road. but this is not a proper place to enlarge upon it. when it has gain'd the summit of the hill, it leaves *Oldbury* castle a little to the north. this is a great and strong *roman* camp on the north-west point of the hill, overlooking *Calne*. the precipice on those two sides is altogether inaccessible, falling down in narrow cavitys or ribs, as it were the great roots of a tree, with an odd and tremendous aspect, and that way there was need but of very slender work for its security. but on the other sides 'tis double ditch'd, having but one entrance to the east, and that fortify'd with a return of the outer ditch and inner rampire, very artificially. there is a ditch likewise across the middle, as if it had been enlarg'd with an additional intake westward. 'tis in the main of a squarish form, and has a very fine prospect. on the northern limit in the highest part seems to have been a *prætorium*. on this hill, which is wholly a chalky down, with a most delicate turf (and softer to walk upon than a *turkey* carpet) about a foot or two under the superficial earth, they dig great quantitys of flints to mend the high-ways withal. one would imagine they had been spew'd out of the hardning chalk at the creation, as extraneous bodys, tho' of greater specific gravity than its self.

OLDBURY.
Ro. camp.
TAB. XLII.

Return we to the *roman* road, which proceeds across another valley, and so towards *Runway* hill, the highest in all these parts. This was famous for a battle in the late civil wars, and they oft find the bullets, when digging for the pebbles as aforementioned, and below the hill they plow up the bones of the slain; but much more is *Runway* eminent for two mighty works of antiquity, this *roman* way and *Wansdike*. the most lovely prospect here will tempt even a hasty traveller to cast his eyes about him, and see all the country far beyond the *Bath*, and so proportionally quite around. I am not doubtful that it takes its name from the *roman* way, which here has an unusual and the most curious appearance of any I have seen. I took pleasure in examining the particularity of it more than once, and 'tis a master stroke of skill to conduct it down the north-side of this long and steep hill (as I have so often remark'd to be the condition of northern heights) to render it easy or even practicabl. when from the top of this hill

M m

you

you look towards *Marlborough*, which is full east, you may discern that the road curves a little northward, not discernibl but in the whole. the reason is to be attributed to the river *Kennet*, thrusting it out somewhat that way, otherwise the true line should have lain a little more to the south of *Silbury*. To the right you see *Wansdike*, creeping all along from south of *Marlborough* (about two mile) upon the northern edg of the great ridg of hills, parting north and south *Wiltshire*, till it descends *St. Ann's* hill; and makes several right angles to humor the edges of the other hills. the *vallum* is always on the south side, and the higher ground behind it. then it mounts up to the highest *apex* of *Runway* hill. but the method of the *roman* road is this: it goes along the northern side of this hill, preserving its self upon the level, being cut like a terras walk, with a parapet before it next the precipice; and that winding in and out as the curvatures of the hill require. it pass'es just by *Calston* lime-kiln, and is defac'd by it, for the workmen make no scruple to dig thro' it for their materials, and this practice has been so old as to denominate the town lying beneath. Soon after, it meets with the *Wansdike*, descending the hill just by the gibbet. here it enters full into it, and very dexterously makes use of it all along to the bottom on a very convenient shelf, or spurn of the hill. at the place of union is a flexure of the *Wansdike*, so that the *roman* road coincides with it directly; and in order to raise it from a ditch into a road, the *roman* workmen have thrown in most part of the rampire, still preserving it as a terras to prevent the danger, and the terror of the descent on one side.

I shall mention upon another occasion, some other observations I have made long since, that overthrow the notion of those that imagine *Wansdike* was cast up by the *Saxons*, as a limit of the west *saxon* and *mercian* kingdoms, or that its name is deriv'd from their god *Woden*. but here we have a most incontestable proof that it was in being before the *roman* times. and its very name shows it, signifying in the old *british* language the *division dike*, *guaban distinctio*, *separatio*. 'tis indeed the work of the *Belga*, their fourth and last boundary. these two, the *roman* road and *Wansdike*, go together after this manner, till they enter the enclosures a little north of *Hedington* town below *Runway* hill. At *Calston* is a most famous spring or cataract of water, coming out of the chalk hill, and much talk'd of. *Wansdike* was made by the people of the south, to cover their country, as the mode of it sufficiently testifys, and as we said before, was the most northern bounds of the *Belgic* kingdom. When from the top of these hills you view the *roman* road, towards the west you see it butts full upon the *Bath*, or that great chink between *Lansdown* and the banks of the river *Avon* going to *Bristol*.

VERLUCIO.
TAB.
LXVIII.

I had no sooner trac'd out this road, but I found a fair opportunity presented of setting the antiquarys right, as to part of the XIVth journey of *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, in which they have hitherto been much perplex'd. I found no manner of difficulty in settling *Verlucio* at *Hedington*. *Hedda's* town, *Heddan genitivo*. this town is but small at present, lying at the bottom of this great hill in a rich marly country. the inhabitants are not surpriz'd when you inquire for antiquitys, they assert it to have been a very old and great city. infinit quantitys of antiquitys are found here, handfuls of coyns brought home every time they plow, (madam *Whitlock* has many) and the streets and foundations of houses found for a great length, suf-

sufficiently evince it. *Reuben Horsfal*, clerk of *Abury*, told me, he had seen a gallon of *roman* coyn taken up at a time in *Hedington* field, in an urn cover'd with a stone. I suppose its original name was *Verolucio*, as *Verolanium* &c. and then it signifies in the old *celtic* the *white habitation*, *vrô llug*. *llug* denoting splendid, as *Lugdunum* a white hill. the same as the greek $\Lambda\lambda\alpha\alpha$ *albus*. if *lug* imports pure water, then it must relate to *Calston* spring, breaking forth like a cascade. if we take the word *gloyii limpidus*, 'tis all one. It must be noted that both the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* are abominably corrupted, and want a healing hand as much as any thro'out. and being both one journey by a different route, I shall undertake thus to restore them.

I T E R XIII.

Ab Isca Callevam M. P. CXXXIX. sic

<i>Isca leg. II. Aug.</i>	Caerleon	
<i>Burrium</i>	Usk	IX
<i>Blescium</i>	Old town	XI
<i>Ariconium</i>	Kenchester	XI
<i>Glevum colonia</i>	Glocester	XXXV
<i>Durocorinium</i>	Cirencester	XIV
Cunetio	<i>Marlboro</i>	XIX
<i>Spinas</i>	Newberry	XV
Vindoma	<i>Silchester</i>	X
<i>Caleva Atrebatum</i>	Farnham	XV. <i>toto</i> CXXXIX.

In the cōpys the sum total is set down CIX miles, when if you cast up the particulars it amounts to no more than XC. so that no less than nineteen in the original is lost; this shows plainly that some station is dropt out, and geography its self indispensably demonstrates it. Mr. *Fulk* was sensible of some deficiency by his adding *Gobannium*, tho' thereby he hit not the white. in truth both stations and numbers are wanting, for 'tis notorious that the distance between *Ariconium* and *Glevum* places sufficiently known, and about which we have no contest, is much too little, when set down only XV mile, and XX must unavoidably be added. tho' I am as cautious as any man living in laying hand upon these venerable remains and altering them, yet where nature and reason absolutely require it, I have not the least fear in adding two stations, which are quite flipt out from the original. between *Cirencester* and *Newberry* 'tis evident *Cunetio* must be interpos'd, or the distance heightned to twice as much, the truth is one station is intermitted *Cunetio*, and the like between *Spinas* and *Caleva*, for *Vindoma* or *Silchester* must be added, beyond which is our *Caleva* or *Farnham*: all in a strait line, and upon a *roman* road from *Ariconium*. cast up the whole account it comes to CXXXIX instead of CIX, then all the difficultys that have hitherto obscur'd this journey, vanish. they that compare *William Harrison's* first copy with the others of this journey, will not be surprized at the effects of negligent transcribers, when out of seven names in other books, he has mist two. and so frequently in other journeys. in the next place I offer this as the true reading of the fourteenth journey of *Antoninus*.

I T E R XIII.

Alio itinere ab Isca Callevam M. P. CIII. sic

<i>Ijca leg. II. Aug.</i>	Caerleon	
<i>Venta silurum</i>	Caerguent	IX
<i>Trajectus</i>	Old-bury	IX
<i>Abone</i>	Henbury	IX
<i>Aqua solis</i>	Bath	VI
<i>Verlucio</i>	Hedington	XX
<i>Cunetio</i>	Malboro	X
<i>Spinas</i>	Newberry	XV
Vindoma	<i>Silchester</i>	X.
<i>Calleva Atrebatum</i>	Farnham	XV

toto CIII.

this journey leads us to *Calleva* another way. Mr. Gale has observ'd *Trajectus* and *Abone* transpos'd. The sum total here likewise is invariably in all copys CIII. when the particulars amount but to 98. whence we likewise infer a station is dropt out as before, viz. *Silchester* with the number X annex'd. now it happens that number was not lost, tho' the station was, but was erroneously plac'd to *Marlboro*, being XX instead of X. seeing the distance between the *Bath* and *Marlboro* is notoriously too much. setting then X mile to *Cunetio*, its real distance from our *Verlucio*, *Hedington*; it remains further to correct the number annex'd to *Verlucio* XX for XV, the letter X being easily corrupted into an V, then we answer the distances on all hands, having a *roman* road accompanying us, and compleat the sum total set at top precisely CIII. and restore the whole to its antient purity. when we reflect a little, that take the matter how we will any other way, the difficultys are unfurmoutabl: I am thoroughly fatisty'd in these corrections. much rusty old iron is dug up at the quarrys by *Brunham*, probably of the *Romans*. 'tis a mile off *Hedington*.

Upon the edg of the hill which overlooks *Hedington*, as it bends a littl southward, is another pretty littl *roman* camp in an angl of the hill of a square form, and as if not finish'd or made for but a small time of abode upon an expedition: for neither *vallum* nor ditch of any great strength. it is scituate on a very convenient promontory or rather *peninsula* of high ground, the steepness whereof is a guard to three sides of it, the other has the slender *vallum* made chiefly of the surface of the earth thrown up a little. From the edg of these hills is an indefinite prospect over the country of the *Dobuni*, the *Belgae* and *Durotriges*. the descent to it, as being on the west side of the hill, is very steep. I think this place is call'd *Bagdon-hill*.

PUNCTUO-
BICE.
T A B.
LXIX.

Under it to the left is the *Devises*, this I take to be the *Punctuobice* of *Ravennas* which he mentions by parcels thus, *Leucomagus Bedwin*, (*Cimetzone* for) *Cunetione* in the ablative case *Malboro*, *Punctuobice* the *Devises*. then he begins a new period of citys in *Wales*, *Venta Silurum* &c. I suppose here is a remnant of the former part of the word *Punctuobice* in *Poulsholt*, a little village hard by, *Potern* another, *Poternwood*, and the name of the hundred *Potern*, taken in the first times of their division from such a corrupt appellation of this place. the last syllable *bice* subsists in the present name *Devises*, vulgarly *vies*. This town is excellently scituated about two miles from the bottom of the hills which keep off the eastern winds, and in a rich soil. under the hill

at *Runway* is an excellent spring, which the inhabitants have not yet found means to convey thither, tho' it runs but a littl way off the town, where they want water. 'tis a very large old town, consisting chiefly of two long parallel streets, the houses for the most part of timber, but of a very good model. they value themselves for one of the best weekly mercats in *England*, and for being tenants to the king. It was enclos'd by the *Romans* with a *vallum* and ditch, which I presently found out. they have made a road of the ditch in most parts round the town. but in several places both that and the *vallum* are visibl enough, and it took in the castl. this castl was *roman* originally, finely chosen upon a natural fortification, but in after-times made in a manner impregnabl by *Roger* a bishop of *Salisbury*. tho' now 'tis ignobly mangled, and every day destroy'd by peopl that care not to leave a wall standing, tho' for a fence to their garden. here are two churches; the quire of *St. Mary's*, of a very old model; the steepl, quire, and both wings of *St. John's* the same, to which parcels have since been tackt all round, and new wide windows put in with pointed arches, instead of the antient narrow semi-circular ones. just out of town is a pretty plain call'd the *green*, with another handsom church and steepl, suburbs to the old town. here *William Cadby* a gardener dug up his collection of gods which he carry'd about for a show. they were found in a garden in a cavity enclos'd with *roman* brick. the *Venus* is of an excellent design, and the vestal virgin as they call it, a fragment of *corinthian* brass: 'tis of very curious drapery. *Vulcan* is as lame as if made at a forge; the rest equal in designing with the *lares* of the *Ostiaques*. and not at all mended in the plate publish'd by *Dr. Musgrave*. he had several coyns found thereabouts, and a brass *roman* key which my lord *Winchilsea* bought. *Roman* antiquitys are found here every day. My lord *Winchilsea* has one brass *Probus*, on the reverse *Victoria Germ.* with a trophy. and a great fund of such antiquitys is to be met with all around the country. At *Calne* incredibl numbers of *roman* coyn dug up, so at *Studley* in the way to *Bath*, once a seat of the *saxon* kings. I have seen and bought some of these. lord *Winchilsea* has many found there.

From hence towards *Trubridg* is *Steepl-Aston*, upon the bottom of the downs of *Salisbury-plain*. 'tis a most excellent church and tower of stone, and had a famous spire of lead upon it, but twice thrown down by thunder and tempest, which absolutely discourag'd the inhabitants from setting it up again.

Return we to the *roman Bath* road, which we left at *Hedington*. whence it goes much as the common road to *Bath*, and all along upon the south division of *Chipenham* hundred. I could discern its bank now and then upon the road, tho' much worn away and defac'd in defect of necessary repairs. it passes the *Avon* at *Lacock*, where has been a great religious house, so by a chappel south of *Haselbury*. then it descends a hill for two miles together, till it meets over-against *Bathford* the *Foss-way*, which comes in a strait line hither thro' *Cirencester*, from *Benonis* or *High-crofs* in *Warwickshire*, where I left it last year. then our road goes round the crook of the river by *Walcot* to the *Bath*. this turn it is that swells the distance between *Bath* and *Verlucio* to XX *roman* miles, as we before corrected it. the *Wansdike* runs still not far off this road, but a littl north of it thro' *Spypark*. so by *Ditchbridg*, which has its name from it. then to the *Shire Stones*, at the division between *Glocestershire*, *Wilts* and

Somerset, as to the nature of the soil, when we have left the chalky downs at *Hedington* 'tis entirely sand to the river *Avon*, whence the name of *Sandy-lanes*; from thence to the *Bath* 'tis rocky. there is a vast descent from the *Downs* quite to *Bath*, and every great ridge is very steep westward.

AQUAE
SOLIS.
T A B.
LXX.
LXXI.

The *Bath* is a place so celebrated, and so well known, that I need say but little upon it, nor can much be expected from the small time I rested here. its history and antiquities have been copiously handled by several gentlemen of our own faculty. 'tis indeed a spot of ground which we *Brittons* may esteem as a particular boon of nature. it lies in a great valley surrounded with an amphitheatrical view of hills: and its situation on the west side of the island does not a little contribute to its pleasures, for such is ever less subject to violent and enormous alterations of the air by winds and tempests, heat and cold. but the *Romans* were prudently induc'd to make a station here, by the admirable hot springs so wonderful in themselves, and so justly regarded. the walls round the city are for the most part entire, and perhaps the old *roman* work, except the upper part which seems repair'd with the ruins of *Roman* buildings. for the lewis holes are still left in many of the stones, and to the shame of the repairers many *Roman* inscriptions; some sawn across to fit the size of the place, are still to be seen, some with the letters towards the city, others on the outside. most of those mention'd in Mr. *Camden* and other authors are still left: but the legend more obscure. the level of the city is risen to the top of the first walls, thro' the negligence of the magistracy, in this and all other great towns, who suffer idle servants to throw all manner of dirt and ashes into the streets. these walls enclose but a small compass of a pentagonal form. four gates on four sides, and a postern on the other. from the south-west angle has been an additional wall and ditch carry'd out to the river, by which short work the approach of an enemy on two sides is cut off, unless they pass the river. the small compass of the city has made the inhabitants crowd up the streets to an unseemly and inconvenient narrowness. 'tis handsomely built, mostly of new stone, which is very white and good, a disgrace to the architects they have there. the cathedral is a beautiful pile, tho' small, the roof of stone well-wrought, much imagery in front, but of a sorry taste. here they suppose (with probability) stood the *Roman* temple of *Minerva* patroness of the *Baths*. Before it was a handsome square *area*, but lately deform'd with houses encroaching. on the south side are the justly renowned hot springs collected into a square *area* call'd the *King's-bath*. the corporation has lately erected a pretty handsome building before it, call'd the *drinking-room*, for the company to meet in that drink the waters, drawn hither by a marble pump from the bottom of the springs, where it is near boiling hot. this water is admirably grateful to the stomach, striking the roof of the mouth with a fine sulphureous and steely gas, like that of the *german-spaw* or *Pyrmont*. tho' you drink off a large pint glass, yet 'tis so far from creating a heaviness or nausea that you find your self brisker immediately, by its agreeable sensation on the membranes of the stomach. at first it operates by stool and especially urine. 'tis of most sovereign virtue to strengthen the bowels, to restore their lost tone thro' intemperance or inactivity, and renews the vital fire by its adventitious heat and congenial principles. hither let the hypochondriac student repair, and drink at the muse's spring. no doubt the advantages

ges obtain'd here in abdominal obstructions must be very great. the king's bath is an oblong square, the walls full of niches, perhaps the *roman* work. there are twelve on the north side, eight on the east and west about four larger arches on the south. at every corner are the steps to descend into it, and a parapet or balustrade with a walk round it. in the middl is set an awkward timber-work like a cross, adorn'd with crutches, the trophys of its wonderful cures. around that emerge the boiling springs very plentifully. upon the south wall is the fanciful image of K. *Bladud*, with a silly account of his finding out these springs, more reasonably attributed to the *Romans*. they no doubt separated 'em first from common springs, and fenc'd 'em in with an eternal wall. the people have a notion, and probabl enough, of subterranean canals of their making, to carry off the other waters, lest they should mix and spoil the heat of these. 'Tis remarkabl that at the cleansing of the springs, when they set down a new pump, they constantly find great quantitys of hazelnuts, as in many other places among subterraneous timber. These I doubt not to be the remains of the famous and universal deluge, which the *Hebrew* historian tells us was in autumn. providence by that means securing the revival of the vegetabl world. In this bath the people stand up to the chin, men and women, and stew, as we may properly call it: for the most part, in the way of gallantry and as at a collation. I should judg the method us'd at *Buxton* preferabl, where the sexes go in separately and privately, where they have liberty to swim about and stir the limbs; and exercise the lungs, whence the whole body will better receive the full force and benefit of the warmth. and this will more effectually put the humors in motion, that should be exterminated at the open'd pores. this exercise of the solids setts the glands to work, and every secretion is promoted. many are the diseases and calamitys which here find a happy period, when judiciously apply'd, which as a traveller I need not discourse upon. This brings innumerabl peopl to the salutiferous streams. especially in the summer time, which likewise seems an error owing to custom and fashion, for I doubt not they are equally, if not more beneficial, both internally and externally, in winter than summer. the carrying the water to distant places to drink, seems only a splendid fallacy.

I observe the whole country hereabouts is a rock of good lime-stone, which is the *minera* of the water's heat and vertue; but how that comes to be calcin'd; by what refin'd chymistry of nature sulphur and steel is mix'd with it; by what means it acquires and conserves with so much constancy this equabl and mighty *focus*, together with the reason of fountains in general: I profess in my sentiments is one of the great *arcana* in philosophy hitherto inscruteabl.

Behind the southern wall of the king's bath is a lesser square, call'd the *queen's bath*, with a tabernacle of four pillars in the midst. this is of more temperate warmth, as deriving its water at second hand from the other. there are likewise pumps and pumping rooms, for pouring hot streams on any part of the body. which in many cases is very useful, to dissolve sily concretions about the joints and the like, and recovers the natural elasticity in the relax'd fibres of the solids. the *area* before this bath and front of the cathedral, is in the center of the *pentagon*, upon which the city is form'd. why the *Romans* made it of this unusual figure, I cannot tell. nothing appears from the manner of the ground and scituation. but I observe

serve the same of *Aix* in *France*. one would be apt to suspect they had a regard to the sacred symbol, and mystical character of medicine, which in antient times was thought of no inconsiderable virtue. this is a pentagonal figure, form'd from a triple triangle, call'd by the name of *Hygeia*, because to be resolv'd into the greek letters that compose the word. the *Pythagoreans* used it among their disciples as a mystical symbol, denoting health. and the cabalistic *Jews* and *Arabians* had the same fancy. 'tis the *pentalpha* or *pentagrammon*, among the *Egyptians*, the mark of prosperity. *Antiochus Soter*, going to fight against the *Galatians*, was advis'd in a dream to bear this sign upon his banner, whence he obtain'd a signal victory. this would make one believe a physician had a hand in projecting this city. Dr. *Musgrave* thinks it was *Scribonius*, who accompany'd *Claudius* hither.

In the south-west part of the town are two other baths, not to be disregarded; for in any other place who would not purchase them at the greatest price? the hot bath is a small parallelogram, not much inferior in heat to the king's bath; it has a stone tabernacle of four pillars in the middle. the cross bath near it is triangular, and had a cross in the middle, which now is a very handsome work in marble of three *Corinthian* pillars, erected by the Lord *Milford*, in memory of king *James* the second's queen conceiving, as 'tis said, after the use thereof. hard by is an hospital built and endow'd by a bishop of this see. the water in these two places rises near to the level of the streets, because I suppose in this part of the town the earth is not so much heightned. On the south side of the cathedral are some parts of the abby left, and the gatehouse belonging to it. not long agoe, by money contributed, they made a cold bath, at a spring beyond the bridge, that nothing of this sort might be wanting for the benefit of the infirm.

Since Mr. *Camden*'s time two inscriptions have been set in the eastern wall of the cathedral, fronting the walks; but this is as imprudently done as those in the city walls. for besides the rain and weather, they are expos'd to the boys who throw stones at them. one is that of *Julius Vitalis*, publish'd by Dr. *Musgrave*; but I observ'd the IX, which he puts between *stipendiorum* and *annorum* is VIX. for *vixit*, the two first letters being conjoin'd. the other which he calls a *basso relievo* of *Geta*, seems to have been the top of a monumental stone over some common horseman. *Harrison*'s house, they say, is built against some *basso*'s and inscriptions. In the 49th plate I have given the whole stone and inscription, now in the wall near the north gate.

TAB.
XLIX.

At *Walcot* has been a camp, and many *roman* antiquities are frequently found. lord *Winchilsea* has an urn, a *patera* and other things found in a stone coffin, wherein was a child's body, half a mile off the *Bath*.

Riding upon *Lansdown*, I saw the monument lately erected by lord *Lansdown*, in memory of his grandfather *Bevil Granville*, slain here in a battle with the parliament forces. hence, it being a north-west precipice, is a prospect of *Bristol*, the *Severn* &c. this road seems to be the *Ricning-street*, call'd *Langridg*, going to the passage over the *Severn*, the ancient *Trajectus*, and so along the east side of the *Severn*, and into *Yorkshire*. the ground hereabouts is very red, covering a solid rock of stone, which lies in thin layers parallel to the horizon, with as much exactness as if hewn for courses in a wall. this stone is full of little shells, and of this sort is the

the monument of *Julius Vitalis*. between the *strata* are chryftallizations or fluors of petrifying juices. all the ftone in this country abounds with curious foffils. As you walk along a new pav'd road 'tis very common to find very great *cornua ammonis* two foot diameter, laid in among the reft. and tho' form'd with fuch admirabl curiofity, yet the country peopl walk carelefsly over them as I obferv'd: whilst a horfe will ftartle at fo unufual an appearance. the firft I faw in the *Fofs* road going up the hill fouth of *Bath*, I took for the image of the fun, which I remember'd to have feen prints of, as it was in *baffo relievo* in the city walls, with his hair flowing round like rays; and this was well enough represented in a ftone that had been worn a little, but I was foon undeceiv'd, when I found great numbers of the fame fort further on.

From the *Bath* I went to vifit the famous *celtic* templ call'd the *Wed-*
dings, in company with *John Strachey* efq; who lives near there, a per-
 fon well vers'd in natural hiftory and antiquitys, and fellow of the *Royal*
Society. I fhall describe this memorabl curiofity upon another occafion.
 in the way hither about *Twyfordton* I found a fallow field with but little
 quantity of earth upon the rock: this was as full of foffil fhells as poffibl,
 let into a foftifh ftone, which had preserv'd their very natural color of blue
 and white as perfectly as at firft. Near *Stanton Drue* in a *trivium* is an
 old elm tree made infamous for the bloody trophys of judg *Jeffrys's* bar-
 barity, in the duke of *Monmouth's* rebellion. for all its broad-spreading
 arms were cover'd ore with heads and limbs of the unfortunate country-
 men. In *Chu* parifh is *Bowditch*, a large camp on a hill trebly fortify'd,
 whence you may behold the ifles of *Flatholm* and *Steepholm* in the fea.
 I fuppofe the word means the circular form of the place. here is
 a petrifying fpring. this country abounds with coal-pits. the flates that lye
 upon it, and have not receiv'd their due quantity of fulphur, fo as to
 make perfect coal, are moft curioufly mark'd with impreffions of plants,
 capillary ones efpecially, and more particularly thofe of fern; all which
 grew in exceeding plenty in this country, and gave their forms to this
 foft matter at the deluge. this is indeed a rock, and full of fprings, ve-
 ry bad road for travelling, fhort and fteep valleys, narrow lanes, intricate,
 dark and hard. fo no wonder *barts-tongue*, *liver-wort*, *maiden-hair*, *na-
 vel-wort* and the like moift plants thrive here. the ground in thefe valleys
 is very rich, much wood grows upon it. tho' in fome roads you ride up-
 on the fuperfice of a rock lying flat in great flabs, as if artificially plac'd
 with good joints. many wood plants grow about here, fuch as *wood-forrel*,
ftrawberrys, *tutfan* or *park-leaves*, &c. the neatnefs of the houfes even
 of the poorer fort of people is remarkabl, being generally whited over, and
 with pretty little gardens, which in pure and unartful nature is a necef-
 fary adjunct in the happinefs of life.

There is a camp overlooks *Stanton-drue* call'd *Mizknoll*, another at
Elm two miles weft from *Frome*. in 1691 a pot of *roman* coyn found
 there, moft of *Constantin* junior. it's upon the end of a precipice, and fe-
 ver'd from the reft of the hill by a *vallum* on one fide only. fouth of it
 runs a rivulet. *Masbury* caftle upon *Mendip* hills, half a mile from the
Fofs, a mile north of *Shipton-mallet*, of a round form, 150 paces diame-
 ter. the two entrances oppofite. the environing ditch on one end laps o-
 ver with a femi-lunar turn, rendring the paffage to it oblique. hereabouts
 are many camps, whofe ditches are hewn out of the folid rock. that a-

bove *Bristol* has four trenches, as many *vallums*, and but one entrance. one would think it impregnable to any thing but hunger. a camp cut out of the rock at *Churchill* with a single trench. there is a cave equal to that of *Ochey-hole* at *Dolebury*. these are from information of Mr. *Strachey*.

In this county of *Somersetshire* are three remarkable hills that make an exact triangle twelve mile each side, much talk'd of by the country people. *Camalet* castle, *Glassenbury tor* and *Montacute*. they have a notion that K. *Arthur* obtain'd from some faint, that no serpent or venomous creature should ever be found in this compass, tho' frequent all around it. I shall rehearse to your lordship what occur'd to me at the places. all this country, tho' to the eye very pleasant with woods and prospects, yet is very disagreeable to travel, for the reasons I just mention'd.

COLOMEAE.
T A B.
XLIII.

Camalet is a noted place situate on the highest ground in this county, on the edge of *Dorsetshire*. the country people are ignorant of this name, which has generally obtain'd among the learned. they call it *Cadbury* castle from the village of *North-Cadbury* in which it is. this caution is useful to those that go to enquire for it. hereabouts rise the rivers of *Somersetshire*, which run into the *Severn* sea westward, and that in *Dorset* which goes eastward, thro' *Sturminster* into the southern ocean. 'Tis a noble fortification of the *Romans*, plac'd on the north end of a ridge of hills separated from the rest by nature. and for the most part solid rock, very steep and high. there are three or four ditches quite round, sometime more. the *area* within is twenty acres at least, rising in the middle. its figure is squareish, but conforms to the shape of the hill. there is a higher angle of ground within, ditch'd about, where they say was king *Arthur's* palace. it was probably the *praetorium*, and might be king *Arthur's* too, who liv'd in this place. the country people refer all storys to him. the whole has been plow'd over since the memory of man, and much stone has been taken from the surface, which has alter'd it. the rampart is large and high, made chiefly of great stones cover'd with earth, and perhaps in some parts where it was necessary laid with mortar. here is only one entrance from the east. 'tis not unlikely there were buildings erected in the later *british* times, being of so great strength, and a perfect watch-tower, surveying the country round to an incredible distance. the prospect is woody and very pleasant: here and there little hills lofty and steep, peeping up with their naked heads; you reach all the *Mendip* hills and *Blackdown* in *Devonshire*. In this camp they find many pebble stones exactly round, half a peck at a time, whereas there are none such in the country. they suppose 'em stones to sling withal, fetch'd from the sea, or perhaps shot in cross-bows. *Roman* coyn in great plenty has been found here, and all the country round. I saw vast numbers of *Antoninus* and *Faustina*, about that time and after. the entrance here is guarded with six or seven ditches. on the north side, in the fourth ditch is a never-failing spring call'd K. *Arthur's* well. over it they have dug up square stones, door-jambs with hinges, and say there are subterraneous vaults thereabouts. *Selden* in his notes on *Polyolbion* writes it was full of ruins and reliques of old buildings. at top they told me many pavements and arches have been dug up, hand-grind-stones and other domestic or camp utensils. they say there's a road across the fields that bears very rank corn, call'd K. *Arthur's* hunting causey.

The church and tower of *Cadbury* is neat and small, built of stone. in CADBURY. this place they call walnuts *welsh* nuts. to the southward on the opposite hill corpes have been dug up. there was lately an urn full of *roman* money found at *Wincaunton*. a little above *Sutton* toward *Beacon-ash* in enclosing ground, half a peck of the same coyn was found, I saw some of *Tetricus*. *Roman* *patera's*, a knife and other antiquitys taken up thereabouts, sent to madam *Thyns*, now in lord *Winchilsea's* custody. many are the *british* storys told of *Camalet*, of the knights of king *Arthur's* round table, of the solemn justings and tournaments there, &c. it seems when the castl for its security was turn'd into a city, this was the *Colomeæ* of *Ravennas*, (as Mr. *Baxter* has corrected it) in the later times of the *Romans*. unless *Quincamel* not far off can better put in its claim, to which this might be the garrison. At *Long-leat* in my lord *Weymouth's* library is a piece of lead weighing fifty pound, one foot nine inches long, two inches thick, three and an half broad, found in the lord *Fitzharding's* grounds near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*, and was discover'd by digging a hole to set a gate-post in, upon it this memorabl inscription, which I suppose was some trophy. communicated by lord *Winchilsea*.

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM.

Hence let us go as in pilgrimage to the famous *Glassenbury*, for 'tis a very rough and disagreeabl road, over rocks and the heads of rivers. but that is much alleviated by the many natural curiositys such places afford. several times I saw *gilded ivy* grow in the hedges as yellow as gold. great plenty of *viorna*, *purging-thorn*, *prim-print*, and the banks every where ore-grown with *fox-gloves*. *Kyneton* village for half a mile together is pav'd naturally, with one smooth broad rock, the whole bredth of the road: so that it looks like ice. great quarrys of stone hereabouts of the slab kind, all the uppermost layers are incredibly full of sea-shells, and would make admirabl pannels to wainscot a *Vertuoso's* summer-house, grotto, or the like, and of any dimensions. not inferior in true value to those brought from *Italy*, but too cheap. I frequently took notice that the course of the vein of the stone quarry runs north-east and south-west.

Crossing the *Foss* road at *Lyteford* you enter upon a flat moorish country, full of artificial cuts and drains like the levels in *Lincolnshire*. not far before I came to *Glassenbury*, I observ'd a great bank crossing the road which seem'd to be a *roman* road. I guess there was a *roman* road went from *Bristol* thro' *Axbridge*, *Bridgwater*, *Taunton*, parallel to the *Foss*, and nearer the ocean. I have been told between the two last places 'tis very fair and pav'd with stone. with much labor I climb'd to the top of the *Torr*, hanging ore the town of *Glassenbury*. this hill, with that call'd *Werialhill*, is a long rib of elevated ground in the midst of this vast level or isle of *Avalon*. I observ'd in its several breaks or gradations a steepness westward. here upon the narrow crest of the *Torr*, which is much the highest, the abbots built a church to St. *Michael*, of good square stone. the tower is left tho' ruinous, and 'tis an excellent sea-mark. it probably cost more to carry the stone up to this *apex*, than to erect the building. there is a spring half way up it. 'tis certainly higher than any ground with-

GLASEN-
BURY TORR.
TAB.
XXXVII.

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in ten miles of the place. they say here is a passage hence under ground to the abby.

GLASEN-
BURY.
TAB.
XXXIII.

This great monastery in superstitious times held the first place for fame and sanctity. here the christian doctrine first found admittance in *Brittan*, or early tradition has amus'd us. it's not unlikely the fact may be true, tho' the persons and circumstances invented. however 'tis not to be doubted but king *Ina* built their church, as one of the most antient, so the most wealthy and magnificent, loaded with revenues by the *Saxon* kings, and perhaps the *British* before them. truly the abbot lived in no less state than the royal donors; no wonder, when his revenue was equivalent to 40000 *l. per ann.* he could from the *Torr* see a vast tract of this rich land his own demesnes, and seven parks well stor'd with deer belonging to the monastery. 'tis wall'd round and embattel'd like a town, a mile in compass. as yet there are magnificent ruins. but within a *lustrum* of years, a presbyterian tenant has made more barbarous havoc there, than has been since the dissolution. for every week a pillar, a buttress, a window jamb, or an angle of fine hewn stone is sold to the best bidder. whilst I was there they were excoriating St. *Joseph's* chappell for that purpose, and the squared stones were lay'd up by lots in the abbot's kitchen, the rest goes to paving yards and stalls for cattle, or to the highway. I observ'd frequent instances of the townsmen being generally afraid to make such purchase, as thinking an unlucky fate attends the family where these materials are us'd; and they told me many storys and particular instances of it. others that are but half religious will venture to build stables and out-houses therewith, but by no means any part of the dwelling-house. The abbot's lodging was a fine stone building, but could not content the tenant just mention'd, who pull'd it down two or three years ago, and built a new house out of it; awkwardly setting up the arms and cognisances of the great *Saxon* kings and princes, founders, and of the abbots, over his own doors and windows. my friend Mr. *Strachey* had taken a drawing of it very luckily just before, which I have put in its proper place, plate 37. nothing is reserv'd entire but the kitchen, a judicious piece of architecture. 'tis form'd from an *octogon* included in a square; four fire-places fill the four angles, having chimneys over them. in the flat part of the roof between these, rises the arched octagonal pyramid, crown'd with a double lanthorn, one within another. there are eight curv'd ribs within, which support this vault, and eight funnels for letting out the steam thro' windows, within which in a lesser pyramid hung the bell, to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whose ruins are on the north side of the kitchen. the stones of the pyramid are all cut flaunting with the same bevils to throw off the rain. they have a report in the town, that king *Henry VIII.* quarrelling with the abbot, threatned to fire his kitchen: to which he return'd answer, that he would build such a one as all the timber in his forest should not burn.

TAB.
XXXVII.
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XXXIV.

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XXXVI.

The church was large and magnificent, the walls of the choir are standing, 25 fathom long, 12 broad. there is one jamb at the east end of the high altar left. hereabouts were bury'd king *Edgar*, and many of the *Saxon* kings, whose noble ashes ought to have protected the whole. two pillars of the great middle tower are left next the choir. on the north side is St. *Mary's* chappell as they told me. the roof beat down by violence, and a forry wooden one in its place, thatcht with stubble to make it serve as a stable.

the manger lys upon the altar and nich where they put the holy water. St. *Edgar's* chappel is opposite to it, not much left of it beside the foundations. the north and south transepts are quite demolish'd. they say king *Arthur* was bury'd under the great tower. a small part of the south side wall of the body of the church remains, which made one side of the cloysters: and the arch at the west end leading to the chappel of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, the patron and asserted founder of the whole. this they say was the first christian church in *Brittan*. the present work is about the third building upon the same spot. 'tis 44 paces long, 36 wide without. 'tis so entire that we could well enough draw the whole structure, as in plate 35. the roof is chiefly wanting. two littl turrets are at the corners of the west end, and two more at the interval of 4 windows from thence, which seem to indicate the space of ground the first chappel was built on, the rest between it and the church was a sort of anti-chappel. underneath was a vault now full of water, the floor of the chappel being beaten down into it. it was wrought with great stones. here was a capacious receptacl of the dead. they have taken up many leaden coffins and melted them into cisterns. hence is the subterraneous arched passage to the *torr*, according to their notion. the roof of the chappel was finely arch'd with ribwork of stone. the sides of the walls are full of small pillars of *suffex* marbl, as likewise the whole church, which was a littl way of ornamenting in those days. they are mostly beaten down. between them the walls are painted with pictures of saints, as still easily seen. all the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flourishing condition; every thing else presenting a most melancholy tho' venerabl aspect. on the south side the cloysters was the great hall. the town's peopl bought the stone of the vaults underneath to build a sorry mercat house, contributing to the ruin of the sacred fabric and to their own. what they durst not have done singly they perpetrated as a body, hoping vengeance would slip between so many. nor did they discern the benefit accruing to the town, from the great concourse of strangers purposely to see this abby, which is now the greatest trade of it, as formerly its only support. for 'tis in a most miserabl decaying condition, as wholly cut off from the great revenues spent among them. there are many other foundations of the buildings left in the great *area*, but in the present hands will soon be rooted up, and the very footsteps of them effac'd, which so many ages had been erecting. tho' I am no encourager of superstitious foppery, yet I think out of that vast estate, somewhat might have been left, if only to preserve old monuments for the benefit of our history. the abbot's hall I have been told was curiously waincotted with oak, and painted with coats of arms in every pannel. the mortar of these buildings is very good, and great rocks of the roof of the church lye upon the ground, consisting chiefly of rubble stone untouch'd by the fanatical destroyers, who chiefly work on the hewn stone of the outside, till a whole wall falls when undermin'd a littl. throughout the town are the tatter'd remains of doors, windows, bases, capitals of pillars, &c. brought from the abby and put into every poor cottage.

In the town are two churches, the upper a handsom fabric with a fine tower of good design, adorn'd with figures in niches. at the east end of the church-yard is a curious old tomb inscribed with ancient *english* letters, but so worn with trampling on, that I could make little out of it, except the name of the inter'd *Alleyn*. the george inn is an old stone build-

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XXXV.TAB.
XXXVII.

ing, call'd the *Abbot's inn*, where chiefly the pilgrims were lodg'd that came strolling hither, and idling their time away for sanctity. Stone and timber are liberally bestow'd on it. a coat of arms of the kings of *England* supported by a lyon and a bull over the gate, and many crosses. the bed I lay in was of large timber, with great embost gilt pannels, and seem'd to have been the abbot's.

When I left this place I pass'd thro' a great gate built a-cross the road under the abby wall, with a lesser portal by the side of it, which I suppose was some boundary of the abby-lands and part of their extravagance. for the abbot's revenues being inconfumabl in their way of life, they prodigally threw it away in building, as one method of perpetuating their name. another they had which was very useful, the making great and high causeways, along this moory country, for facilitating travelling and commerce, the remains of which I saw here and there, and wish'd they had been in better repair. I pass'd by the side of *Werial hill* where grew the famous hawthorn that blossom'd at *christmas*. I suppose an early blooming white thorn. but that it so strictly observed *christmas-day* to an hour, nay a minute as they here assert, I believe no more than the vulgar derivation of the hill, with more of the dregs of monkery. *Somerton* is an old town that gives name to the whole county, once the royal seat of the *west-saxon* kings. the steeple is octangular. probably it was a *roman* town. I saw a camp upon a great copped high hill on the right hand as I travell'd. At *Ilchester* town end I fell into the *Foss* road again.

ISCHALIS.
TAB.
LXXII.

This station of the *Romans* is scituate on the south side of the river *Ivel* or *Yeovil*, the *Velox* of *Ravennas*. *Pillbridg* a littl lower seems to retain the name. it is the *Uzella* of *Ptolomy*. I perceiv'd immediately that this place had been originally encompass'd with a wall and ditch, and trac'd out the manifest *vestigia* thereof quite round. it was an oblong square 300 paces in length, 200 in bredth, standing upon the oblique points of the compass, conform to the *Foss* way, which pass'es thro' the town exactly from north-east to south-west. the north-east side of the city lay against the river, where I saw foundations of the wall here and there, and took up several *roman* bricks in searching for it in the gardens. the ditch on the north-west side is become a road called *Yard-lane*, as going behind the yards and gardens. then it runs thro' the fryery garden: for the religious had extended their bounds beyond the city, and turn'd the road on the outside, then it goes along the road on the back of Mr. *Lockyer's* garden. 'tis now visibl between the *Yeovil* road and the southern angl. then runs thro' another garden, being for the most part levell'd by the gardner, who shew'd me the track of it, and had by times in digging, taken up remainders of the wall, with many coyns, bricks, tiles, and other antiquitys. I bought some coyns of him, among which the brass one of *Antoninus Pius* depicted in the plate, on the reverse *Britannia* sitting on a rock with a military ensign. Sir *Philip Sydenham* has a great quantity of coyns found here, and the minister of the parish gave many to the learned Mr. *Coke* of *Norffolk*. this gardener shew'd me many square paving bricks in the floor of his house, and told me he dug up a great brass coyn as big as half a crown, under the foundation of the wall, which doubtless would have discover'd to us the *era* of its building. crossing the *Sherburn* and *Limington* road we find the ditch again, turning up to the river-side, on the eastern angl, conformabl to the scheme; where it is again enclos'd in-

to gardens and pastures. the occupyer of the gardens there inform'd me too, that he had frequently dug up the like antiquitys, together with the foundations of the wall. the quickset-hedge that fences in the garden, stands on the edge of the ditch, and observes its turn at that angl of the city. by the new mill it meets the river. in all the gardens hereabouts by the *Borough-green*, they find foundations of old houses, and some run a-cross the present streets, now visibl above ground. this ditch, when perfect, admitted the water of the river quite round. Mr. *Lockyer's* house is built upon subterraneous arches. they say here have been sixteen parish churches, and foundations are to be found all the town over: and that the suburbs extended southward, especially on the *Teovil* road, which formerly had a gate. 'tis not to be doubted but that there were gates at the passage of all the other streets. they say the bishop of *Bath and Wells* has a manuscript relating to the antient state of this town. they have the same tradition as in many other places, that the old city was set on fire by matches ty'd to the tayls of sparrows, let fly from a place call'd *Standard-cross-hill*. as soon as I came into the inn, (the *swan*) I saw a great parcel of the littl stones of a tessellated pavement found but two days before, in a garden over the way near the river. a croud of peopl came immediately out of curiosity to see it, and tore it up. I saw some of the remainder *in situ*, about two foot deep, laid in strong mortar upon a hard gravell'd floor. I made the owner melancholy with informing him what profit he might have got by preserving it, to shew to strangers. the *Foss-way* retains its name, and makes the principal street; the pavement thereof, or the original ford a-cross the river, may be seen on the west side of the bridg, made with great flag stones. upon the bridg is an old chappel call'd little *St. Mary's*. at the foot of the bridg within the town is another call'd *White-chappel*, both converted into dwellings. foundations of houses, chimney-pieces and the like have been dug up in the meads on the west side the town, and on both sides the river, with stone coffins and other funeral *apparatus*. the head of the mayor's staff or mace is a piece of great antiquity in cast brass. there are four niches with four images, two kings, a queen, and an angel. it seems to have been the crozier of some religious house. round the bottom is wrote in two lines. + *IESUDEDRAERIE* + *RENE DUNECHIE*. in the northern angle beyond the old ditch of the city towards the river, have been some bastions and modern fortifications of the time of king *C. I.*

Beyond the river is a village adjoyning, call'd *North-over*, with a church. at Mrs. *Hoddle's* hard by I saw a grey-hound bitch, from whose side a skewer of wood seven inches long had work'd it self out from the stomach. we have some such rare cases in medicinal historys. they talk of a castl standing where now is the gaol, and that the tide came formerly up hither, tho' now it reaches not beyond *Langport*. west of this sometime since they dug up some bones in a leaden case as big as a band-box laid in a hollow'd stone. and near it under a tree was a vault of stone, where a body was found lying at full length. *Langport* is moted about, as they tell me, and probably was a *roman* town. these were all the remarkables I met with at *Ischalis*, where I staid but half a day.

Hence I continu'd my journey along the *Foss*, which I observ'd pav'd *Foss road* with the original work in many parts. 'tis compos'd of the flat quarry stones of the country of a good bredth, lay'd edgwise, and so close that
it

HAMDEN-
HILL.
Ro. Camp.
T A B.
XLIV.

it looks like the side of a wall fallen down, and thro' the current of so many ages is not worn thro'. a glorious and useful piece of industry, and to our shame not imitated, for a small reparation from time to time would have preserv'd it entire, and where 'tis so much wanted in a dirty country. As I rode, on my left hand I saw the pleasant view of *Montacute-hill*, a copped round eminence encompass'd at bottom with a broad verg of wood, so that it looks like a high-crown'd hat with a fringed hat-band. here has been a castle and chappel at top, and below it a religious house built by the earl of *Moriton* in the time of *William* the conqueror. another hill near it much of the same figure. between them and the *Foss* upon the same hilly ridge, is a *roman* camp call'd *Hamden-hill*, with a double ditch about it, to which leads a vicinal *roman* way from the *Foss* thro' *Stoke*. The *Foss* is very plain and strait hither, and to *Petherton* bridge near south *Petherton*, once the palace of king *Ina*. here was formerly a wooden bridge, but ruinous, where two children were drown'd, as they say, whereupon their parents rebuilt it of stone, and caus'd their effigies to be cut upon a stone which lyes at the foot of the bridge. in a field not far off, two year ago a pot full of *roman* coyn to the quantity of six pecks was dug up. beyond this the *Foss* grows intricate and obscure from the many collateral roads, made thro' the badness and want of reparation in the true one: yet it seems to run thro' *Donington*, which stands on a very high hill, and when mounted, presents us with a vast scene of *Devonshire*. I suppose this *Foss* went on the east side of *Chard*, and so by *Axminster* and *Culliton* to *Seaton* or *Moridunum*, where properly it begins. whence if we measure its noble length to the sea-coast in *Lincolnshire*, at *Grimsby* or *Saltfleet*, where I imagine it ends; it amounts to 250 *roman* miles in a strait line from north-east to south-west. Your lordship presented me with an oyster found a little northward of *Axminster*, where the very fish appears petrify'd with its cartilaginous concretion to the shell, all in their proper colors.

CHARD.

The street of *Chard* runs directly east and west, where formerly was kept a large mercat on *Sundays*. beyond this to *Honiton* is a very bad road of stones and sand, over brooks, spring-heads and barren downs. from the hill tops about *Stockland* I first had sight of the southern ocean, a most solemn view, a boundless extent of water thrown into a mighty horizontal curve. beyond *Honyton* the scene of travelling mended apace, and the fine *Devonshire* prospects entertained the eye in a manner new and beautiful. for here the hills are very long and broad, the valleys between proportional, so that the vastly-extended concavity presented an immense landskip of pastures and hedgrows distinct, like a map of an actual survey, and not beyond ken. these are full of springs, brooks and villages, copses and gentlemens seats. and when you have pass'd over one hill you see the like repeated before you, with nature's usual diversity. they told me of a great kairn or heap of stones on *black down* called *Lapperstones*, probably a sepulchral monument.

ISCA
DUMNONI-
ORVM.
T A B.
LXXIII.

Exeter is the famous *Isca Dumnoniorum* of the *Romans*, the last station this way in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*. *pen cair* of the *Brittons*, the capital. 'tis a large and populous city, built upon a pleasant eminence on the eastern bank of the river *Ex*, or *Isca* when latiniz'd. I suppose the original word signifys no more than waters, like the *french eaux*, a collection of them or several rivers or branches of rivers running parallel; and that whether it be

wrote

wrote *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ix*, *Ox* or *Ux*. of which many instances all over *England*. this river is navigabl up to the city, but the tide comes not quite so high. the walls take in a very great compass, being a parallelogram 3000 *roman* feet long, 2000 broad; having a gate on every side. it lys oblique to the cardinal points of the compass, and objects its main declivity to the south-west. what adds to its wholsomness and cleanliness, is that the ground is higher in a ridg along the middl of its length declining on both sides. further, on the south-west and north-west sides it is precipitious. so that with the river, the walls, the declivity of ground and ditch without side, 'twas a place of very great strength, and well chose for a frontier against the antient *Corinavii*. 'twas built with a good omen, and has been ever in a flourishing condition. The walls are in pretty good repair, having many lunets and towers, and make a walk round the city, with the advantage and pleasure of seeing the fine country on the opposite hills, full of wood, rich ground, orchards, villages and gentlemen's houses. the beauty of the place consists mainly of one long street, running the length of the parallelogram, called *High-street*, broad and strait. the houses are of a very old, but good model, spacious, commodious, and not inelegant. this street is full of shops well furnished, and all sorts of trades look brisk. the people are industrious and courteous. the fair sex are truly so, as well as numerous; their complexions and generally their hair likewise fair: they are genteel, disengag'd, of easy carriage and good mien. At Mr. *Coles* the goldsmith, I saw an old ground-plot of this city in Q. *Elizabeth's* time. there has been since a vast encrease of buildings within and without the city. the scituation renders it of necessity clean, dry and airy. the soil hither from *Honyton* was rather sandy than stony, whence it must needs be very healthful, and 'tis of a convenient distance from the sea. they drive a great trade here for woollen manufacture in cloths, ferges, stuffs, &c. all along the water-side innumerabl tenters or racks for stretching them. here is a good face of learning too, many bookseller's shops. I saw a printed catalogue of an auction of books to be sold there. I saw the coloss head of the empress *Julia Domna* dug up near *Bath*, in Dr. *Musgrave's* garden, which his father calls *Andromache*; the head-dress is like that of her times, and her bust at *Wilton*, nor is the manner and carving despisabl: the graver has not done it justice. 'tis the noblest relique of *british* antiquity of this sort that we know. 'tis twenty one inches from the top of the attire to the chin, and belong'd to a statue of twelve foot proportion, set upon some temple or palace originally. in the same place is the inscription of *Camillus* publish'd by him. I saw his library, a very good collection of books, coyns and other antiquarian *supellex*. likewise a treatise ready for publication of the original gout, which he wrote thirty years ago, before his other two. The Dr. had made this distemper his particular view thro' his long practice. and this country remarkably abounds with patients of that sort, which he attributes in a great measure to the custom of marling the lands with lime, and the great use of poor, sweet cyder, especially among the meaner people.

In the northern angle of the city, and highest ground, is *Rugemont* castle. once the royal residence of the west *saxon* kings, then of the earls of *Cornwal*. 'tis of a squarish figure, not very large, environ'd with a high wall and deep ditch. there is a rampire of earth within, equal in height to the top of the wall at present, and makes a terrace walk ore-looking the city

and country. in the morning, the air being perfectly serene, and the sun shining, I observ'd from this place all the country southward between the sea and *Exeter*, cover'd with a very thick fog; the west-side of the city and country beyond it very clear. in this place is the assize-house and a chappel. in the wall of this castle is a narrow cavity quite round, perhaps for conveyance of a sound from turret to turret. Dr. *Holland* supposes this to have been a *roman* work originally, and 'tis not unlikely that it was their *prætorium* or garrison. beyond the ditch is a pleasant walk of trees, and a little entrench'd hill call'd *Danes-castle*.

The cathedral is a good pile of building, two old towers stand on the north and south transept of the most antient part. the organ is remarkably large. the diapason pipes fifteen inches diameter, and set against the pillars of the church. the west front of the church is full of old statues. many religious foundations in the city, are converted into streets and houses, full of numerous families and thriving inhabitants, insted of lazy monks and nuns. K. *Edward* I. in the *saxon* times founded the monastery of *Exeter*, anno 868. *Athelstan* enlarg'd it for the *Benedictins* in 932. *Edward* confessor translated those monks to *Westminster*, and made this an episcopal see: not *Edward* III. as Mr. *Camden* says. *Leofricus* a *Britton* was the first bishop, and founder of the cathedral, he was chaplain to king *Edward* the confessor, anno 1046. he gave his lands at *Bampton* in *Oxfordshire* to this church. he has a monument in the southern transept. *Warewast* the third bishop began to build the choir, 13 H. I. bishop *Brewer* created the dean and prebends in the time of H. III. bishop *Quivel* built the body of the church to the west end, 13 E. I. he instituted the sub-dean and singing-men. bishop *Grandison* lengthned the cathedral by two arches, and is bury'd in a little chappel in the west end. bishop *Lacy* began the chapter-house. bishop *Nevil* finish'd it. bishop *Courtney* built the north tower, or rather repair'd it, and gave that large bell call'd *Peter*. the dean and chapter built the cloysters. St. *Mary's* chappel at the end of the choir is now turn'd into a library, this I suppose is what bishop *Leofric* built. the bishop's throne in the choir is a lofty *gothic* work. here are many monuments of bishops in the cathedral.

The present deanery, they say, was a nunnery. The monastery of St. *Andrew* at *Cowic* was founded by *Tho. Courtney* earl of *Devon*, a cell to *Bec* abby in *Normandy*: it was dissolved in the time of *Edward* III. *Roger Holland*, I suppose duke of *Exeter*, liv'd in it in the time of *Ed. VI.* St. *Nicholas'* priory was a cell to *Battle* abby. St. *John's* was of *augustin* fryars. *Polesloe* a mile off, dedicate to St. *Katherin*, a nunnery of the *benedictin* order. *Marsh* was a cell to *Plympton*. *Cleve* was a monastery of black canons. St. *James'* priory of *cluniac* monks. *Grey-fryars* without *Southgate* were *Franciscans*. *Gold-hays* without west-gate black fryars. the *bear* inn was the abbot of *Tavistock's* stoufe, the *black lion* too was a religious house. *Lathbier* another, near the new river below *Radford* mount. thus had these holy locusts well nigh devoured the land.

In *Corry lane* over-against St. *Paul's* church, is a little old house call'd K. *Athelstan's*, said to have been his palace, built of large square stones, and circular arches over the doors. it seems indeed to have been originally a *roman* building, tho' other later works have been added to the doors and windows. over the door in the street is a very small nich crouded into the wall, as if it had been converted into a religious house. in
the

the yard a winding stone stair-case is added. One arch of south gate seems to be *roman*. no doubt the walls of the city are upon the *roman* foundation for the most part, and great numbers of antiquities have been found here. in digging behind the gild hall in *Pancras-lane*, they found a great *roman* pavement of little white square stones 8 foot deep. a pot of *roman* coyn of two pecks was dug up two years agoe, near *St. Martin's* church. I saw some of them in *Dr. Musgrave's* possession, of *Gordian*, *Balbinus*, *Philippus*, *Julia Mæsa*, *Geta*, *Gallienus*, and the like. *Mr. Loudham*, surgeon in this city, has many of them amongst his curious collection of antiquities, MSS. &c. *Mr. Reynolds* the schoolmaster is a great collector and preserver of such learned remains. *St. Mary-arches* church and *St. Stephen's Bow* by their names seem to have been built out of *roman* temples.

The bridg over the *Isca* is of great length, and has houses on both sides and both ends, a considerabl voyd space in the middl. there is a church upon it with a tower steeple. In the *gild-hall* are the pictures of general *Monk*, and the princess *Henrietta Maria*, born at *Bedford* house, a palace in this city, during the civil wars. the composition of the stone of this country is intirely made of little black pebbles, incrusted in a sandy matter of a red color and moldering nature.

Leaving *Exeter*, my farthest western longitude at present, I steer'd my course back again along the sea-side, inwrap'd in contemplation with the poet

*Undæ quæ vestris pulsatis littora lymphis,
Littora quæ dulces auras diffunditis agris!* Virg.

nor could I think my self alone, when so much new entertainment was presented to me every minute. much rock samphire grows upon these cliffs. the *roman* road seems to have cross'd the *Otter* at *Hertford*. at *Woodbury* is a camp. I pass'd by *Sidmouth* and came to *Seaton*, a littl village upon the mouth of the river *Ax*. this *Mr. Camden* conjectures to have been the *roman Moridunum*, and with reason. it has been a great haven and excellent port, of which they still keep up the memory. the river runs in a large valley, having high ground on each side. the shore is rocky, high and steep, consisting of the ends of hills which here run north and south. the ground at bottom under the rocks is marly, the waves wash it down perpetually undermining the *strata* of stone, which from time to time fall down in great parcels. at present this haven mouth, which is a good half mile over, is fill'd up with beach as they call it, that is coggles, gravel, sand, shells, and such matter as is thrown up by the rowl of the ocean. so that the river water has but a very narrow passage on the east side under the cliff. the beach was cover'd o'er with *papaver luteum corniculatum*, now in blossom. on the west side near *Seaton* upon a littl eminence is a modern ruin'd square *pharos* built of brick, they remember it 16 foot high, and two guns lye there. they say there were formerly many great foundations of houses visibl nearer the sea than the present town, but now swallow'd up; and in all likelihood there stood the *roman* city. more inwards toward the land beyond the great bank of beach, is a marsh which the sea has made, landing its self up when its free flux was hinder'd. this is full of salt pans, into which they take the sea water at high tides. when they dig these places they find innumerabl keels and pieces of vessels, with nails, pitch, anchors, &c. 6 or 8 foot deep, because it was formerly part of the haven. anchors have been found as high as *Axminster*, and beyond it,

T A B.
LXXIV.

MORIDU-
NUM.
T A B.
LXXV.

tho' now there is no navigation at all. so great a change has time produc'd in the face of nature, upon these confines of the two great elements always opposing each other.

Sic volvenda ætas commutat tempora rerum. Lucr. V.

HONEY-
DITCHES.
a Camp.

half a mile off upon higher ground on the western side is a castle in a pasture, but formerly till'd, call'd *honey ditches*. 'tis moted about and perhaps wall'd, for they dig up much square stone there. the place is an oblong square, containing about 3 acres. I guess it to have been the garrison of the port. just by the present haven mouth is a great and long peer or wall jetting out into the sea, made of great rocks pil'd together to the bredth of 6 yards. they told me it was built many years ago by one *Courd*, once a poor sailor, who being somewhere in the *Mediterranean*, was told by a certain *greek* that much treasure was hid upon *Hogsdon* hill near here, and that this memorial was transmitted to him by his ancestors. *Courd* upon his return digging there luckily found the golden mine, which enrich'd him prodigiously. so that at his own expence he built this wall withan intent to restore the harbor. the peopl hereabouts firmly believ the story, and many have dug in the place with like hopes: and as an argument of its truth, they say some of his family are still remaining that live upon their estate got by him.

A mile higher on the same western side of the river is *Cullyford*, where was the ancient road from *London* to *Exeter* passing over at *Axbridg*, which is now a stony ford with two bridges that traverse the valley and the river once a haven. here have been many inns and houses and a considerable town. they talk of great stone vaults being found, so that it probably arose from the destruction of *Moridunum*, as *Culliton* adjacent, from it. further it was a corporation, and they now keep up their claim by an annual choice of a mayor who has a mace too, but I suppose not of great elegance.

LONDINIS.
Lyme.
TAB.
LXXVI.

Lyme lyes upon the sea-side in the cavity between two mountains, the *Londinis* of *Ravennas* according to *Mr. Baxter*. here is a bold stony shore, the ridges of the hills jetting out into the sea: but broken off continually and wasted away by the waves as before. the ground too is clay and stone. their method of opposing its violence is to throw out a wall of huge dry stones, which by time gathers the beech, and consolidates to a greater bredth. besides, here is a great artificial peer call'd the *Cobb*, extended to the length of 1000 foot with a bow into the ocean, where ships lye secure from the impetuous furies. here are two little forts, one with 5, another with 3 guns. a large fort of sea horsetail grows plentifully upon these clay cliffs, and many little springs issue thereout in the face of the briny deep, which loosen the earth and hasten its continual downfall. I took notice that the declivity of the hills, with the veins of stone and different *strata* of earth in these cliffs, is ever north-west, just as is the appearance of the Isle of *Portland* hence, and with the same angle. the town of *Lyme* has a pretty good appearance. a small river runs in a rocky *abveus* thro' the middle of it into the sea. most of their buildings are of a rag stone, blue, not very durabl. the duke of *Monmouth* landed at this place just by the peer with only 12 men. many of his party were executed on the spot afterwards, their limbs hung up in the town. before that time the duke of *Tuscany* came here on shore in his visit to *Brittan*. this is call'd *Lime-Regis*.

Here

Here entering *Dorsetshire* I journey'd along the coast in view of the ocean, and *Portland* isle growing more and more distinct, 'till I came to *Bridport* a large town upon a little river. ascending a high hill I found my self upon the great downs of chalk like those of *Salisbury*, and much to my surprize infinitely fuller of *celtic* barrows than your lordship's celebrated plains. what matters of that sort I discover'd shall be refer'd to another discourse. a little north of *Bridport* I found the great *Icening* street ICENING STREET. of the *Romans* going to *Dorchester*, which I accompany'd with no small pleasur. I imagin it goes a littl farther up the country than I had travell'd, and hereabouts may properly be said to begin, probably meeting the *Foss* at *Moridunum*. the road from *Moridunum* westward thro' *Exeter* I think ought not to be denominated either from the one or the other, because of a different direction, which with reasonabl allowance I esteem essential. but this road we are upon which is the parallel and sister to the *Foss*, from *Seaton* to *Tarmouth* in *Norfolk*, extends to the like quantity of 250 *roman* miles. in this place 'tis call'd the ridg way, both as it rises in an artificial ridg, and as it takes a high ridg all the way between here and *Dorchester*, having many valleys on both sides. the composition of the road is wholly of flints gathered off the lands, or taken from near the surface. these were laid in a fine bank, and so cover'd with turf. as I rode along I found it frequently makes great curves to avoid passing over valleys, and industriously keeps on the highest ground, and commands the prospect of the country every where. it goes to *Eggardon hill*, as they tell me, north of *Brid-* AGGERDON. *port*. and here I suppose is a camp whence the whole hundred is denominated. whether from this camp or from this road, 'tis plain the old *latin* word is retain'd *agger*. therefore *aggerdon* as it ought to be wrote is the hill entrench'd, or the down where the high road runs.

The *Icening* street derives its name not from beginning but ending at the *Iceni*, *via ad Icenos*. they say hereabouts it was cast up in a night's time by the devil, referring to a supernatural agent the effect of *roman* wisdom and industry. it enters the city of *Dorchester* by the north of *Winterburn* at *west-gate*. in divers places they have mended it where wore out, by a small slip of chalk and flints, with a shameful and degenerate carelessness. so that we may well pronounce the *Romans* work'd with shovels, the moderns with tea-spoons. besides 'tis mostly enclos'd and obstructed with perpetual gates across it, to the great hindrance of travellers, to whom public ways ought to be laid open and free, and the authors of such nuisances may well be declar'd sacrilegious. an endless fund of *celtic* as well as *roman* enquirys hereabouts, and no where less regarded.

Dorchester, the *roman Durnovaria*, meaning the passage over the river, DURNOVARIA: TAB. LXXVII. is a good regular town, standing conformabl to the four cardinal points, with the river on its north side. it had four gates in the middl of each side, was encompass'd with a strong wall and ditch, if not two. for so it seems, tho' now level'd into arabl, to which the inhabitants hereabout are extremely prone. on the west side great part of the old *roman* wall is standing, twelv foot thick, made of rag-stone, laid side by side and obliquely, then cover'd ore with very strong mortar. the next course generally leans the contrary way: now and then three horizontal ones for binding, for much flint is us'd withal. I saw the foundation of it in a sawpit laid upon the solid chalk, 'tis yet twelve foot high, broke thro' and batter'd every where, as if the sight of it was obnoxious. this is a strong manner of building

TAB.
LXXVIII.

building and very expeditious. much more of this wall remain'd within memory. it would surprize one to think, why the very ruins of it should be pull'd down, which must be done with great labor, and frequently a mud wall erected in its place. the foundations appear quite round the town. but eastward a street is built upon it, and the ditch fill'd up, 'tis still call'd *the walls*, for that way the town is swell'd out into a considerable village, with a church and handsome tower, call'd *Fordington* corruptly *Farington*. here are three churches in the town beside it. on the south and west side without the walls a handsome walk of trees is planted, looking pleasantly into the fields, but the sort of them being common fycamores, are incommodious by harboring flies. the winding of the river on the north spoils the square of the town that way, and there is an *area* of a castle, out of the ruins of which the grey fryars built their convent. but now all the works are wholly obliterated, religious and military. the banks of the river here are steep, for the town stands on high ground. beyond the river are meadows and warm sandy lands; on this side the fine chalky downs, pleasant for riding, and profitable in excellent grain. the air must needs be wholesome and pure, the climate warm, and a sufficient distance from the sea, so that we need not wonder if the *Romans* were fond of this place. the level of the old city was much lower than the present, for antiquitys which are found in great number, always lye deep. Some farmers were levelling another great barrow, but the people of *Fordington* rose in arms and prevented them with a laudable animosity. all this land is of the prince's fee. I took notice of a particularity in the stone they use here, 'tis fetch'd from a quarry southward in the way to *Weymouth*; a flag-stone, rising in large dimensions, but not very thick, the superface of it is curiously and regularly indented or wav'd, like a mat made of cables, and that very regularly. it much resembles the face of the sands upon the sea shore, just after the tide is gone off. 'tis very convenient for paving, and those natural undulations prevent slipperyness, being nevertheless level enough. they make fences for their grounds with it in many places, setting them up edgwise in a pretty method. the *roman* money dug up here are call'd *dorn-pennys*, or king *Dor's* money. the reverend Mr. *Place*, living here, shew'd me a great collection of them. much *opus tessellatum* has been found. as this town, so *Wareham* below from its ford derives its name. in *Lincolnshire* we call 'em still *warths*.

From *Dorchester* many *roman* roads disperse themselves, beside the *Ice-ning-street*, passing directly ore the medows to *Walton*; one goes by the amphitheater southward to *Weymouth*, another by *Poundbury*, *Stretton*, to *Teovil* and *Ischalis*. another probably to *Wareham*.

POUNDBURY
a Ro. camp.

Poundbury I am entirely perswaded was a camp of *Vespasian's*, when he was busy hereabouts in the conquest of the *Belgæ*, therefore antienter than the adjacent *roman* city. the scituation, the bulk and the manner of it so much resembling that by *Ambsbury*, engages me into that sentiment. it stands half a mile west of *Dorchester* upon the brink of the river which is very steep, in form square. the rampart high, but the ditch inconsiderable, except at the angle by the river; the reason is, because standing on high ground, they dug the earth clear away before it, and threw it intirely into a *vallum*, so that its height and steepness, wherein its strength consists, is the same as if a regular ditch was made in level ground. the chief

chief entrance was on the south side. there seems likewise to have been an entrance next the river, but made with great art, for a narrow path is drawn all along between the edge of the precipice and the *vallum*, so that it was absolutely impossible to force an entry that way. beside, I observe beyond the camp for a long way, a small trench is cut upon the said edge, which seems design'd to prevent the ascent of cavalry, if they should pass the river. the ground of the camp rises in the middle, as was usual among the *romans* in their choice. there is a *tumulus* too, which I imagine is *celtic*, and extant before the camp was made. this level'd a little might serve for the *prætorium*. a very good prospect from hence all around. the name is taken from its enclosure as a pound. for here they call a circle of stones round a *tumulus*, a pound.

The other camp call'd *Maiden-castle*, was undoubtedly the *Æstiva* of MAIDEN-CASTLE. Ro. camp. the *Durnovarian* garrison. 'tis of a vast extent and prodigiously strong, apparently of much later date than the foregoing. its manner favoring of inferior times of the empire. it has every where a double ditch of extraordinary depth, and a double rampire, in some places treble or more. it takes in the whole summit of a great hill. within it seems as if two camps, a ditch and *vallum* running across with each its entry of very perplexed work; several ditches with cross entries lapping one another, as we may well express it: especially westward, where their number may be affirm'd half a score. Certainly for healthful air and prospect a most delightful place;

*Heic Veneris vario florentia ferta decore,
Purpureo campos quæ pingit avena colore.
Hinc auræ dulces, hinc suavis spiritus agri.*

Virg.

and for sight of barrows, I believe not to be equall'd in the world, for they reach ten miles. What further remains to be said of *Dorchester*, is the noble amphitheater, of which your lordship first gave me the hint, therefore most justly are you entitled to the following description of it.

Of the Roman Amphitheater at Dorchester.

THERE was no kind of civil edifice or public work more frequent among the *Romans*, in *Italy* or the conquer'd provinces, than such as related to sports and games. For that brave and wise people both judg'd, and found that method well calculated, to bring over the nations to their own language and customs, being agreeable contrivances that seem'd rather pleasure and delight than compulsion. Such were theaters, circs, amphitheaters, *stadia*, and the like. there were three amphitheaters in the city of *Rome*, that of *Vespasian*, the *Castrense*, and of *Statilius Taurus*. And tho' we find them not so particularly taken notice of elsewhere in historians, yet we behold the things themselves, whose immense bulk and weighty materials have generally so long out-fac'd time and weather. we may affirm, there was scarce any colony or free city of considerable note in their extensive empire, that wanted these places of public pastime: and scarce any province now, where their footsteps at least are not visible, and many almost entire, particularly what we are now treating upon, amphitheaters. yet I believe it will appear a novelty to most people, when we shall talk of such curious antiquities in *Brittan*. But since this time twelve months,

TAB. LXI.
XCVII.

I have seen three, one at *Silchester*, another at *Richborough-Castle* in *Kent*, and this at *Dorchester* in *Dorsetshire*. I have been told of one with six tire of seats, three mile off *Redruth* in *Cornwal*. Sir *Christopher Wren* is the first person that I know of who gave this hint of enquiry; in discovering this, many years ago, in his journies to the isle of *Portland*, when he began to build *St. Paul's* cathedral. Great pity it is that he did not take an exact description of it at that time, when in greater perfection, before the gallows were removed hither by an unlucky humor of the sheriff. since when the parapet at top is on that side much beaten down, by the trampling of men and horses at executions; but especially because his great skill might have done it exact justice, and by means of his pen it might have shared in the duration of his works. In defect of such illustration, I hope the reader will accept of my mean endeavors, to preserv so valuable a piece of architecture, which notwithstanding the damage above-mention'd, and that the *area* of it has been plow'd up these many years, will still give a spectator a fine notion in the structures of this sort abroad, deservedly the admiration of travellers; and will present a person of understanding, the pleasure of observing the nobl and great genius of the *Romans*, in every production of their hands. Nor does the meanness of its materials debase, but rather enhance its value and its art. for tho' less costly and lasting than stone and marbl, of which others are generally built; yet for the same reason less liable to rapin, and the covetous humor of such as plunder them for other uses. Therefore I believ, in the main, 'tis as perfect as most abroad, if not so alluring to the eye: whence we may suppose it has so long escap'd common observation, tho' close by a great town and road.

An amphitheater is properly a double theater, or two theaters join'd together. A theater is a semicircle wherein are the seats of the spectators: the *apparatus* of the actors or scenes filling up the diameter before it. But if we would be more exact, we shall observ, 'tis half as long again as the *radius*, for they cut off the fourth part of a circle, then the rest became the form of their theaters. Now two such as these join'd together, throwing away the scenic part, constituted an amphitheater: taking its name from circular vision, and because the seats were continued quite round, the faces of the peopl being all directed to the center of its excentricity. so its use requir'd, different from that of the theater, where the company look all one way toward the stage. But then, as *Lipsius* takes notice in discoursing upon this topic, the lines at the ends where they are conjoin'd, must be drawn outward a little, approaching more to strait lines, than it becomes a true oval, well express'd by *Cassiodorus*; "for, says he, the *area* includes the figure of an egg, which affords due space for combatants, and more advantage to spectators to see every thing, by its long curvity or relaxed circle." These were not put in practice at *Rome*, till the end of the commonwelth, and appropriated to the hunting and fighting of wild-beasts, to gladiators and the like. and at last to sea engagements, represented in gallies floating upon the water, which they introduced for that purpos. First of all they made 'em *pro tempore* of timber, being two theaters, each fix'd upon a wonderful *axis*, and so contriv'd, that when they pleas'd they could turn both together, with all the people on their seats, and make an amphitheater; of which *Pliny* xxxv. 15. speaks with a note of astonishment, as it really was. This was done by *C. Curio*,

one of *Cæsar's* party. 'Tis worth while to read the great naturalist's descant upon it. This I suppose gave occasion to the building of regular amphitheaters, of which *Cæsar* made the first in the *campus martius*, but of wood, when he was dictator. The first of stone was erected in *Augustus* his time, by *Statilius Taurus*; in the place of the former, which was the only one till *Vespasian*, whose work was the monstrous *Coliseum*, but finished by his son *Titus*. This has afforded materials for many publick buildings in *Rome*, and still boasts its immense ruins; as one of the greatest prodigies of the imperial city.

Vitruvius mentions nothing of amphitheaters; therefore he probably publish'd his book before that of *Taurus* was built. as for *Cæsar's*, it belong'd not to masonry, being carpenters work; in which he was a very great master, as in every thing else: so that we must form our notions of these things from the works themselves and the ruins that time has spar'd. The parts of an amphitheater are these: the *arena* or space within, the scene of action; the *euripus* or river that generally encompass'd the verge of it; the *podium* or parapet at bottom; the *itinera*, or *viae*, which were the walks between certain series of seats; the *ascensus*, steps or stairs; the *pulpita* or *tribunalia*, a sort of cover'd chair of state, where the emperor, his legate, the prætor or chief magistrate of a city sat; the *cathedræ*, where the senators, foreign ambassadors and great personages sat; the *gradus*, or common seats; the *præcinctiones*, which I suppose ballustrades; the *aditus* or *vomitoria*, being the passages from the stairs within to the seats, a metaphorical name from the people pouring themselves thro' 'em with violence; the *cunei*, which were the space of seats comprehended between two of those passages, so called from their wedg-like shape; the *porticus* or galleries within, partly for magnificence, and partly for convenience: all these particulars are easily apprehended from inspection of schemes and sections of these works in many authors. Some of them could not, others need not to be in our work; therefore I shall occasionally enlarge upon those pertinent to this subject, as they fall in our way in the description.

The amphitheater at *Dorchester* is situate on a plain in the open fields about a quarter of a mile (being just 300 of my paces) or 1500 foot south-west from the walls of the town, delicately ascending all the way, close by the *roman* road running from thence to *Weymouth*. The vulgar call it *Maumbury*, but have no notion of its purpose, tho' 'tis a common walk for the inhabitants, and the terras at top is a noted place of rendezvous, as affording a pleasant circular walk, and a prospect of the town and wide plain of cornfields all around, much boasted of by the inhabitants for most excellent grain. Westward of the town we see the *roman* camp call'd *Poundbury*, and southward the most famous one *Maiden-castle*, both before describ'd. More southerly all the hill-tops, as far as the eye reaches, are cover'd with an incredibl number of *celtic* barrows. it stands upon the very edg of that part of the fields which declines gently northwards, or toward the town. upon a chalk, and which without doubt at first was perfect Down, like that of *Salisbury* plain, or the neighbouring downs in the way to *Bridport*. one may in fancy imagin the beauty of its prospect, and the pleasantness of the walk hither upon that fine carpet, when all was in its first perfection. but at present 'tis plow'd up to the very skirt of the amphitheater, both within and without. so foolishly greedy are the country

T A B.
LXXVII.

T A B.
LXXVIII.

try people of an inch of ground, that they have level'd several barrows lately in the neighborhood, which cost more than the spot they cover'd will pay in fifty years. This work of ours is rais'd of solid chalk upon the level, without any ditch about it. I have endeavored to delineate, as exactly as I could by mensuration, the true and original ground-plot thereof, or architectonic design upon which it is form'd, from what is left by the injuries of age, of the plow, of men and beasts. and that in its first and genuin scale the *roman* foot, which is about an eleventh part less than ours. the plate N^o 50 represents the amphitheater as cover'd with the *subsellia*, and as in its primitive perfection, for we may well suppose age has diminish'd it on all dimensions. and in truth it requires a great deal of thought and judgment to attempt to measure it. 'Tis obvious thence to observe in the general, its conformity with other works of this sort abroad, as far as its different materials will allow: and the great judgment of the architect in varying his scheme thereto, so as fully to answer the proposed end. It is to be noted that half this work is above, and half below the surface of the ground, as visible in a section; so that great part of the matter was dug out of the *cavea* in the middle, for 'tis a solid bed of chalk, and the rest fetch'd from elsewhere. I believe the method of building it, was to join solid chalk cut square like stones, and that mortar made of burnt chalk was run into the joints, and probably all the outside was neatly laid with scantlings of the same but with the natural turf on. so that 'tis not much inferior in strength to those of stone, tho' infinitely less expensiv. but for use and convenience there is very little difference; and as to beauty, as far as relates to the seats, and what was visible on the inside, our work no doubt was very handsome, and even now is a very pleasant sight. 'Tis observ'd of most amphitheaters abroad, that they are placed without the cities for wholesomeness, and upon elevated ground for benefit of the air, and perfilation, a thing much recommended for theaters in *Vitruvius*; as that of *Bordeaux* 400 paces without the city. Besides, this is very artfully set upon the top of a plain, declining to the north-east, whereby the rays of the sun falling upon the ground hereabouts, is thrown off to a distance by reflection, and the upper end of the amphitheater, for the major part of the day, has the sun behind the spectators.

When you stand in the center of the entrance, it opens it self with all the grandeur that can be imagin'd. the jambs are wore away somewhat, and the plow encroaches on its verge every year, especially the cheeks below. never did I see corn growing, which of its self is an agreeable sight, with so much indignation as in this nobl concavity, where once the *gens togata*, and majesty of imperial *Rome* us'd to show its self. The conjugate, or shortest diameter externally is to the longest as 4 to 5, that of the *area* within as 2 to 3. this is the same proportion as of the amphitheater at *Lucca*, which is 195 *brachia* in length, 130 broad. a *brachium* is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ of our inches. 'tis 25 high. In ours therefore the two centers upon the transverse diameter or longest that form it, are 100 feet distant. the ends of the oval are struck with a *radius* of 60 feet set upon each of those centers. The centers that describe the side-lines are formed by setting off 85 feet on each side the diameter, from the center of excentricity. Thus from these four centers only, the whole is delineated, and that most easily and naturally; whence I suspect *Desgodetz*, in laying down his plot of the *Coliseum*, has without necessity employ'd no less than 8 centers, which

which is an operation of great perplexity. but still we except the circle in the middl; which so remarkably distinguishes this from all other works, and which gives so great a beauty to the scheme. this is that artful contrivance supplying the place of portico's, stair-cases, *vomitoria*, and all the costly work in the grander amphitheaters, for ready conveyance of the spectators in and out to their proper places. 'tis described from the common center of the whole, and in the ground-plot is a true circle. but upon the place becomes a walk of eight foot broad gradually ascending, from the ends upon the long diameter, to its highest elevation in the middl upon the short diameter, where it reaches half-way up the whole *series* of seats of the spectators: who marching hence distribut themselves therein from all sides without hurry and tumult. On the top is a terras twelve feet broad at least, beside the parapet outwardly five feet broad, four high. There are three ways leading up to this. at the upper end of the work over the cave one: and one on each side upon the shortest diameter, going from the elevated part of the circular walk. horses very conveniently several a-breast may go upon this, and frequently do. ascending by the ruin of the cave, but not on the outward steep. the parapet is now three or four foot high, but much ruin'd on that side next the gallows since last year, at an execution. not only so, but I saw a mixen heap laid under it on that side, and some vile fellow had been digging down part of the amphitheater to lay among it for compost. there is some enormity, if one examines this work in mathematical strictness without proper judgment. because it stands on a declivity, some parts of the out-side are higher than others, not only as to the same side, but as to the same part on different sides. the plain on which it stands, declines to the north-east. hence the outer side of the work is higher there than in other places, therefore in my sections and ground-plot I endeavor to reduce it to a *medium*, and the measur which seems to have been the primary intent of the architect.

The cave or receptacl of the gladiators, wild beasts, &c. I suppose to have been at the upper end under the ascent to the terras, being vaults under that part of the body of the work. whether they were of the same chalk, or timber, or whether they were arch'd with brick or stone, or what other matter, I cannot say; but the ruin thereof seems to be the reason of the present deformity at that end; so that 'tis not easy to guess at its original profile. We may observe that the parapet and terras go back there, and taking a new sweep, fall beyond the line of the outer oval; for two reasons, as I conceive. *1st*, because by that means there's a greater length obtain'd for the ascent to the terras, which makes it more gradual and easy. *2dly*, thereby more space is procur'd for the apartments of the prisoners under ground. By the section lengthwise, it's easily understood that I suppose a passage quite thro', or subterraneous gallery upon that end of the longest diameter, under the ascent to the terras, from the out-side into the *area*. this must open at the bottom of the *podium*, as was practis'd in other works of like nature, with a squarish door, as *Varro* tells us, *de re rustica*. "The door, (says he) ought to be low and narrow, of that sort which they call a *cochlea*, as is wont to be in the cave where the bulls are shut up for fight." the entrance to this place might be from without-side the amphitheater. here is no want of room for the door within; for the level of the *area* was at least 12 feet lower than the *podium*, like our pit at the play-houses, and 'tis probabl there

TAB. LIII.

Was

was a descent of the whole level this way to draw off the rain into some subterraneous passage. the *podium* in the *castrensis* amphitheater is monstrously high. Our *area* no doubt is exceedingly elevated by manuring, plowing and ruins. yet it preserves a dish-like concavity, thro' innumerable injuries: for the descent from the entrance is very great, and you go down as into a pit. I conjecture the middle part of the *area* is now ten foot lower than the level of the field. but the field itself especially about the entrance is much lower'd by plowing, because the end of the circular walk there which should be even with the ground is a good deal above it. the dens and caves of the wild beasts at the great circus in *Rome*, were only of earth and wood, till *Claudius* the emperor built them of marble. this ruin at the upper end is very considerable, for it has so fill'd the *arena* thereabouts, that the cattle plow up to the very *præcinctio*. on the out-side is a large round tumor, a considerable way beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which certainly has been somewhat appertaining to the work. I could wish that a careful person had liberty of digging into it. Moreover, this *podium* had a parapet of earth, if not a balustrade, as was usual in others. behind this upon the lowermost seat, was the place of the senators and chief persons, who often had chairs or cushions. this was the best place for seeing and hearing, as being nearest the *arena*, whence *Juvenal* says,

——— generosior & Marcellis,
Et Catulis Paulique minoribus & Fabiis &
Omnibus ad podium spectantibus. ———

So *Suetonius* in *Augusto*, says, the senate made an order, that the first or lowest seat at publick spectacles should be left for them. probably this was broader than any other seat, with a greater space between the *podium* and next seat, for more ease. the chair of state for the prætor was on one side, and probably another opposite to it for the emperor, or his legate, which was reserv'd empty for state, in their absence. or for the *Editor* of the shows, who was generally thus distinguish'd. and 'tis remarkable that a little prominence is still left in these very places. these were set in the middle of the *podium* on each side upon the shortest diameter, and were cover'd with canopies like a tabernacle. this *podium* had for greater safety, grates, nets, and lattice-work of iron, or more costly metal, supported by pillars, and the like. beside, there were rollers of wood or ivory length-wise, which hinder'd the beasts from climbing up, by their turning round, as is particularly describ'd by *Calpurnius*. And moreover, in greater amphitheatres, there was a ditch full of water under it call'd *euripus*, first introduc'd by *Julius Cæsar*. In the early times of these buildings, the people sat all together promiscuously; but after the emperors, the places were distinguish'd according to the degrees of quality, senators, knights or common people. The knights seats were next to the senators 14 deep in number. so that *gradus quatuordecim* became a phrase for the equestrian order. We may suppose these two degrees fill'd all the seats in our amphitheater under the circular walk or ascent. The common people possess'd the remainder, or the whole concavity above the circular walk, taking the best places as they came first. but the uppermost seats were reserv'd particularly for the women; and one reason of their distance was, I suppose, because the gladiators were naked. And that no routs and confusions

fusions should disturb the order of these solemnities, there were proper officers appointed, that took care none should presume to sit out of the seats suitable to his degree.

I imagin the terras at top in our work was design'd for the men of arms. for they are by no means to be excluded, seeing one of the primary intents of these diversions was to inure them, as well as the people, to blood and murder. hence before they went upon any great expedition or foreign war, these feasts and butcheries were publickly celebrated. and in my opinion the two rising plots that are squarish on each side upon the shortest diameter, were for the officers. These are above the level of the walk or terras, and might possibly have a tent set upon them for that purpose. I call them pavilions, they are of a handsom turn and capable each of holding 2 dozen of people commodiously. their side breadth is 15 foot, their length, *i. e.* north and south, 20. they are somewhat nearer the upper end, not standing precisely upon the shortest diameter, and 4 foot above the level of the terras. I consider'd with care that seeming irregularity of the terras on both sides the lower end, for 'tis higher within side than without, yet so as to produce no ill effect below, either within or without, but the contrary. I find 'tis a master-piece of skill, and am surpris'd that it has not been more defac'd in so long time: the matter is this. the work standing on a declining plain, this artifice was necessary to render its appearance regular, for when you stand in the center within-side, the whole circuit of the terras seems and is really of one level: but on the out-side the verge of the north-easterly part is sloped off gradually toward the entrance where the declivity is, conformably with it. whence the whole exterior contour appears of an equal height too. and this could not otherwise have been obtain'd. since within it was necessary to keep a true level without regard to the outer plain. As to the seats, which I have suppos'd in plate 50, they were contriv'd to be twice as broad as high. their height was but a small matter more than a foot, and their breadth not above two feet and a half. half that space being allotted for the seat of the lowermost, and the other half for the feet of the uppermost. the declivity of these *gradus* is justly made within an angle of 30 degrees, the third part of a quadrant. but this is more exact at the ends, for in the middle or towards the shortest diameter over the elevated part of the circular walk, the upper *series* of seats has a somewhat more obtuse angle. the reason of which is obvious, to overlook the breadth of the circular walk. this is most plainly seen in the sections, and is done with judgment, because by that means the upper edge of the amphitheater is in a right line with the declivity. as to the disposition of these seats, their method is as new as curious. it's so contriv'd, that the circular walks cut the whole breadth in two equal parts upon the shortest diameter, therefore an equal number of seats is above and under it. hence the middle seat at each extremity is in the same level with the elevated part of the walk. Tho' these seats in other amphitheaters abroad were made of stone or marble, yet they were generally cover'd with boards, because more wholesom; and that sometimes cover'd with cushions for the better sort. *Dion Cassius* tells us, this piece of nicety was first brought in by *Caligula*, who gave cushions to the senators seats, that they might not sit upon the bare boards, and *thessalic* caps to keep them from the sun. the vulgar had matts made of reeds. I think we may well infer from hence, that the seats in our amphitheater were cover'd too with plank, if not made wholly of it. the *præcinctiones*, or as

Vitruvius sometimes calls them in greek *diazomata*, which commentators make a difficulty about, to me seem only balustrades, because he orders them to be as high as the breadth of the walk along them; beside that upon the *podium*, here might possibly be one upon the inner edge of the terras which separated between the soldiers and the women.

○ The *area* in the middl was commonly call'd *arena*, from the sand it was strown over with, for the better footing of the combatants, and to drink up the blood. this again by intervals was fresh strown, or rak'd over to prevent slipperiness: for if insted thereof the pavement had been brick or stone, it would have prov'd highly inconvenient. Hence this word became a common appellation of an amphitheater, and most of those beyond sea are still call'd *arena*. As for the present name of *Maumbury*, perhaps it comes corrupted from the old *british* word *maingc*, signifying *scannum*, *scabellum*, the same as our bench, from the multitude of seats therein. the remains of which in former times might very plausibly give occasion to such an appellation. or is it not equivalent to the heathen *bury*, from the memory of these pagan sports therein celebrated? as our ancestors us'd to call heathenism by the general name of *maumetry*, corrupted from *mahometism*: of this my friend *Robert Stephens*, esq; J. C. first gave me the hint. thus in *Trevisa's* translation of *Polychronicon* XIV. 18. p. 175. "*Julianus* had commaunded that crysten knyghtes sholde do sacrefyce to "mawmettes," meaning heathen idols. Or is it from the old fashion'd games of *mummings* so frequent amongus, deriv'd from *Mimus* or *Momus*? the *Mimi* were frequently introduc'd into all shows, at theaters, amphitheaters, circs, &c. or perhaps in the same sense it is to be understood as in *Oxfordshire* they call land *maum*, consisting of a mixture of white clay and chalk, *Plot's* hist. p. 240. The *area* was originally about 140 feet diameter the shortest way, 220 the longest, wherein it falls not much short of the compass of the most considerabl ones. The famous amphitheater at *Verona* is but 233, and 136; and the vast *Coliseum* at *Rome* is but 263, 165: But I believe as reckon'd by a larger measure, the *french* foot. That at *Perigusum* is less than ours, being 180 one way, 120 the other. I find the amphitheater at *Silchester* is of the same dimension with ours here, and built of the same materials and form, as far as I could discern, but more ruinous.

○ These places, tho' of absolute necessity open at top, were usually shelter'd from rain in some measur, and from the sun effectually, by great sail-cloths spred along the top from masts and ropes, which were manag'd by the soldiers of the marine affairs, who were more skilful in such work. a fashion first invented by *Q. Catulus* when he was *Ædile*. the places where these poles were let thro' the cornishes of the upper order and rested on corbels, are still visibl in the great amphitheaters. This probably was done in ours by masts and poles fastned into the ground without-side, and leaning along the outside bank, which would give them a very advantageous turn in hanging over the top of the theater. for the slope of the *agger* externally is with an angle of 45 degrees being half a right angle, the most natural and commodious for beauty and force to oppose against the side-weight. or they might erect them in the solid work on the top of the terras, seeing it has abundantly strength enough. But in the particularity of these modes no certainty is at this time to be expected. however, by the situation of the place, the architect has taken great care, according to *Vitruvius* his rules about theaters, to obviate the incon-

venience of the sun-beams as well as possible; and that in three respects. *1st*, As he has set it upon a plain declining northwards, and upon the higher part of the plain; upon the very tip where the declivity begins. *2dly*, By taking the bearing of it exactly, I found the opening, or entrance thereto, is to the north-east precise; hence 'tis very plain and easy to conceive, that from nine a-clock in the morning till sun-set, in the longest day of the year, the sun will be on the backs of the spectators, upon the upper or south-west half of the building; which contrivance is worthy of notice, and that this is not done upon account of the city of *Dorchester* lying that way, but as a thing essential, is plain from the like in the amphitheater of *Silchester* which opens upon the same point, tho' directly the farthest from the city. *3dly*, the breadth of the opening or entrance, level with the surface, and opposit to the falling beams of the sun, must produce a very great rebatement of the heat thereof, reflected into this vast concave, and prove a convenience the other amphitheatres are wholly destitute of. and this purpose is so much regarded, that if we consider it with a scrupulous eye, we shall find that the western side of this upper half of the terrace and the pavilion there is somewhat broader, and nearer the upper end of the long diameter than the eastern. in the mid way of the terras between the pavilions on both sides and the *cavea*, are still to be seen two round holes, which seem to be places where they set poles to oppose against those others leaning on the out-side that bear the sail-clothes. the section or profile of this work is contriv'd with exquisit judgment in proportioning its parts; for the eye of a man standing at the most retir'd part of the terras next the parapet is in the right line of the declivity within side: of a man standing in the middle of it, his eye sees the heads of the spectators sitting under him on the upper *subsellia*, even with the line of the circular walk: the eye of him standing on the edge of the terras, sees the heads of those on the lowermost *subsellia*, even with the edge of the *podium*, and commands the whole *area*. therefor we may conclude none were permitted to stand on the circular walk, for that would have obstructed the sight, but it was left open for passage. I took notice before, that on both sides, the terras at the top of the lower half seem'd to me narrower than that at the other and principal half; whether so originally and for sake of any advantage to be had in this respect, and that the meanest of the people stood here, or that it has happen'd to have been more wasted away since, I cannot be positive; but I judg'd it not material enough to be regarded in the scheme. For in the main, I found the breadth of the side of the work or solid, taken upon the ground-plot, is equal to half the longest diameter of the *area*, or a fourth of the whole longest diameter. Its perpendicular altitude, from the top of the terras to the bottom of the *area*, is a fourth of the longest diameter of the *area*.

In the middl of each side we may observ a *cuneus* or parcel of the seats, of near 30 feet broad, just over the most elevated part of the circular work, and reaching up to the terras, which swells out above the concavity of the whole, and answering to the rising ground in the middl of the terras, which we call the pavilions, and have assign'd for the seats of the officers among the soldiery. This is upon the shortest diameter, and over the *tribunalia* of the emperor and prætor; and consequently cuts each side of the upper *series* of seats above the circular walk into two equal parts. I have guess'd only at these reasons for it, which I leave to better judgments.

ments. One might possibly be to give a greater beauty to the range of seats over the circular walk by its break, which is a thing not practis'd at all in other amphitheatres, unless we suppose this effect produc'd by their *vomitoria*; or is it not more necessary here, because of the circular walk, which causes the *series* of seats above them to be broader at the extremity than in the middle, and therein different from the aspect of common amphitheatres? Or was not this division useful in distinguishing the great length of that *series* into separate compartments for two different sort of plebeians? Or is it necessary to distribute the three orders of people? the senators under the circular walk to the *podium*, whose place in general was call'd *orchestra*. that half of the upper seats on the upper or south-side of this protuberant part to the *equestrian* order; that on the lower or north-side to the people or vulgar? But there seems to be another likely reason, that every seat here was divided into two (at least some part of it) in the nature of steps, as was practis'd in particular places of all other amphitheatres. and perhaps there were three of these ranges of steps, one in the middle, and one on each side. that in the middle was for the officers to ascend from the circular walk to their tribunals, or tents set up on the raised part of the terras, whilst the common soldiers went up by the ascent over the cave, at the upper end. The steps on each side led to the respective halves of the upper *series* of seats above the circular walk. All which uses to me appear convenient and necessary for ease, regularity and decency. in the upper or south-west half of the internal slope have been some deformities, caus'd by the inner edge of the terras in some places cut or fallen down, which spoils the curv a little. and as the lower terrasses diminish gradually from the pavilions to the entrance, that on the western end has receiv'd great damage over and above, for the inward verge of it has been thrown down entirely. as for that north-easterly half of the terras, which we said was narrower, more expos'd to the sun, and for that reason allotted to the last rabble; we leave them to scramble up with somewhat more labor over the whole *series* of the seats at that end, which we may reasonably judge were last fill'd by the spectators.

These noble buildings, which were of a fine invention, and well calculated for their uses, were most frequently call'd, from their hollow figure, *cavea*; of which there are many quotations to be had out of the old poets, and other writers. and originally it was inherent to theaters; in which sense commonly us'd by *Cicero* and others, but at length pass'd chiefly to amphitheatres as the greater works. The matter of some was brick, as that near *Trajecto* in the *Campania* of *Italy*, another at *Puteoli*. others stone, and others solid marble; as that famous one at *Capua*, another at *Athens*, and that at *Verona*. The amphitheater which is still in part to be seen at *Pola* in *Istria*, was of stone and wood too, for the whole frame of the seats was made of timber, the portico's only or external part, of stone. The wit of man could not find out a fitter scheme for commodiousness of seeing and hearing. And in some respect, I conceit, they had an eye to the form of their harps, fiddles, and such instruments of musick, as modulate sounds in a roundish cavity. the oval turn thereof, and the solidity of the materials had all the requisites of receiving and returning the vibrations of the air to greater advantage. *Vitruvius* advises in this case, that the place as well as the stuff, wherein these buildings are set, and of which they are compos'd, must not be what he calls *surd*, such as deaden the

the sound, but make smart repercussions, and in just space of time, which is of great consequence in the philosophy of echo's: for if the voice strike upon a solid that is not harmonious in its texture, that is, whose parts are not of a proper tone or tenseness, not consentaneous to the vibrations of musical notes; or if this solid be too near, or too far distant, so that it reverberates too quick, or too slow, as a room too little, or too great, all the main business of hearing and sounds is disturbed. *Vitruvius* is very large upon this head, to whom I refer the reader. Now I suppose the antients learnt by experience and tryal, as well as by reasoning upon the nature of things, that such a capacity and compass, and of such extent was best for this end. whence we find, that all their amphitheatres are much about the same bulk, and executed upon nearly the same proportions. a thing of this kind deceives the eye without strict consideration, for 'tis bigger than it seems, and a person in the middl of it, to one upon the terras, looks lesser than one would imagin. 'Tis true indeed, that ours is not made of so solid materials as brick, stone or marbl; but yet it's possible there may be as much an error in one extream as the other, and nature affects a mediocrity. One shall scarce doubt that a *convallis* or proper convexity between two mountains will give as fine an echo as any artificial work that can be contriv'd. I can say, however, in favour of the subject we are upon, that in effect it has a very fine and agreeabl sound, as I purposely several times try'd: and seems to want nothing of the compactness of matter, or closeness of the place, tho' doubtless much deficient in the original depth, which would improve it. an echo here is not to be expected, the return being too quick, but after the voice, you hear a ringing as of a brass pot or bell, which shows the proportion well adjusted. And perhaps if we consider the great numbers of the stair-cases and openings, or what they call *vomitoria* in the other amphitheatres, for the people to come in and go out at, which are entirely wanting here; we may not be far to seek for the reason of it, or scrupl thinking ours to be the better model. the sides being perfectly uniform, and free from those frequent apertures, seem better adapted for the rolling, concentring, and retorting the voice. 'Tis not unlikely that some may think the great gap and discontinuity of our entrance an obstacle in the case; but to such I would propose a *quare*, whether that single break which bears so small a proportion to the whole, in account of those best skill'd in the doctrine of *acoustics*: be not by far more inconsiderabl in that point, than the multiplicity of those other passages which we see in all drawings of this kind? Or whether again it be not a real advantage to the sound? as is the hole in the sounding board of a fiddle, harp, harpsicord, or the like instrument, or when two holes are made, as frequently; but if there were twenty instead thereof, probably it would be injurious, tho' of less bulk when all put together. Perhaps the air entirely pent up in this great hollow, without any collateral aperture, may be obstructed in the varieties of its necessary motions and reflections, so as to delight the ear. and I must profess my self of this opinion, which seems confirm'd by nature's abhorrence of such figures, in the constant outlets of vallies some way or other. 'Tis certain whatever effect the entrance has as to the sound, it must be highly useful in cooling the place, in admitting the breezes of the north-easterly air from over the meadows to refresh them, and the side of the opposite hill beyond the town diversify'd with hedgrows, presents a beautiful scene

to the better spectators. nor is the present town deficient in contributing to the lánskip, for as you advance from the *arena* toward the entrance, the two handsome towers of the churches appear very agreeably at each cheek of the entrance.

But we have reason to content our selves with the plain matter of fact, and need not enter into a dispute, whether necessity or choice determin'd the *Romans* here to use the present materials, or whether the entrance was originally of the manner we see it; 'tis certain, that in all the places where I have seen these amphitheaters, the *roman* walls that encompass'd the towns are still left, built with ranges of brick, stone, flint, and indissolubl mortar; so that ignorance of building cannot be laid to their charge. Nor is this practice wholly confin'd to our island, and without parallel; for there's now in *France* an amphitheater, not improperly to be reckon'd of this sort, whereof *Lipsius* gives us a large account. 'Tis at a place call'd *Doveon*, near *Pont du sey*, upon the river *Loire*, as you go from *Anjou* to *Poitou*; a place where the *Druids* are said to have had a seat. This is cut out of a mountain of stone, but of a very soft kind; and I suppose, not much better than our chalk: 'Tis not near so big as ours, and much inferior in beauty and convenience. Here are chambers hewn out of the rock for the caves; and the *area* is but very small. The seats of the theater of *Bacchus* at *Athens* are still visibl, cut out of the natural rock. 'Tis not much to be doubted, that in many places in *France*, and other provinces of the *roman* empire, where the same chalk is the soil, there are such as ours, tho' as little regarded. And we may reasonably think, in the beginning of the commonwealth, before art, luxury, and magnificence had got to its highest pitch, that the *Romans* themselves were contented with such of grassy turf. The People of *Rome* originally stood at the games. *Cicero de amicit. c. 7.* says, *stantes plaudebant in re ficta.* So *Tac. Annal. xiv. 20.* If you look back to customs of antiquity, the peopl stood at the shows, "for if they had been accommodated with seats, they would have idled "the whole day away at the theater." *Valer. Max. xi. 4.* says, it was order'd by the senate that no one should set benches for shows in the city, nor within a mile of it, or should see the games sitting, that the manly posture of standing, the peculiar note of the *roman* nation, should be observ'd even at diversions." If any one had rather think that ours never had any seats, but that the peopl stood upon the plain grassy declivity, I shall not be averse to it, and the rather because 'tis your lordship's opinion. Yet it seem'd to me viewing the sides very curiously, when the sun shone upon them with a proper light and shade, that I could see the very marks of the poles that lay upon the slopes, whereon the benches were fastned. *Ovid, de arte amandi*, speaking of theaters, says the seats were turf.

*In gradibus sedet populus de cespite factis,
Qualibet hirsutas fronde tegente comas.*

On grassy seats of turf the people fate,
And leaves of trees *theffalic* caps supply.

This of ours seems to be a better method than that in the amphitheater at *Pola*. and if it's readily own'd much inferior to those at *Rome*, yet even those were exceeded by the noble *Greek* architects, especially by that most admirabl theater near the temple of *Æsculapius* in *Epidaurus*, of which

which *Pausanias* an eye-witness of both speaks *in argolicis*. "for tho' 'tis not so big as some others, yet for the art of it, the nicety of its constituents and for beauty, who dare contend with *Polycletus* who was the architect of it?" says he.

As it is not my intent to write a compleat history of amphitheaters, or further than what is necessary to our present purpose, and to give a clear understanding of our work; so I forbear saying any thing of the manners, times, qualities, and circumstances of the games here practis'd, but suppose them much the same in all points with those us'd at *Rome*, and other places, and with suitable grandeur and magnificence. whether in relation to hunting or fighting of wild beasts, of the same or different kinds, with one another, or with men; of the gladiators, wrestlings, of the pageants call'd by the ancients *pegmata*, whence our word seems derived; of the showers of saffron water to refresh the spectators; of the gods these places were dedicated to, and their festivals. the whole of these matters, by those that have a mind to make themselves acquainted therewith, is best learnt from authors who have largely and professedly handled the subject; such as the learned *Lipsius* before quoted, *Donatus* and many more *Pitiscus* will inform us of in his *lexicon*. It is not to be question'd, that the *Romans*, who had so firmly settled themselves here for the space of 400 years, were for elegance and politeness much upon the level with those of the continent. But amongst other shows and diversions of beasts, we may safely imagine that our *Brittish* bull-dogs bore a part, since the *Romans* brought 'em up for the use of the *Italian* amphitheaters. *Claudian* speaks of 'em thus,

Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.

But see a large and learned account of them from antient authors in Mr. *Camden's Britannia, Hampshire*, pag. 119.

I shall give the reader a plain calculation of the number of people, that might commodiously be present at the solem sports and diversions, made generally upon holy-days and great festivitys of their gods. The people hereabouts told me, that once they executed a woman for petit-treason in the middl of the *area*, by burning; which brought all the country round to the sight, and fill'd the whole place. they by a gross guess suppos'd there might be 10000. But if we allow a foot and half for each person sitting, and the number of seats as I have delineated it, 24; then one side of the building spread *in plano* will form a conic *frustum* 440 feet long at top, 280 at bottom; taking the medium number 360, multiplying it by 24, it gives us 8640 feet; from which take off a fourth part, to reduce it to single places of a foot and half, there remains 6480 places on one half of the amphitheater; double this for the other side, and you produce 12960 single places for spectators upon the whole range of seats. For fear of exceeding the truth, I omit all that might occasionally stand on the terras at top, the ascent up to it, and on the entrance.

It would be vain to talk of the exact time or the persons concern'd in building this amphitheater: but my friend Mr. *Pownall* of *Lincoln*, before spoken of, has a silver coyn of *Philippus*, plow'd up in the very place. *imp. m. jul. philippus aug. R. letit. fundat.* a genius with a garland in his right, the helm of a ship in his left hand. the legend of the reverse, I must own, seems strongly to intimate he made or repair'd this work. or that

that some solemn sports were here perform'd in his time: notwithstanding his melancholy and cynical nature, which *Sext. Aurelius* gives us an account of, or that he was a christian. He reign'd about *A. D.* 240. yet I chuse to think 'tis of a higher date. *Tacitus* tells us so early as the time of *Agricola* in *Titus* his reign, they began to introduce luxury among the *Brittons*; for he exhorted them privately, and publickly assisted them to build temples, places of publick resort, and fine houses. and by degrees they came to those excitements to debauchery, portico's, baths, and the like, of which we frequently find the ruins. Therefore we may suppose amphitheaters were not forgotten; and probably this was not later than that time; so near the southern coast, (which among the *Brittons* themselves was the most civiliz'd,) so rich and fine a country. for *Titus* his father *Vespasian*, partly under *Claudius* the emperor, and partly under *Aulus Plautius* his lieutenant, conquer'd all the parts hereabouts (as we mention'd in the beginning of this letter) where he fought the *Brittons* thirty times, subdued two of their most potent nations, took above twenty of their towns, and the whole *Isle of Wight*. No doubt but the people, inhabitants of this country, the *Durotriges*, and the town of *Dorchester Durnovaria*, were included in his conquests, and they, whatever reign it was in, for their entertainment, erected this noble work. of which, in comparison of our modern bear-gardens, and places of prize fighting, I shall venture to give it as my sentiment,

Hunc homines dicant, hos statuiffe feras.

7 Nov. 1723.



ITER SEPTIMUM ANTONINI AUG. VII.

Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem.

Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,

Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.

Virg. Geor. II.

To ROGER GALE, Esq;

THE reasons I have to address the following journey to you, are both general and particular. of the first sort the title affix'd to it, could not but put me in mind of your claim to these kind of disquisitions from any hand, whose excellent commentary on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, has deservedly given you the palm of antient learning, and render'd your character classic among the chief restorers of the *roman Brittan*. but I am apprehensive it will be easier to make these papers of mine acceptabl to the world, than to your self, both as the most valuabl part of them is your own, and as I purpose by it to remind you of favoring the public with a new edition of that work, to which I know you have made great additions; and in this I am sure they will join with me.

the

the honor you have indulg'd me of a long friendship, the pleasure and advantage I have reap'd in travelling with you, and especially a great part of this journey, are particular reasons, or rather a debt from my self and the world, if any thing of antique enquirys I can produce, that are not illaudabl: if what time I spend in travelling, may not be wholly a hunting after fresh air with the vulgar citizens, but an examination into the works of nature, and of past ages. I have no fears, that ought here will be less acceptabl to you, because perhaps in some things I may differ from your sentiments. the sweetness of your disposition, and your great judgment, I know, will discern and applaud what is really just, and excuse the errors. difference of opinions, tho' false, is often of great service in furthering a discovery of the truth. to think for one's self, is the prerogativ of learning, and no one but a tyrant in books, will persecute another for it. 'tis certain *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* is an endless fund of enquiry. I doubt not but in future referches I shall be induc'd as much to vary from my self as now from others, and after our best endeavours, succeeding writers will correct us all.

The last summer I travell'd this whole seyenth journey, and in the order of the *Itinerary*; but I took in several other places by the way, which relate to the clearing some parts of other journeys. parallel to the great *Ice-ning-street*, runs another roman road from south-west to north-east, thro' *London*, beginning at the sea-coast in *Hamshire* by *Rumsey*, and ending at the sea-coast in *Suffolk* about *Aldborough*. the name of it is utterly lost. if I might have the liberty of assigning one, it should be *via Trinovantica*, as it tends to the country of those people: and names are necessary to avoid confusion. the lower part of it, or that comprehended between *London* and *Ringwood* upon the edg of *Dorsetshire*, is the subject of this journey. but because I have already given an account of several towns that relate to the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of *Antoninus*, which have some connexion with this, and that I conceive they are considerably faulty in the original, I shall run thro' some few more I had opportunity to see, and offer my conjectures towards the restitution of those journeys.

Upon the great moor between *Bagshot* and *Oakingham* near *East-hamsted* park we saw a large camp upon a hill doubly ditch'd, commonly call'd *Caesar's* camp, as many more without any reason. there has been a well in it, and both *roman* and *british* coyns have been found there, one of *Cunobelin* in silver. its figure is not regular, but conformabl to the top of the hill. near it are two large barrows, *Ambury* and *Edgbury*. at *Berkham* by *Oakingham* I bought a very elegant *british* coyn of gold, dug up by a woman in her garden. 'tis of the most antient kind, and without letters. I saw a *british* gold coyn found near *Old-Windfor*. another dug up 1719 at *Hanmer-hill* between *Guildford* and *Farnham*.

All the country hereabouts, and to *Silchester* is clay, moor, sand, gravel by spots, much boggy, springy land, much good land, but more bad. the water is blackish every where. *Silchester* is a place that a lover of antiquity will visit with great delight. it stands upon the highest ground thereabouts, but hid with wood, which grows very plentifully all about it. many were the *roman* roads that met here, tho' now scarce any road, which is the reason 'tis so little known. 'tis likewise inconvenient for travellers, because no inns are near it; and it may be serviceabl to tell the

VIA TRINO-
VANTICA.

VINDOMA.
TAB. LXI.

X x *curious*

curious that *Aldermaston* is the nearest town where lodging is to be found; three mile off. for at the place we may truly say,

Rarus & antiquis habitator in urbibus errat.

the walls of this city are standing more or less perfect quite round. perhaps the most entire of any in the *roman* empire, especially the whole north side of the wall which is a most agreeable sight. the composition is chiefly flint for the space of four foot high, then a binding of three layers of rag stone laid flat. in many places five of these double intervals remain for a great length. there was a broad ditch quite round, and now for the most part impassable, and full of springs. here and there *roman* bricks are left in the walls. tho' on the out-side they are of this considerable height, yet the ground within is so raised as nearly to be equal to the top, and that quite round crown'd with oaks and other timber trees of no mean bulk, and which Mr. *Camden* takes notice of in his time. not long since, lady *Blessington* cut 500*l.* worth of timber from thence. *Gildas* says *Constantius* the son of *Constantin* the great built it, and sow'd corn in the track of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. indeed now the whole city is arable, and among the fields *roman* bricks, bits of pots, rubbish of buildings are scatter'd every where, and coyns are pick'd up every day. 'tis a parallelogram whose shortest side to the longest is as 3 to 4. its length about 2600 feet, its breadth 2000, standing conformable to the four cardinal points. it had two gates upon its length opposite. there is only one farm-house within it and the church. to the east by that house the foundation of the gate is visible, and several *roman* bricks thereabouts. all the yards here are like a solid rock with rubbish, pavements and mortar cemented together. the late reverend Mr. *Betham* minister of this place, a learned, curious and worthy person, had collected a vast number of coyns and antiquities found here. he is bury'd under the north-wall of the chancel without side: within is another monument of a person of quality. 'tis remarkable that a wall only divides 'em in their graves, who both met a sad and disastrous fate at different times in the same place, being drowned in *Fleet-ditch*. *Onion-hole* in the middle of the southern wall is a place much talk'd of here by the ignorant country people, which is only an arch in the foundation for the issue of a sewer. they have a like story here of this city being taken by sparrows. I saw a silver coyn of *Philippus*, and a brass one of *Constantin*, and many more. a spring arises from under the wall at the church-yard. the streets are still visible in the corners with stones in them, are often found, among inscriptions and all sorts of other antiquities.

AMPHITHE-
ATER.

Five hundred foot without the city, on the north-east corner I espy'd another great curiosity, which the people think was a castle: I presently discern'd it to be an amphitheater. 'tis in bulk, in shape and all points the same as that at *Dorchester*, but not built of so solid materials, for 'tis chiefly clay and gravel. it stands in a yard by the road side near a ruinous house and barn upon a sloping piece of ground, eastward toward the road there's a pit. there sixty foot high on the out-side. the whole *area* or *arena* within is now cover'd with water, but they say 'tis not much above three foot deep. the bottom of it, and the work must certainly be exceeding solid, and well compacted, to retain the water so many years without draining thro'. 'tis a most noble and beautiful concave, but intirely over-grown with

with thorn-bushes, briars, holly, broom, furze, oak and ash trees, &c. and has from times immemorial been a yard for cattle, and a watering pond; so that 'tis a wonder their trampling has not defac'd it much more. I examin'd this fine antiquity with all the exactness possibl. the terras at top, the circular walk, the whole form is not obscure. 'tis posited exactly as that before describ'd, with its longest diameter from north-east to south-west. its entrance north-east, tho' farthest from the city. there's an ascent to it from the entrance side, that being upon the lowest ground. at the upper end, the level of the ground is not much below the top of the terras, and vastly above that of the *arena*, so that I conceiv the better sort of the peopl went that way directly from the city into their seats. there is such a gap too in that part, from the ruin of the cave where the wild beasts were kept. an old house standing there with an orchard has forwarded its ruin from that quarter; and they have levell'd some part of the terras for their garden. surveying the whole could not but put me in mind of that piece of *roman* magnificence, when the emperors caus'd great trees to be taken up by the roots and planted in the amphitheaters and circs *pro tempore*, to imitate forests wherein they hunted beasts: which here is presented in pure nature.

Riding along the road on the north-side of *Silchester*, I left it with this reflection. now a person of a moderate fortune may buy a whole *roman* city, which once half a kingdom could not do: and a gentleman may be lord of the soyl where formerly princes and emperors commanded. To the west of the place but at some distance, runs a high bank o'ergrown with trees seemingly north and south, they say there's another such south of the city: which would make one suspect they were rais'd by some besiegers. farther on I cross'd a great *roman* road coming from *Wintchester*, they call it *Long-bank* and *Grimesdike*. I have very often found this name apply'd to a road, a wall, a ditch of antiquity, which would make one fancy 'tis a *saxon* word signifying the witches work, for the vulgar generally think these extraordinary works made by help of the devil. they told me it goes thro' *Burfield* and *Reding*. towards *Wintchester* I could see it as far as the horizon, perfectly strait, 10 mile off. we may say with the poet,

Tellus in longas est patefacta vias.

Tibull.

near it they talk of a stone thrown by an imp from *Silchester* walls a mile off, which I suppose a mile stone. Mr. Camden says a *roman* road runs westward from *Silchester*, which I imagin goes to *Andover*. from *Aldermaston* is a fine view of the country hanging o'er the *Kennet* lately made navigabl. going from *Aldermaston* to *Kingsclere*, where once was a palace of the *saxon* kings, I pass'd ore *Brimpton* common; here are many very fine *celtic* barrows. the soil is a moor full of *erica*, which they dig ^{Barrows} up for fewel; underneath it's sand. at *Kingsclere* the mighty chalk hills begin. upon the top of a very high promontory is a square *roman* camp, in a park. from hence to *Andover* is an hard way and open country. just before I descended the continuation of this great ridg of hills o'er-looking *Andover* I cross'd a ditch like *Wansditch*, hanging upon the edg of the hills, which I suppose some division among the antient *Brittons*. it extended its self both ways as far as I could see. the foss is not very large, tho' the bank is. the foss is northward.

Andover

ANDAORE-
ON.

BURY-HILL
Ro. Camp.

Andover is (not to be question'd) the *Andapreon* of *Ravennas*. the name signifies the watery habitation, *annedh habitatio, dur aqua*. it stands on the slope of a hill just by the springs of the river *Tees* or *t'isca*; they arise here northward of the town very plentiful, and are carry'd in a thousand rills thro' all the meadows, till they unite and pass under the bridge, the church is an aukward old building, the west door of an antient circular make. they are now pulling down the timber market-house to build a new one of stone. the market-place is a broad street, upon a very high hill to the south-west is a large *roman* camp, seeming to be admirably well fortify'd, 'tis call'd *Bury-hill*. between this and *Stockbridge* is *Dunbury* hill, a circular camp, doubly intrench'd with various works at the entrance.

I travell'd along a fine downy country, 'till passing the river *Bourn* in *Wiltshire* I came to the *Iceing-street* near *Haradon* hill; where I intended to observe the great eclipse of the sun which was to be on the next day, of which memorable *phenomenon* I judg it will not be disagreeable if I repeat what I wrote of it

to Dr. Edmund Halley.

According to my promise, I send you what I observ'd of the solar eclipse, tho' I fear it will not be of any great use to you. I was not prepar'd with any instruments for measuring time or the like, and propos'd to my self only to watch all the appearances, that nature would present to the naked eye upon so remarkabl an occasion; and which generally are overlook'd, or but grossly regarded. I chose for my station a place call'd *Haradon* hill, two mile eastward from *Ambury*, and full east from the opening of *Stonehenge* avenue, to which it is as the point of view. before me lay the vast plain where that celebrated work stands, and I knew that the eclipse would appear directly over it. beside, I had the advantage of a very extensiv prospect every way, this being the highest hill hereabouts, and nearest the middle of the shadow. full west of me and beyond *Stonehenge* is a pretty copp'd hill, like the top of a cone lifting its self above the horizon. this is *clay* hill near *Warminster* 20 mile distant, and near the central line of darkness, which must come from thence, so that I could have notice enough before hand of its approach. *Abraham Sturgis* and *Stephen Ewens*, both of this place and sensible men, were with me. tho' it was very cloudy, yet now and then we had gleams of sun-shine, rather more than I could perceiv at any other place around us. these two persons looking thro' smoak'd glasses, while I was taking some bearings of the country with a circumferentor, both confidently affirmed the eclipse was begun: when by my watch I found it just half an hour after 5. and accordingly from thence the progress of it was visibl, and very often to the naked eye; the thin clouds doing the office of glasses. from the time of the sun's body being half cover'd, there was a very conspicuous circular *iris* round the sun with perfect colors. on all sides we beheld the shepherds hurrying their flocks into fold, the darkness coming on; for they expected nothing less than a total eclipse for an hour and a quarter.

When the sun look'd very sharp like a new moon, the sky was pretty clear in that spot. but soon after a thicker cloud cover'd it, at which time the *iris* vanish'd, the copp'd hill before-mention'd grew very dark, together with the horizon on both sides, that is to the north and south, and

look'd blue; just as it appears in the east at the declension of day. we had scarce time to tell ten, when *Salisbury* steeple six mile off southward became very black: the copp'd hill quite lost, and a most gloomy night with full career came upon us. at this instant we lost sight of the sun, whose place among the clouds was hitherto sufficiently distinguishabl, but now not the least trace of it to be found, no more than if really absent. then I saw by my watch, tho' with difficulty, and only by help of some light from the northern quarter, that it was 6 hours 35 minutes: just before this the whole compass of the heavens and earth look'd of a lurid complexion properly speaking, for it was black and blue: only on the earth upon the horizon the blue prevail'd. there was likewise in the heavens among the clouds much green interspers'd. so that the whole appearance was really very dreadful, and as symptoms of sickning nature.

Now I perceiv'd us involv'd in total darkness and palpabl, as I may aptly call it. tho' it came quick, yet I was so intent that I could perceiv its steps, and feel is as it were drop upon us, and fall on the right shoulder (we looking westward) like a great dark mantle or coverlet of a bed thrown over us, or like the drawing of a curtain on that side. and the horses we held in our hands were very sensible of it and crouded close to us, startling with great surprize. as much as I could see of the men's faces that stood by me, had a horrible aspect. at this instant I look'd around me, not without exclamations of admiration, and could discern colors in the heavens, but the earth had lost its blue, and was wholly black. for some time among the clouds, there were visibl streaks of rays, tending to the place of the sun as their center. but immediately after, the whole appearance of earth and sky was entirely black. of all things I ever saw in my life, or can by imagination fancy, it was a sight the most tremendous.

Toward the North-west, whence the eclipse came, I could not in the least find any distinction in the horizon between heaven and earth, for a good bredth, of about 60 degrees, or more: nor the town of *Ambury* underneath us, nor scarce the ground we trod on. I turn'd my self round several times during this total darkness, and remark'd at a good distance from the west on both sides, that is to the north and south, the horizon very perfect; the earth being black, the lower part of the heavens light, for the darkness above hung over us like a canopy, almost reaching the horizon in those parts, or as if made with skirts of a lighter color. so that the upper edges of all the hills were as a black line, and I knew them very distinctly by their shape or profile. and northward I saw perfectly, that the interval of light and darkness in the horizon, was between *Martinsal* hill and *St. Ann's* hill: but southward it was more indefinite. I do not mean that the verge of the shadow pass'd between those hills, which were but 12 mile distant from us: but so far I could distinguish the horizon, beyond it not at all. the reason of it is this. the elevation of ground I was upon, gave me an opportunity of seeing the light of the heavens beyond the shadow. nevertheless this verge of light look'd of a dead, yellowish and greenish colour. it was broader to the north than south, but the southern was of a tawny color. at this time behind us or eastward toward *London*, it was dark too, where otherwise I could see the hills beyond *Andover*: for the foremost end of the shadow was past thither. so that the whole horizon was now divided into 4 parts of unequal bulk and degrees of light and dark. the part to the north-west broadest and blackest,

to the south-west lightest and longest. all the change I could perceiv during the totality, was that the horizon by degrees drew into two parts, light and dark. the northern hemisphere growing still longer, lighter and broader, and the two opposite dark parts uniting into one, and swallowing up the southern enlighten'd part.

As at the beginning the shade came feelingly upon our right shoulders, so now the light from the north, where it open'd as it were. tho' I could discern no defin'd light or shade upon the earth that way, which I earnestly watch'd for; yet it was manifestly by degrees, and with oscillations, going back a little and quickly advancing further. 'till at length upon the first lucid point appearing in the heavens, where the sun was, I could distinguish pretty plainly a rim of light running a long side of us a good while together, or sweeping by at our elbows from west to east. just then having good reason to suppose the totality ended with us, I look'd on my watch and found it to be full 3 minutes and a half more: now the hill tops chang'd their black into blue again, and I could distinguish a horizon where the center of darkness was before. the men cry'd out they saw the copp'd hill again, which they had eagerly look'd for: but still it continu'd dark to the south-east, yet I cannot say that ever the horizon that way was undistinguishable. immediately we heard the larks chirping and singing very briskly for joy of the restor'd luminary, after all things had been hush'd into a most profound and universal silence. the heavens and earth now appear'd exactly like morning before sun-rise, of a greyish cast, but rather more blue interspers'd; and the earth, as far as the verge of the hill reach'd, was of a dark green or russet color.

As soon as the sun emerg'd the clouds grew thicker, and the light was very little amended for a minute or more, like a cloudy morning slowly advancing. after about the middl of the totality, and so after the emersion of the sun, we saw *Venus* very plainly, but no other star. *Salisbury* steeple now appear'd. the clouds never remov'd, so that we could take no account of it afterward, but in the evening it lighten'd very much. I hasted home to write this letter: and the impresson was so vivid upon my mind, that I am sure, I could for some days after have wrote the same account of it, and very precisely. after supper I made a drawing of it from my imagination, upon the same paper I had taken a prospect of the country before.

I must confess to you, that I was (I believ) the only person in *England*, that regretted not the cloudynefs of the day, which added so much to the solemnity of the sight: and which incomparably exceeded, in my apprehension, that of 1715. which I saw very perfectly from the top of *Boston* steeple in *Lincolnshire*, where the air was very clear, but thenight of this was more compleat and dreadful. there indeed I saw both sides of the shadow come from a great distance, and pass beyond us to a great distance: but this eclipse had much more of variety and majestic terror. so that I cannot but felicitate my self upon the opportunity of seeing these two rare accidents of nature, in so different a manner. yet I should willingly have lost this pleasur for your more valuabl advantage of perfecting the nobl theory of the celestial bodys which last time you gave the world so nice a calculation of. and wish the sky had now as much favor'd us for an addition to your honor and great skill, which I doubt not to be a exact in this as before.

Ambury, Wilts. May 10, 1724.

Return

Return we to matters of antiquity. upon this very hill top are great pitts dug lately by order of my lord *Charlton* for clay, which they find here of a very stiff sort, by nature let in like veins among clefts of the solid chalk. the workmen here, whilst they have been busy in taking it up, have found many *roman* coyns silver and brass, some very deep in the earth, as they say. several of which I have now by me. I saw likewise a very fair gold *Constantius*. the reverse, two *genii* holding a shield *rot. xxx. victoria Augg.* it seems as if the *Romans* with their wonted sagacity had been occupy'd here in the same way, to make pottery ware, and not neglected to leave proof of it according to their method. I took notice likewise of one side of the summit being cover'd with oyster-shells loose upon the surface, and how they came there I could get no information.

The *Icening-street* runs between this hill and the *Bourn* river, coming from *Newberry* as I suppose, thro' *Chute* forest where vulgarly call'd *Chute* caufway. at *Lurgishal* it makes a fine terras walk in the garden of Sir *Philip Medows*. then passes the *Bourn* river about *Tudworth*, and so by this place to the eastern gate of old *Sarum*, the *roman Sorbiodunum*. where it runs most precisely north-east and south-west as we said before. this city is perfectly round, and form'd upon one of the most elegant designs one can imagin. probably a fortress of the old *Brittons*, and I fancy somewhat like the famous *Alesia* in *Gaul*, memorabl for the antient *Hercules* its founder, and for the siege of the great *Cesar*: which only his *genius* could have taken in his circumstances. the prospect of this place is at present very august, and would have afforded us a most nobl sight when in perfection. such a one will not be difficult to conceiv when we have describ'd it. it fills up the summit of a high and steep hill, which originally rose equally on all sides to an *apex*. the whole work is 1600 foot diameter, included in a ditch of a prodigious depth. 'tis so contriv'd that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and outer, the ditch between. upon the inner, which is much the higher, stood a strong wall of 12 foot thick, their usual standard, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. upon still higher ground, is another deep circular ditch of 500 foot diameter, this is the castle or cittadel. upon the inner rampire of this was likewise another wall, I suppose of like thickness. so that between the inner ditch and the outer wall all around, was the city. this is divided into equal parts by a meridian line. both the banks are still left: one to the south, the other to the north: and these had walls upon them too. the traces of all the walls are still manifest, and some parts of them left, but we may say with the poet of the whole,

—— *lapis ingentia muris*

Saxa jacent, nulloque domus custode tenetur. Lucan. I.

in the middl of each half toward the east and west is a gate, with each a lunet before it, deeply ditch'd and two oblique entrys; that to the east is square, to the west round. the hollow where the wall stood is visibl quite round, tho' the materials are well-nigh carried away to *New Sarum*. in every quarter were two towers, the foundations plainly appearing. then with those that were upon the cardinal points, the gates and the median rampart, as it must necessarily be understood, there were twelve in the whole circumference. so that supposing it about 5000 feet in circumference, there was a tower at every 400. Hence we may imagin the nature

T A B.
LXVI.

nature of the city was thus. a circular street went round in the middle between the inner and outer fortifications, concentric to the whole work. and that cross streets like *radii* fronted each tower. then there were twenty four islets of building for houses, temples or the like. now such is the design of this place; that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other would still be defensible: and at last they might retire into the castle. the city is now plow'd over, and not one house left. in the angle to the north-west stood the cathedral and episcopal palace. the foundations are at present so conspicuous, that I could easily mark out the ground-plot of it, as in the sixty fifth plate. near it is a large piece of the wall left, made of hewn stone with holes quite thro' at equal spaces. one would imagine the *Romans* in laying down the *area* of this city, had *Plato's* rules in view, in his fifth dialogue of laws. many wells have been fill'd up, and no doubt with noble reliques of antiquity. they must have been very deep, and especially that in the castle, and dug out of the solid chalk. of the castle-wall, a good deal of huge fragments and foundations are left. a double winding stair-case led up to the gate, where bits of arch-work and immense strength of stone and mortar remains. and within many foundations and traces of buildings. in the north-east corner of the city there is another rampart upon a *radius*, including a square piece of ground, probably for some public edifice, but what in particular is now hard to say. certainly for strength, air and prospect over the lovely downs, and for salubrity this place was well calculated, and impregnable to any thing but death and hunger. the river *Avon* runs near the bottom of the hill. the history of its glory, its strange vicissitudes, and its ruin by removal of the church to *New Sarum*, may be learnt from *Camden*, *Burton* and other authors: my business being chiefly to describe things. but the very sight of such a carcass would naturally from a traveller extort such an expostulation. Is this the antient episcopal see, and the seat of warlike men, now become corn-fields, and pasture for sheep? is this the place where synods have been held, and *british* parliaments, where all the states of the kingdom were summon'd to swear fealty to *William* the conqueror, the palace of the most potent *british* and *saxon* kings, and *roman* emperors? and conclude with *Rutilius*,

*Non indignemur mortalia corpora solvi,
Cernimus exemplis oppida posse mori.*

Nor grieve at our own fate, since here we see
That towns themselves must die, as well as we.

Roman way.

Before the eastern gate of *Sorbiodunum*, a branch of the *roman* way proceeds eastward to *Wintchester*, which has never yet been observ'd. upon this goes part of the XVth imperial journey in these words, *Venta Belgarum, Brige, Sorbiodunum*. this way passes the *Bourn* river at *Ford*. the ridge of it is plain, tho' the countrymen have attack'd it vigorously on both sides with their plows. we caught them at the sacrilegious work, and reprehended them for it. then it goes between *Clarendon* park, and the camp of *Chlorus* before described. on the whole length of *Farley* common 'tis very conspicuous, made of hard matter dug up all along on both sides, then ascends the hills at *Winterslow*, which signifies the white hill. then thro' *Buckholt* forest, where with good heed the course of it may be follow'd

low'd, tho' thro' by-ways, pastures, woods and hedges: sometime running the length, sometime crossing it. a little northward of *west Titberley* it goes close by a farm-house and large barn upon a rising ground, and at the edge of a wood. this is the proper distance of eight miles from *Sorbiodunum*, and was the antient *Brige*, and *roman* antiquitys are often found here. the *BRIGE*. *british* name imports a town upon the top of the hill. *brig*, *cacumen*.

Nunc situs informis premit & deserta vetustas.

Hor.

all this country being part of the conqueror's new forest, this colony of the *Romans* shared in that great depopulation he made for his diversion. 'tis near the brink of that woody hill, call'd *horshoo-wood* from its being upon a hill, orelooking *Broughton* upon the river *Wallop*, where Mr. *Camden* places the *Brige*. a littl way farther upon the same brink, on an *apex* of the hill, stands a large *celtic* barrow ditch'd about, call'd *Bols* turrit. there are several other barrows thereabouts, and probably some *roman*, for the *roman* road here call'd the *causway* proceeds upon this edg to the river at *Bossington*, tho' sometime intercepted by corn-fields, where the common road goes about, and then falls into it again. it passes over the river at *Bossington*, then marches directly to *Wintchester* west gate.

Having describ'd this road, let us return to *Sorbiodunum*, in order to pursue the *Iceing-street*: but first give me leave to impart to the reader somewhat of the pleasure you and I reap'd at the neighboring *Wilton*. I WILTON. shall only at this time give a catalogue of my lord *Pembroke's* most noble collection of antient marbles, which may be of use to the curious, in knowing the particulars of that glorious *Museum*, or that have a mind to view them.

The BUSTO's are in number 131. The STATUES 35. The BASSO RELIEVO's 15. MISCELLANIES 9.

I. Of the BUSTO's. 1. Those made with eyes of different matter from the bust. A *Sibyl*, the whole cavity of the eyes hollow'd. *Ariadne* with agate eyes. A *greek Cupid* with agate eyes. *Drusus*, *Germanicus*, these two are in copper finely perform'd with silver eyes. 2. Learned persons. *Hesiod*; *Homer*, brought from *Constantinople*, seems by its high antiquity to have been the first model of the father of the poets. *Sappho*, the inimitabl in poetry. this is of the ivory marble, the last perfection of *greek* sculpture. *Pythagoras*. *Anacharsis*, of an admirabl character. *Socrates*, by the roguish carver dress'd like a satyr with sharp ears. *Plato*, very antient, and of a most venerabl aspect. *Aristotle*. *Aristophanes*. *Apollonius Tyanæus*, a most valuabl antiquity, with the right hand and arm. *Marcus Modius*, an *Athenian* physician, of excellent *greek* work. *Epicurus*, a little bust of the great atomic philosopher. *Posidonius*, preceptor to *Cicero*. *Sophocles*. *Aspasia*, who taught *Socrates* rhetoric. *Cato major*. *Cicero*, of touch stone. *Horace*, as some think, a young busto of speckled porphyry; I am enclin'd to believe it *Ovid*. *Seneca*. *Persius* the satyrist. *Titus Livius*. 3. Of coloss proportion. *Arsinoe mater*. *Ahenobarbus*, the bad father of the worse *Nero*. *Julia Domna*, wife of *Severus*. *Geta* when young, their Son. 4. Persons of *Greece* before the *roman* empire. *Cecrops* and his wife represented as *Janus*. *Imolus*, a most antient founder of a colony. *Ganymed*, with the *phrygian* bonnet, very beautiful. *Dido*. *Arsinoe filia*. *Phædra*, wife of *Thefeus*. *Damas*, the learned daughter of *Pythagoras*. *Olympias*, mother of *Alexander*. *Alexander magnus*. *Lyfimachus*. *Berenice mater*. *Berenice filia*. *Ptolomy*, brother to *Cleopatra*.

tra. *Cleopatra*, wife to *Antipater*. *Ammonius Alexandrinus*, one of the olympic victors. 5. Consular persons. *Lucius Junius Brutus*, who slew *Tarquin*. *M. Junius Brutus*, who slew *Cæsar*. *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. *Scipio Asiaticus*. *P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica*. One of the brothers of the *Horatii*. *Marcellus*. *Marius*. *Sulpicius Rufus*. *Dolabella*. *Cneius Pompeius magnus*. *Sextus Pompeius*. 6. Emperors, Empreſſes, *Cæſars* and *Augustæ*, beſide *Geta* and *Julia Domna* already mention'd. *Julius Cæſar*, of oriental alabaſter, the only original. *Augustus*. *Julia*, daughter to *Augustus* incomparably fine. *Cajus Cæſar*. *Lucius Cæſar*. *Marcellus*. *Drusus ſenior*. *Germanicus*. *Agrippina ſenior*. *Antonia*, of curious marble. *Tiberius*, of ſmall braſs. *Caligula*. *Cæſonia*, wife of *Caligula*. *Claudius*, the conqueror of *Brittan*. *Drusilla*. *Mæſſalina*. *Nero*. *Sabina Poppæa*, his wife, a naked buſto. *Octavia* his wife. *Marcia*. *Galba*. *Otho*. *Vitellius*. *Lucius Vitellius*, brother to the emperor. *Veſpaſian*. *Titus*. *Julia*, daughter of *Titus*. *Domitian*. *Nerva*. *Trajan*. *Hadrian*. *Sabina*. *Antonius*, *Hadrian's* favorite. *Antoninus pius*. *Fauſtina ſenior*. *M. Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus*. *Annius Verus*. *Lucius Verus*. *Commodus*. *Lucilla*, wife of *Ælius*. *Lucilla junior*, wife of *Verus*. *Pertinax*. *Didius Julianus*. *Criſpina*, wife of *Commodus*. *Septimius Severus*. *Plautilla*, wife of *Caracalla*. *Julia Paula*. *Macrinus*. *Annia Fauſtina*, wife of *Heliogabalus*. *Julia Mammæa*, wife of *Verus*. *Julia Moeſa*. *Lucilla junior*. *Alexander Severus*. *Gordianus Cæſar*. *Balbinus*. *Sabina Tranquillina*, wife of *Antonius Gordianus* emperor. *Marcia Otacilla*. *Q. Herennius*, a boy. *Hoſtilianus*. *Voluſianus*. *Valerianus*, a boy. *Conſtantine magnus* the *Britton*, of better work than was commonly in that age, as a few of his medals were. 7. Divinitys. *Jupiter*. *Pallas*. *Apollo*, a fine large buſt. *Diana*. *Venus*, like that of *Medicis*. *Bacchus*. *Tithonus*. *Faunus*. *Fauna*. *Libera*. *Libertas*. *Mercury pantheon*, made of different faces.

II. STATUES. A queen of the *Amazons* defending herſelf from a horſeman in battle. *Cupid* a man, breaking his bow. *Clio*, the muſe, ſitting. A *Faunus*. theſe are of moſt admirabl workmanſhip. Five ſtatues reckon'd as antient as any, in the ſeveral parts of the world. *Egypt*, *Iſis* with her huſband *Osiris* in *Theban* iron ſtone. *Thrace*, *Jupiter Ammon* from the temple built by *Sefoſtris*, with a ram on his ſhoulders; 'tis a very venerabl piece. *Aſia minor*, *Diana* of *Ephesus*, the head, hands and feet black, the reſt of white marble. *Phrygia*, *Cupid* ty'd to a tree; a *Phrygian* cap on his head. *Lydia*, *Hercules* wreſtling with *Achelous*. *Paris* with the *Phrygian* bonnet and ſhepherd's coat of ſkins. *Saturn* with an infant in his arms. The *Egyptian Bacchus*, of a fine ſhape, carrying the young fat *Greek Bacchus* on his ſhoulder. A ſhepherd playing on the flute. A *greek Bacchus*. *Flora*. *Silenus* drunk, with a club in his hand, fancying himſelf *Hercules*, ſupported by a younger; a piece of moſt incomparabl art. A boy dancing and playing on muſic. *Cupid* holding the golden apple. A young *Bacchus* ſmiling. *Marcus Aurelius* on horſeback, made at *Athens*, ſmall. The river *Meander*, recumbent. A boy in an eager poſture, catching at ſome live thing on the ground. A colofſ *Hercules*, fix *attic* cubits high, with three apples in one hand. *Cleopatra* giving ſuck to *Cæſarion* her ſon, ſitting. *Julia Pia Domna*, wife of *Septimius Severus*, ſitting. *Livia*, the wife of *Augustus*, ſitting. *Manlia Scantilla*, ſitting. *Attys* the *Phrygian*, engrav'd by *Montfaucon* without the head, which is here reſtor'd. *Mark Antony*, a crocodile at his feet.

feet. *Apollo*. *Ceres*. *Pomona*. *Andromeda*. Young *Hercules* with the serpents. *Hercules*, old, with his club.

III. BASSO RELIEVO's. The Story of *Niobe*, *alto rilievo* very antient. there are twenty figures. the marble is 2400 weight. seems to have been a pannel in some temple of *Apollo* or *Diana*. The story of *Meleager*, being the side of a *sarcophagus*, 17 figures, *mezzo rilievo*, 1500 weight, of an admirabl taste. *Curtius* on horseback, leaping into the gaping cavern, of most excellent work. *M. Aurelius* and *Faustina*, *adversa capita*, fine work. *Caracalla*, a three quarters *relievo*. The three graces. One on horseback, cutting at a soldier defending himself under the horse. The front of *Claudia's* sepulcher, sister of *Probus* the emperor, her head is join'd with his. The antient manner of eating, *Jupiter* serv'd by *Hebe*, he is accumbent. A frize of a sea triumph, small figures. *Cleopatra* with the asp's in a cover'd vase, *alto rilievo*. Part of a frize from a temple of *Neptune*, *Naiades* and *Tritons*. A *basso* from a temple of *Bacchus*, the *thyrsus*, &c. A *basso rilievo* on porphyry of *Roemitalces* king of *Thrace*.

IV. MISCELLANIES. A nuptial vase, representing the ceremonies of marriage. *Ara Hammonis*, a cube of white marble, on front the symbol of *Jupiter Hammon* on a circular piece of the old *Theban* marble. Two black porphyry pillars brought from *Rome* by the earl of *Arundel*. The column of *Egyptian* granite, weighing near 7000 weight, from the ruins of the temple of *Venus genetrix*, built by *Julius Caesar*, this my lord has set up in the front of the house. A very antient altar of *Bacchus*, adorn'd with *basso rilievo's*. An altar table of red *Egyptian* granite, large, and four or five inches thick. An antique pavement, four sorts of marble of gradual light and shade. The antique picture from the temple of *Juno*, 'tis in thick stucco. The *sarcophagus* of *Epaphodritus* entire, finely carv'd with the history of *Ceres*.

From the gate of *Sorbiodunum* the *Icening-street* goes from north-east to south-west, by the name of *Port-lane*, over the river *Avon* at *Stretford*. then ascends the hill, and passes the united *nadre* and *willy* near *Bemerton*, where the stony ford is still very perfect. then it goes across my lord *Pembroke's* horse-race course and hare-warren, making a vисто to *M. Aurelius* his equestrian figure in the park. if the spirits and *genii* of the antient *Romans* travel this way, no doubt they will be surpriz'd to find themselves so near the capitol. then it traverses the brook at *Fenny-Stretford*, and so along the great downs toward *Cranburn* chafe. here it delights one to turn and survey its direction towards *Sorbiodunum*, a sweet prospect. whether we regard what share of it is due to nature, or what to art, and of the latter sort what is owing to the road or what to the old city. as it enters the chafe there is a most remarkabl *diverticulum*, and which notoriously demonstrates it was begun from the south. for here as it came from thence across the woods, where its ridg is very perfect made of stone, it butts full upon the end of a vast valley very deep and of steep descent: where it was absolutely impracticabl to carry the road on in a strait line. the roman surveyor therefore wisely gave way to nature, turn'd the road side-ways along the end of the valley, then with an equal angle carry'd it forward upon the upper side of that valley in full direction to old *Sarum*. that great and wise people, tho' ignorant of submission, knew nature might be drawn aside, but not directly oppos'd, especially in works

ICENING-STREET.

works that are to be lasting. hence my intent was to pursue this nobl road as far as it would carry me, and the pleasur one perceives in such a concomitant is not to be imagin'd by any one but those that experience it. to observe their methods in the conduct of such works, their artifices and struggles between industry and the difficultys and diversities of ground, of rivers, &c. and the continual presentment of somewhat worthy of remark by the way, renders it short and vastly entertaining. nor is the mind ever at a loss for learned amusement. when it has pass'd thro' the woods of *Cranborn* chafe and approaches *Woodyates*, you see a great dike and *vallum* upon the edges of the hills to the left by *Pentridg*, to which I suppose it gave name. this crosses the *roman* road, and then passes on the other side upon the division between the hundred. the large *vallum* here is southward, and it runs upon the northern brink of the hills: whence I conjectur it a division or fence thrown up by the *Belgæ* before *Cæsar's* time. I call this the second boundary of the *Belgæ*. two others are already mention'd. I pleas'd my self with the hopes of observing the *roman* road running over it, as doubtless it did originally: but just at that instant both enter a lane where every thing is disfigur'd with the wearing away and reparations that have been made ever since. its high ridg is then enclos'd within a pasture just at *Woodyates*, then becomes the common road for half a mile, but immediately passes forwards upon a down, the road going off to the right. I continu'd the *roman* road for two or three mile, where 'tis rarely visited. 'tis very beautiful, smooth on both sides, broad at top, the holes remaining whence it was taken, with a ditch on each hand. 'tis made of gravel, flint, or such stuff as happen'd in the way most convenient and lasting. there are vast numbers of *celtic* barrows upon these downs, just of such manner and shapes as those of *Salisbury* plain. at the first and more considerable group I came to, there was a most convincing evidence of the *roman* road being made since the barrows, two instances of this nature I gave in the last letter. one form of these barrows for distinction sake I call *druids* (for what reasons I shall not stand here to dispute) they are thus, a circle of about 100 foot diameter more or less, is enclos'd with a ditch of a moderate bredth and depth. on the outside of this ditch is a proportionate *vallum*, in the center of this enclosur is a small tump, where the remains of the person are bury'd, sometime two, sometime three. now so it fell out, that the line of direction of the *roman* road necessarily carry'd it over part of one of these *tumuli*, and some of the materials of the road are dug out of it. this has two little tumps in its center.

It was now my business to look out for the station in *Antoninus* call'd *Vindogladia*, mention'd in the last journey to be twelve mile from *Sorbiadunum*. by this time I was come to a proper distance. accordingly I found at the end of this heath, the road which is all along call'd *Iclingdike*, descended a valley where a brook crosses it, from two villages call'd *Glisset*. at *All-saints* or lower *Glisset* there was a small ale-house, and the only one hereabouts (the *rose*.) my old landlady, after some discourse preparatory, inform'd me that at *Boroston* a mile lower upon the river had been an old city, and that strangers had come out of their way on purpose to see it. that ruins and foundations were there. that it had seven parish churches, which were beaten down in the war time. that many old coyns had been plow'd up when she was a girl, which the children commonly play'd withal, but the case at present was plainly the same with that

VINDOGLADIA.

that of old *Troy* describ'd in the ballad upon her wall, where she show'd me these passionate verses,

Waste lye those walls that were so good,
And corn now grows where *Troy* towers stood.

this account so natural satisfy'd me that *Vindogladia* must here be fix'd, and *Wimbornminster* be robb'd of that honor, where the tide of antiquarians have hitherto carry'd it, for no other reason but name sake; the distances and road being repugnant. I suppose the name signifies the white river or vale; *vint* white, *gladh* a river; whence our glade or valley where a river runs. this place being not capable of affording me a proper mansion, I left the more particular scrutiny of it for another opportunity.

Hence I pursu'd the road on the opposite chalk hill, where they have dug it away to burn for lime, but much degenerate from *roman* mortar in strength. it was not long before I absolutely lost it in great woods beyond *long Crechil*; but by information I learnt that it passes the *Stour* at *Crayford* bridge below *Blandford*, where I was oblig'd to take up my nightly quarters. I was glad to gain the downy country again westward of it, and still full of barrows of all sorts by clusters or groups. I frequently observ'd on the sides of hills long divisions very strait crossing one another with all kinds of angles. they look like the balks or meres of plow'd lands, and are really made of flint ore-grown with turf. they are too small for plow'd lands, unless of the most antient *Brittons* who dealt little that way. but just such like have I seen in what I always imagin *british* camps. just above the town of *Blandford* is an odd entrenchment on a hill a squarish work, with others like the foundation of small towers. a barrow near it.

Blandford is a pretty town pleasantly seated in a flexure of the river, ELANFORD. before charming meadows, and rich lands. wood thrives exceedingly here. indeed this county is a fine variety of downs, woods, lawns, arable, pasture, and rich valleys, and an excellent air. the dry easterly winds, the cold northern and the western moisture are temper'd by the warm southern saline breezes from the ocean, and nearest the sun. the incredible number of barrows that ore-spread this county from the sea-side to north-*Wiltshire*, persuade me a great people inhabited here before the *Belgæ*, that came from *Spain*, which we may call the *Albionites*. but 'tis not a time to discourse of that. this year wherever I travell'd, I found the bloom of the hedg-rows, and indeed all trees whatever, excessively luxuriant beyond any thing I ever knew. in this part the *buck-thorn* or *rhamnus catharticus* is very plentiful, and a traveller if he pleases may swallow a dozen of the ripe berrys, not without use. near the passage of the *Icening-street* at *Crayford* is *Badbury*, a vast *roman* camp, where antiquities have been found.

About three mile beyond this I found another ditch and rampart, which I believe to be the first of the colony of the *Belgæ*, it has indeed a rude antient look; so that they made four of these boundaries successively as their power enlarg'd, the last being *Wansdike* between north and south *Wiltshire*. by what I could see or learn in travelling ore this intricate country, the *roman* road passes upon a division between *Pimpern* and *Bere* hundred to *Bere*, and that I reckon a convenient distance for a station between *Vindogladia* and

A a a

Dorchester

Dorchester, being near the middl. on one side, 'tis about thirteen mile, on the other nine. now in the last journey of *Antoninus* before mention'd, immediately after *Vindogladia* follows *Durnovaria* M. P. IX. *Dorchester* being very truly nine mile off this town *Bere*, and which is a market-town too, but far otherwise as to *Wimbornminster*: I doubt not but this is the true place design'd in the *Itinerary*; but that a town is slip'd out of the copys. I think I have fortunately discover'd it in the famous *Ravennas*, by which we may have hopes of restoring this journey to its original purity. that author mentions a town next to *Bindogladia*, which he calls *Ibernium*. this verily is our *Bere*. Mr. *Baxter* corrects it into *Ibelnium*, and places it at *Blandford*, for no other reason, as I conceive, but because he imagin'd it must necessarily be hereabouts. I was not a littl pleas'd when I found my notion highly confirmed by a great and elegant Ro. Camp. roman camp upon a hill near *Bere*, I think 'tis call'd *Woodbury*, where a yearly fair is kept. this is between *Bere* and *Milburn* upon the river. 'tis doubly entrench'd, or rather a doubl camp one within another. this town of *Bere* denominates the hundred too. in this case where a roman camp, a road, and all distances concur, which in the others are very abhorrent from reality, I imagin the reader will find little difficulty in passing over to my sentiments. the town is call'd *Bereregis*, and the camp is the *Æstiva* to the town. Of *Dorchester* I have spoke already, beyond which is the original of the *Icening-street*. from thence I travell'd along the southern coasts, in order to come to the beginning of this seventh journey.

MORICONI-UM. *Wareham* is denominated from the passage or ford over the two rivers between which 'tis scituate, where now are bridges. this has been a roman town. a great square is taken in with a very high *vallum* of earth and a deep ditch. there has been a castle by the water-side west of the bridg, built by *William* the conqueror, perhaps upon the roman. 'tis an old corporation, now decayed, the sands obstructing the passage of vessels; and *Pool* being better seated, from a fisher's town has rose to be a rich flourishing sea-port, robbing this place. they say here have been many parish churches, and a mint. this is probably the *Moriconium* of *Ravennas*, as Mr. *Baxter* asserts. I heard of roman coyns being found here. this country is sandy for the most part, as commonly toward the sea-coasts. I saw a ruinous religious house as I came by the side of the river *Frome*. This haven is of a vast extent, like a sea, having a narrow entry; an indulgent formation of nature to her beloved island of *Great Brittan*. I saw vast stones lying loose upon this sand in some places like the *Wiltshire* grey weathers. 'tis a melancholy unpleasant view hereabouts for travellers: when they come from the other delightful scenes of the better parts of *Dorsetshire*. 'tis moory for the most part, full of ling or heath: as on all the sea-coasts here, from the chalk hills in *Dorsetshire* to those in *Sussex*. two rocks about *Corf* castle have an odd appearance hence.

ALAUNA. *Wimburnminster* is a small place of no great trade. a large old church with two towers: the middl one in the cross very old, and most of the church, before the time of the conquest. this middl steepl had a spire which fell down. the river *Stour* runs a littl way south of the town thro' a large bridg, *sdour* a *sibilus* put to the old celtic word. the river *Alen* in several divisions runs thro' the town, which makes me think it to be the *Alauna* of *Ravennas* put next to *Bolnelaunium*, which I conjecture to be *Christchurch* by the sea-side: that being subsequent to *Moriconium*. that it was

not

not *Pool*, as Mr. *Baxter* places it, is plain from a reason just mention'd, *Pool* being an upstart. *Wimburnminster* stands in a large extended fruitful vale like a meadow with much wood about it. these rivers abound with fish. here was a nunnery built anno 712 by *Cuthburga* sister to king *Ina*. king *Etheldred* was bury'd here.

From hence I went to *Ringwood* upon the river *Avon*, over a deep sandy moor; which has ever been thought the *Regnum* in the *Itine-* REGNUM. *rary*, and begins the *Iter septimum* of *Antoninus*. 'tis a large thriving place full of good new brick houses, seated by the side of a great watery valley, the river dividing its self into several streams, and frequently overflowing large quantities of the meadow. it seems well calculated to have been an old *british* town. they deal pretty much in leather here and woollen manufactures of stockins, druggets, narrow cloth. *roman* discoveries I could make little. but the name and distances seem to establish the matter. so I hastned thro' *New-forest*, where I found it necessary to steer by the compass as at sea. they tell us at *Wattonsford* the memory of *Tyrrel* is still preserv'd, as passing ore there when he unawares shot *William Rufus*. the soil is sand, gravel, stone, clay by parcels, these are pleasant solitudes for a contemplativ traveller, did not the intricacys of the roads give one uneasiness. here are whole acres of the most beautiful fox-gloves that one can see, rising upon a strong stem, adorn'd with numerous bell-flowers as high as one's horse. Mr. *Baxter* has a right notion of this name signifying *lemurum manicæ* from the supposed fairys. I take these names and foxes bells and the like to be reliques of the *Druids*, who did great cures by them: for this is a plant of powerful qualitys when prudently administer'd in a constitution that will bear it. I observe we derive the names of very many plants from the old *celtic* language, as I believe the *Greeks* and *Latins* did likewise. the king's house, as call'd still, was at *Lyndhurst*: the duke of *Bolton* has a hunting seat thereabouts. I rode thro' an old camp in the midst of the forest, 'tis over-grown with wood, seems to have been round, at bottom is a spring, no doubt but it is a *british oppidum*, you br. *oppidum*. may see *Southampton* from thence. they say the king was kill'd hereabouts. here is a great plantation of young oaks, for the use of the crown. a great deal of fine oak timber left, but the beech trees are very stately and numerous.

Romsey was unquestionably a *roman* town, and its present name shows ARMINIS. as much. the church is a nobl old pile of architecture arch'd with stone in the form of a cross, with semi-circular chappels in the upper angles. these churches hereabouts call'd minsters were doubtless built by the *saxon* kings as soon as they became christian. the manner of their structure is much like those built by *Q. Helena* in *Palestin*. at the west end of it is a bit of an old wall, perhaps belonging to the nunnery built here by king *Edgar*. I heard of a silver *roman* coyn found here. this town is an old corporation. in scituation extraordinary pleasant, having woods, corn-fields, meadows, pastures around it in view. the river and rivulets which are many have a rapid course.

Two miles before I came to *Wintchester*, the downs of chalk begin a- VENTA gain with barrows upon them. I saw several doubl ones. the walls of BELGARUM. *Wintchester* enclose a long square about 700 paces one way, 500 the o- T A B. LXXXIII. ther; it stands on the western declivity of a hill, the river running below on the east. many branches and cutts of it too, pass thro' the midst of the city, and render their gardens very pleasant. the walls and gates,

as repair'd in times long after the *roman*, and chiefly of flint, are pretty entire, no doubt built upon the old *roman*. in the higher part of the city is the castle which overlooks the whole; here is a fam'd round table where king *Arthur*'s knights us'd to sit. I saw some great ruins still left of the walls and towers that belong'd to it, but the main of it was pull'd down when Sir *Christopher Wren* projected the king's palace there in king *Charles* the II'd's reign, it fronts the west-end of the cathedral. the houses in the town were bought in order to make a street between both, which would have had a noble effect. this palace is a large pile of building and beautiful, yet with all the plainness that was necessary to save an extravagant expence, or that became a royal retirement. it fills up three sides of a large square, so that the opening of the wings or front looks over the city. three tire of windows, 26 in a row, fill up every side externally, besides the fronton in the middle of each side compos'd of four *corinthian* pilasters. a handsome balustrade runs quite round the top. the inside of this open court is more elegant, and enrich'd with portico's, &c. the late duke of *Tuscany* gave some fine marble pillars towards the adorning it. a great bridg was to have been built a-cross the foss in the principal front, and a garden, park, &c. was to have been made before the back front. the citizens entertain great hopes that since the happy encrease of the royal family, this palace will be finish'd. 'tis of plain brick-work, but the window-cases, fascias, cornish &c. of good *Portland* stone. there is a great old chappel near it. this place was the residence of the potent kings of the west *Saxons*.

The cathedral is a venerable and large pile, the tower in the middl and transept is of antienter work than the quire and the body. *Inigo Jones* has erected a delicate screen of stonework before the quire. Here was the burial place of many *saxon* and *norman* kings, whose remains the impious foldiers in the civil wars threw against the painted glass. they show too the tomb of king *Lucius*. queen *Mary* was here marry'd to *Philip* of *Spain*: the chair us'd in that ceremony is still preserv'd. In the body of the church is a very antient font, with odd sculptures round it. In the city is a pretty cross of *gothic* workmanship, but ill repair'd. without the southern gate is a stately fabric, the college, erected and endow'd by *William* of *Wickham* bishop here, for education of youth. there is good painted glass of imagery in the chappel windows. in the middl of the cloysters is a strong stone building, the library, well contriv'd to prevent fire. the school is a more modern structure, handsom, with a very good statue of the founder over the door, made by *Cibber*. This country is entirely chalk, whence I suppose the name of *Venta*. the city is a genteel and pleasant place, and abounds with even the elegancies of life. beyond the river eastward is a high hill call'd *St. Giles's*, from an hospital once there, now only some ruins of it to be seen, and a church-yard, seeming to have been a camp, beside the marks of bastions, and works of fortifications in the modern stile. Here *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntindon* was beheaded, by order of *William* I. whose body was carry'd to *Crowland*, and asserted to have miraculous virtues.

In digging the foundation of a house near the college, in a stone coffin was found a stone set in a gold ring, with this inscription in very old characters, suppos'd about the 6th century,

Duce domino comite fidele meo.

A mile to the south of *Wintchester* is a magnificent hospital call'd *Holy Cross*, founded by bishop *Blois*. the church is in the form of a cross, and has a large square tower. over it on the other side the river hangs a camp upon *St. Catherin's* hill, with a *brachium* reaching down to the water side, for convenience of that element. The way between *Wintchester* and *Southampton* we perceiv'd plainly to be a *roman* road, especially as far as the chalk reach'd, then we came to a forest where the soil is gravelly all the way.

Southampton was strongly wall'd about with very large stones, full of those little white shells like hony-combs, that grow upon the back of oysters. this is a sort of stone extreamly hard, and seems to be gather'd near the beach of the sea. these walls have many lunets and towers, in some places doubly ditch'd, but the sea encompasses near half the town. it was built in the time of king *Edward III*. I observe they have a method of breaking the force of the waves here, by laying a bank of sea-ore, as they call it. 'tis compos'd of long, slender and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durabl, I suppose it's thrown up by the ocean. and this performs its work better than walls of stone, or natural cliff. At the south east corner near the key, is a fort with some guns upon it, call'd the tower. on one we saw this inscription,

*Henricus VIII. Anglie, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex,
fidei defensor invictissimus f. f.
M D. XXXII. HR. VIII.*

In the north-west corner was a strong castle with a mount, wall'd about at top as a keep. upon this a round stone tower, with a winding ascent. the anabaptists are about pulling it down, to build a meeting-house. the main of this town consists of one broad street, running thro' its length. there are many old religious ruins, and great warehouses, cellars, storehouses, &c. but with their trade gone to decay. 'twas a great sea-port not long since, and had the sole privilege by charter of importing wine from *France*, till they foolishly fold it to the city of *London*.

The old *roman* city stood more eastward upon the banks of the river *Itching* coming from *Wintchester*, where now is a hamlet call'd *St. Marys*. there is a handsome new church built upon the ruins of an old one, which they say was burnt in some *french* wars; 'tis near the present ferry and opposite to *Bittern*. many antiquitys have been found upon the site of the old city. likewise at *Bittern* was an old *roman* castle surrounded by a ditch, into which the sea water flow'd. many antiquitys likewise have hence been produc'd, of which *Mr. Camden* gives us an account. Perhaps the buildings on both side the river were comprehended under one name of *Trausantum*, therefore this river must have been the *Antona*. it was ruin'd in the *danish* wars, and *Southampton* arose from its ashes. this is the place memorable for the famous experiment of king *Canute*, who sitting upon the banks of the river crown'd and in regal robes, commanded the tide not to approach his footstool; but the ocean, like an unlimited monarch, was as regardless of his menaces, as the *Hellepont* of *Xerxes* his bridles and fetters.

Leaving this lesson of the perishing glory of monarchs and cities too: we journeyed to *Portsmouth*, an entertaining sight of the maritim majesty of *Great Brittan*, in this point excelling the antient *roman* grandeur. Over a

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moory

TRAUSAN-
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TAB.
LXXIX.

PORTUS
MAGNUS.
TAB.
LXXX.

moory common we pass'd by *Fareham*, and by *Portchester*, a castle made out of a *roman* city. we have little reason to doubt that this is the *portus magnus* of *Ptolomy*, as it deserves to be call'd, where a thousand sail of the biggest ships may ride secure. the mouth of it is not so broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, and that secur'd by numerous forts. on *Gosport* side *Charles* fort, *James* fort, *Borough* fort, which name seems to intimate a *roman* citadel formerly there, *Blockhouse* fort which has a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water: and on the other side by *Portsmouth*, *Southsea* castle, built by *Henry VIII.* of a like model with those I saw near *Deal* upon the *Kentish* shore.

TAB.
LXXIX.

Portsmouth is the most regular fortification of the modern manner; which we have in *England*. a curious sight to those that have not been out of it. the government has bought more ground lately for additional works; and no doubt 'tis capabl of being made impregnabl: for a shallow water may be brought quite round it. Here is one of the greatest arsenals for the royal navy. above thirty men of war of the highest rates lye here, capabl of being fitted out in less than a fortnight. Among them the royal *William*, that can play off at once 120 battering rams of brass, infinitely more forceabl than that famous one *Titus* us'd against the walls of *Jerusalem*. the yards, the docks, the store-houses where all their furniture is laid up in the exactest order, so that the men can go in the dark and fetch out any individual, is a sight beyond imagination. the immense quantities of cables, masts and tackle, of great guns, bullets, bombs, carcasses, mortars, granado's &c. these of all sorts and sizes, and the regular methods they are repositied in and distinguish'd by, is prodigious, and no where to be equal'd but in *England*. for when I was inform'd that this place is out-done in all the particulars both at *Chatham* and *Plymouth*, there was no more room left for wonder. the royal *William's* mast is a noble piece of timber 124 foot long, and this is only the bottom part of the main mast. 'tis 36 inches diameter, clear timber. its lanthorn is like a summerhouse. its great anchor and all accoutrements are equally astonishing. the rope-house is 870 foot long, one continu'd room, almost a quarter of a mile. we chanc'd to have the pleasure of seeing a great cable made here. it requires 100 men to work at it, and so hard the labor, that they can work but four hours in a day. the least complement of men continually employ'd in the yard is 1000, and that but barely sufficient ordinarily to keep the naval affairs in good repair. But I have talk'd enough of matters so much out of my sphere. I was sorry to leave this amazing scene of naval grandeur, with the shocking sight of a wretched statue of king *William*, gilt indeed in an extraordinary manner, but of all the bad works in this fort I have seen, 'tis the very last. From *Portsmouth* there is a fine prospect to the isle of *Wight*, famous for *Vespasian's* first attempts in subduing the southern parts of *Brittan*: its beautiful elevations, some woody, some downy, its towns, havens and white cliffs at this distance, seem to persuade one 'tis an epitome of *Great Brittan*, as that of the world; or that nature made it as an essay or copy of her greater and more finish'd work. Before I leave *Portsmouth* I shall set down this catalogue of the *British* fleet as it stands this present year, given me by an officer. by which some people, fond of magnifying the mimic endeavors of some other powers, may calculate, if they please, when such will come up to rival it.

Rates.	Guns.	N ^o of each rate.	compliment of men to each.
1 st .	100	7	780
2 ^d .	90	13	680
	80	16	520
3 ^d .	70	24	440

60

4 th .	60	18	365
	50	46	280

124

5 th .	40	24	190
	30	4	155

152

6 th .	20	27	130
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179

3540

The whole compliment of men 55720.

Fireships	3
Bombs	3
Sloops	13
Yatchts	12
Hoys	11
Smacks	2
Hulks	7
Storeships	1
Hospitalships	1

232

I observ'd the great quantity of water and ditches about this place is apt to render it aguish. the reader will excuse me from giving any description of the fortifications here, for the same reason that I did not offer to draw any thing. but passing by draw-bridges, bastions, gates, fosses, counterescarpes, &c. we repeated our steps to the *Ports-down* hills which are of chalk: and at a reasonabl distance from the shore extend themselves into *Sussex*: leaving to the south a less elevated, woody, and rich country. here we turn'd to admire the delightful view of the ground we had pass'd, and that we were going to. the ports, creeks, bays, the ocean, the castles, fixt, and those moving on the water; the isle of *Wight* in its full extent, all lay before us and under the eye as in a map. *Portchester*, *Gosport* which is a very considerabl town, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Chichester*, and all the sea coast from *Portland* isle to the *Sussex* coasts, were taken in at one ken. I took a little sketch of it in passing, in plate 82.

TAB.
LXXXII.

We found some of the *roman* way upon this ridg, which I suppose went thro' *Fareham* and *Havant*, between *Trausantum* and *Chichester*, with a vicinal turning out to *Portchester*, it goes east and west. we pass'd by a large

large long barrow. we were led to *Chichester* by the fame of a most antient inscription lately discover'd there. whereof transcripts were handed about that appear'd not exact enough. this has reviv'd the lustre of *Chichester*, for tho' the termination of its name, and a *roman* road call'd *Stane-street* coming to it is evidence sufficient of its being a *roman* city, yet none has positively affirmed it, because we have not hitherto been abl to assign it a name. Mr. *Camden* satisfy'd himself that it ow'd its name and foundation to *Cissa* the fourth *Saxon* king. 'tis probabl the city was destroy'd soon after the *Romans* evacuated this kingdom, either in the wars between the *Brittons* and first *Saxons*, or by the plundering *Danes* who ravag'd all the sea-coasts, so that its name was utterly forgot: but *Cissa* becoming master of this country, and there chusing to fix his seat, repair'd the antient castle or walls, whose *vestigia* were of too lasting materials wholly to have lost the appearance of their workmanship. then 'twas natural enough to prefix his name to this *roman* termination, by which the *Saxons* always call'd castles of the *Romans*. or it might be simply call'd *caster*, *chester*, as was frequent in other places, till he restor'd it, and then it took his name, importing *Cissa's chester*. but had it been originally founded by him, it would never have assum'd that adjunct.

TAB.
LXXXI.

I doubt not but the walls of the present city are built upon the old *roman* foundations chiefly. 'tis of a roundish form, the river running under part of the walls. two principal streets cross it at right angles upon the cardinal points, where stands a curious cross erected by bishop *Read*. the church takes up one of these quadrants. 'tis remarkabl for two side-isses on both sides, and the pictures of all the kings and queens of *England* since *Cissa*, which are hung upon the wall of the southern transept. all the bishops on the opposite wall. eastward of the cathedral is a place call'd the pallant, which seems deriv'd from the *latin palatium*. in the middle of *North-street* was dug up this memorabl inscription, which I have printed in plate 49. to your explication of it nothing can be added. the reader and my self will be oblig'd to you for the leave you have given me here to insert it. 'twas happy we took great care in transcribing the letters, for since it has been in the possession of the duke of *Richmond*, I hear a workman who pretended to set the fragments together, has defac'd it.

An account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester.
By Roger Gale, Esq;

TAB.
XLIX.

THIS inscription, as curious as any that has yet been discover'd in *Britain*, was found the beginning of last *April* at *Chichester*, in digging a cellar under the corner-house of *St. Martin's-lane*, on the north side as it comes into *North-street*. It lay about four foot under ground, with the face upwards, by which it had the misfortune to receive a great deal of damage from the picks of the labourers as they endeavoured to raise it; for besides the defacing of several letters, what was here disinterred of the stone was broke into four pieces: the other part of it, still wanting, is, in all probability, bury'd under the next house, and will not be brought to light till that happens to be rebuilt. The inscription is cut upon a grey *Suffex* marble, the length of which was six *roman* feet, as may be conjectured by measuring it from the middle of the word *TEMPLUM* to that end

end of it which is entire, and is not altogether three foot *english*, from the point mentioned. the bredth of it is two and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same feet, the letters beautifully and exactly drawn, those in the two first lines three inches long, and the rest 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Being at *Chichester* in *September* last with Dr. *Stukeley*, we took an accurate view of this marble, which is now fix'd in the wall under a window within the house where it was found; and that we might be as sure of the true reading as possibl, wherever the letters were defaced, we impressed a paper with a wet sponge into them, and by that means found those in the fifth line to have been as we have express'd them above, and not as in other copies that have been handed about of this inscription.

The only letter wanting in the first line is an N before EPTVNO and so no difficulty in reading that: as to the second, though it was more usual in inscriptions of this nature to express the donation by the word SACRVM only, referring to the *temple* or *altar* dedicated; yet we have so many instances in *Gruter's corpus inscriptionum* of TEMPLVM and ARAM also cut on the stones, that there is not the least occasion to say any thing farther upon that point.

The third line can be no other way fill'd up, than as I have done it by the prick'd letters: I must own, however, that I have had some scruple about the phrase of DOMVS DIVINA, the same thing as DOMVS AVGVSTA, the *imperial family*, which I cannot say occurs, with any certainty of the time it was us'd in, before the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, from whom, down to *Constantine the great*, it is very frequently met with in inscriptions. This kept me some time in suspense, whether this found at *Chichester* could be of so early a date as the time of *Claudius*: but as we find several inscriptions in *Gruter* with those words in them, or I. H. D. D. *In Honorem Domus Divinae*, which is much the same thing, without any mark of the time when they were cut, they may have been before the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, and then only came into more general use; and as the time that *Cogidunus* lived in, will not let this be of a later standing, I think we may offer it as an authority for the use of this piece of flattery to the emperors long before that excellent prince came to the purple.

The third line, as I believe, was EX AVCTORITATE. TIB. CLAVD. and the fourth COGIDVBNI. R. LEG. &c. that is, *Ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis, legati Augusti in Britannia*; for the following reasons: we are informed by *Tacitus in vita Agricola*, cap. 14. that after *Britain* had been reduc'd to a roman province by the successful arms of *Aulus Plautius*, and *Ostorius Scapula*, under the emperor *Claudius*, *Quaedam civitates Cogiduno Regi erant donatae, is ad nostram usque memoriam fidiſſimus remansit, vetere ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani consuetudine ut haberet instrumenta servitutis & Reges*. This *Cogidunus* seems to be the same person as *Cogidubnus* in our inscription, the letter B in the third syllabl making little or no difference in the word, especially if pronounced soft, as it ought to be, like a V consonant.

It is so well known to have been the custom of the roman *Liberti* and *Clientes*, to take the names of their patrons and benefactors, it would be wasting of time to prove the constant usage of that practice. Now as this *Cogidubnus*, who in all probability, was a petty prince of that part of the

Dobuni which had submitted to *Claudius*, and one that continued many years faithful to him and the *Romans*, (*vid. Tacit. ut supra.*) had given him the government of some part of the island by that emperor, nothing could be more grateful in regard to *Claudius*, nor more honourable to himself, after he was *romanised*, than to take the names of a benefactor to whom he was indebted for his kingdom, and so call himself **TIBERIVS CLAVDIVS COGIDVB NVS**.

I suppose him to have been a *Regulus* of the *Dobuni*; because we are told by *Dion Cassius* (*in lib. lx.*) that *Aulus Plautius* having put to flight *Cataratacus* and *Togodumnus*, sons of *Cunobelin*, part of the *Boduni* (the same people as the *Dobuni*) who were subject to the *Catuellani*, submitted to the *Romans*; and the name *Cogidubnus*, or *Cogidurnus*, *Coc o Dubn*, or *Dubn*, (*vid. Baxteri Glossar. in verbis Cogidumnus & Dobuni*), signifying expressly in the *british* language **PRINCEPS DOBVNORVM**, seems to put the matter out of all doubt.

How far his territories extended, it is impossible to define. *Bishop Stillingfleet, Orig. Britan.* p. 63. supposes them to have lain in *Surrey* and *Sussex*; *Sussex* certainly was part of them, since the temple mentioned in this inscription was erected in it by his authority; and it is not unlikely, that besides the *Regni*, who were the people of those two counties, he might have that part of the *Dobuni* which had submitted to the *Romans*, and seems to have been his own principality, together with the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci* and *Segontiaci*, whose countries lay between the *Dobuni* and the *Regni*, bestowed upon him; the words *civitates quaedam* in *Tacitus*, not importing no more than some few towns, but several people, the word *civitas* always signifying a people in that historian.

Before I proceed any farther, it will not be amiss to observe, that *Togodumnus* and *Cogidubnus*, tho' their names are so much alike, were two distinct persons: the first was son of *Cunobelin*, king of the *Trinobantes*, vanquished and killed in battle by *Aulus Plautius*. The second a Prince that submitted to *Ostorius Scapula*, and continued in his fidelity to the *Romans*, *in nostram usque memoriam*, says *Tacitus*, who was born at the latter end of *Claudius's* reign; so that *Togodumnus* was probably dead before *Cogidubnus* had his government conferr'd upon him.

I call it his government, for tho' by the letter *R* standing in the inscription with a point both before and after it, by which it plainly denotes an entire word of itself, it may seem that it was intended for **COGIDVBNI REGIS**, and I believe was so in respect of his *quondam* Dignity, yet it is evident, that he had condescended to take the title of **LEGATVS AVGVSTI IN BRITANNIA** from *Claudius*; and that too must have been only over those people that he had given him the government of; *Aulus Plautius*, *Ostorius Scapula*, *Didius Gallus*, *Avitus Veranius*, and *Suetonius Paullinus*, having the supreme command successively about this time in this island, the second and last of which are called expressly *Legati* by *Tacitus*, *lib. xii. Ann. cap. 23.* & *Vit. Agric. cap. 15.* The *Legati Caesaris* or *Augusti* were those, *qui Caesaribus subditas regebant Provincias*.

The sixth line has lost at the beginning the letters **COLLE**, but so much remains of the word as makes it to have been indubitably, when entire, **COLLEGIVM**, and the following letters are an abbreviation of **FABRORVM**.

These

These colleges of artificers were very antient at *Rome*, as ancient as their second king *Numa Pompilius*, if we may believe *Plutarch* (*in vit. Numæ*) who tells us, that the people were divided by him into what we at this day call *Companies of Tradesmen*, and mentions the *Telæves*, or *Fabri* among them, tho' *Florus* (*lib. i. cap. 6.*) says, that *Populus Romanus a Servio Tullio relatus fuit in Censum, digestus in Classes, Curiis atque Collegiis distributus*. But as the power of the *Romans* extended itself, it carry'd the arts of that great people along with it, and improv'd the nations that it subdued, by civilizing, and teaching them the use of whatever was necessary or advantageous among their conquerors, from which most wise and generous disposition, among other beneficial institutions, we find these *Collegia* to have been established in every part of the empire, from the frequent mention of them in the Inscriptions collected by *Gruter*, *Spon*, and other antiquaries.

Several sorts of workmen were included under the name of *Fabri*, particularly all those that were concern'd in any kind of building, whence we meet with the *Fabri Ferrarii, Lignarii, Tignarii, Materiarii, Navales*, and others; the last named may have been the authors of dedicating this temple to *Neptune*, having so near a relation to the sea, from which the city of *Chichester* is at so small a distance, that perhaps that arm of it which still comes up within two miles of its walls, might formerly have wash'd them. The rest of the fraternity might very well pay the same devotion to *Minerva*, the goddess of all arts and sciences, and patroness of the *Dædalian* profession.

As no less than five letters are wanting at the beginning of the sixth line, there cannot be fewer lost at the beginning of the seventh, where the stone is more broke away than above; so that probably there were six when it was perfect. What we have left of them is only the top of an S; I will not therefore take upon me to affirm any thing as to the reading of them, which is so entirely defaced; perhaps it was A. SACR. S. *a sacris sunt*; perhaps it was HONOR. S. *Honorati sunt*: As to the former, we find these *Collegia* had their *Sacerdotes*, therefore *Qui a sacris sunt*, which is found in inscriptions, (*vid. Grut. Corp. xxix. 8. cxxi. i. dcxxxii. i.*) would be no improper term to express them; or it might have been SACER. S. *sacerdotes sunt*, since we find such mentioned in the following inscriptions. *Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiq. p. 58.*

MAVORTI SACRVM
HOC SIGNVM
RESTIT - - - -
COLL. FABR. ARI
CINORVM ANTIQVISS.
VETVSTATE
DILAPSVM ET
REFECER. CVR. L. LVCILIVS
LATINVS PROC. R. P. ARIC.
ET T. SEXTIVS MAGGIVS
SACER. COLL. EIVSD.

Mavorti sacrum hoc Signum restituit Collegium Fabrorum Aricinorum Antiquissimum, vetustate dilapsum, & refecerunt. Curabant Lucius Lucilius Latinus, Procurator Reipublicæ Aricinorum, & Titus Sextius Maggius Sacerdos Collegii ejusdem.

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 64.

L. TERTENI AMANTI
SACER. COLL. LOTORVM
II VIR. C. SARTIVS C. F.
ITERINVS ET L. ALLIVS
PETELINVS D. D.

Lucius Tertenius Amantius Sacerdos Collegii Lotorum, Duumviri Caius Sartius, Caii Filius, Iterinus, & Lucius Allius Petelinus Dedicaverunt.

As to the latter, those members of the college that had passed through the chief Offices of it, as that of *Præfectus*, or *Magister quinquennialis*, had the title of HONORATI conferred upon them: You have several of these HONORATI mention'd in *Gruter*, particularly a long catalogue of them in *Collegio Fabrorum Tignariorum*, p. cclxviii. i. and in *Reinesius's Syntagma*, p. 605. there is an inscription.

EPAGATHO TVRANNO
HONORATO COLLEGI
FABRVM TIGNARIORVM
ROMANENSIVM &c.

So that the vacuity in our inscription may very well have been filled up with one or other of these words, and the three next letters that follow them D. S. D. *de suo dedicaverunt*, will agree with either of them, and what precedes them.

The last line has been PVDENTE PVDENTINI FILIO; but there must have been a letter or two of the *prænomen* at the beginning of it, unless it was shorter than the rest at that, as well as at the latter end of it; and from what I have said, the whole may be read as follows:

Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro Salute Domus Divinæ, ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni Regis, Legati Augusti in Brittanniâ, Collegium Fabrorum, & Qui in eo a Sacris [or Honorati] sunt, De suo Dedicaverunt, Donante aream Pudente Pudentini Filio.

Chichester, by this inscription found at it, must have been a town of eminence very soon after the *romans* had settled here, and in process of time seems to have been much frequented, by the *roman* roads, still visibl, that terminate here from *Portsmouth*, *Midhurst*, and *Arundel*, tho', what is very strange, we have no *roman* name now for it. I once thought it might have put in its claim for *Anderida*, which our antiquaries have not yet agreed to fix any where, being situated, very near, both to the *Sylva Anderida*, and the *southern Coast* of the island, the two properties of that city: *vid. Camd. Brit. and Somner's roman ports and forts.* But *Henry of Huntingdon*, who lived in the time of *Henry II.* telling us, that the *Saxons* so destroyed *Andredecester*, that *Nunquam postea reædificata fuit, & locus tantum quasi nobilissimæ urbis transeuntibus ostenditur desolatus, pag. 312.* (*Vid. Dr. Tabor's discourse of Anderida. Philos. Transact. N° 356.*) it could not be *Chichester*; for that was not only rebuilt before his time, but was a place of such note, that when the bishops, soon after the conquest, *A. D. 1076.* remov'd their churches from small decay'd towns

where several of them were then seated, in *Urbes Celebriores*, *Stigand* then bishop of *Selfey* settled his episcopal chair at that place.

I shall conclude with observing, that when this inscription was dug up, there were also two walls of stone discovered close by it, three foot thick each, one running north, the other east, and joining in an angle, as the *north-street* and *St. Martins-lane* now turn, which, in all probability, were part of the foundations of the temple mentioned on the marble.

Octob. 31. 1723.

To this judicious elucidation of the inscription, I have nothing to add, but that it seems to me probabl enough, that *Pudens* mention'd therein to have given the ground upon which the templ was built, was that *Aulus Pudens* who married the famous *british* lady *Claudia Rufina*, celebrated for her wit, beauty and eloquence. There is room enough in the stone to suppose the letter *A* at least, as his *prænomen* was in that part which is lost. *Moncaius de incunab. regis eccles. christ. vet. britann.* thinks *Claudia*, mention'd by *St. Paul*, *2 Tim.* was daughter of the renowned *Caratacus*, converted to christianity by him, and married to this *Pudens*, a *roman* senator. But this may be judg'd rather too early, on account of the time of *St. Paul's* death, and that wherein *Martial* liv'd, who wrote two elegant epigrams upon her; and we may with more likelyhood conclude her to be the daughter of our *Cogidunus*, who liv'd to *Tacitus* his time, which was the same as *Martial's*. and there is equal reason for the name of *Claudia* to be given her in honour of *Claudius* the emperor, as for the king her father taking the same upon himself, as appears in this inscription. *Martial's* first epigram upon her is the 13th in his IV. *L.* thus;

Claudia, Ruse, meo nupsit peregrina Pudenti
Maeste esto tædis o hymenæe tuis &c.

We may well imagin this was wrote in the reign of *Domitian*, by the first epigram in that book being in honour of that emperor's birth-day, and sixteen years at least must have pass'd between that and the time of *St. Paul's* death, which happen'd the last year of *Nero*. The other epigram is the 54th of XI. *L.*

Claudia cæruleis cum sit Rufina Britannis
Edita, cur Latiae pectora plebis habet?
Quale decus formæ! Romanam credere matres
Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam.
Dî bene, quod sancto peperit fecunda marito
Quot sperat generos, quotque puella nurus.
Sic placeat superis, ut conjuge gaudeat uno,
Et semper natis gaudeat illa tribus.

We may conclude that if she had been of age sufficient to be converted by *St. Paul*, she would about this time have been too old to have children, and be accounted beautiful. But times and all circumstances conspire sufficiently to make her the daughter of *Cogidunus*.

Famous was the contest between *Neptune* and *Minerva* in naming the city of *Athens*, which they refer'd to the umpire of *Apollo*; he, to avoid the odium of appearing partial on either side, left it to the decision of mortal men, as *Varro* tells us. howsoever, these two deities are hap-

pily reconcil'd in a joint partnership of the dedication of this templ: the antiquarys are still at variance about the antient name of this city. therefore, Sir, that I may not be wholly an unworthy fellow-traveller, *passibus etsi longe inequalibus*, I shall venture, if *Minerva* is not averse, to offer my thoughts towards a recovery of the *roman* denomination of *Chichester*, which appears plainly to have been an eminent and early station. tho' the journey of *Antoninus* reaches it not, yet it would be strange if *Ravennas* should have pass'd it by, who is very particular in this part of the island.

I observ the river this city stands upon is call'd *Lavant*. there are three towns synonymous higher up, *east*, *west*, and *middle Lavant*. whence I think we may conclude, that the true and original name of the river was *Antona*, not an uncommon appellativ of such in the *celtic* dialect, Mr. *Baxter* voce *Anderida* calls it *Ant*. likewise a town call'd *Hampnet* stands upon it, which seems some corruption of *Antona*. now there are two rivers of this name falling into the southern ocean; that which we spoke of lately the *Itchin* running by *Trausantum*, and this we are upon. therefore it appears natural and necessary that they should some way or other be distinguish'd from one another. the former *Trausantum*, Mr. *Baxter* voce *Antona*, says signifies the farther *Antona*, and in this same sense, but in a later manner *Ninius* calls it *Trabannon*; as our monk *Ravennas Onna*, by a softer pronunciation. our river then must be the hither or nearer *Antona*, however actually distinguish'd, which we must find out. looking into that author generally call'd *Anonymus*, tho' I suppose his true name is *Ravennas* as born there, (it being at that time the method of ecclesiastics to take the surname of their native towns) he thus mentions some cities hereabouts. *Caleba Atrebatum, Anderesio, Miba, Mutuantonis, Lemanis, Dubris, &c.* Now I imagin *Mutuantonis* is the place here sought for. this author probably transcrib'd these names from inspection of a map, sometime casting his eye along a road, sometime a river, sea-coast or the like, and sometime *per saltum*. when he has been reciting many names of cities in the inland parts as far as *Corinium Dobunorum* or *Cirencester*, he returns to the south-east part of the island, and begins a new period as above. directly in his way to the sea-coasts is *Caleba* or *Farnham*, as I shall show in proper place; next is *Anderida*, which cannot be this place for the reason you brought out of *Henry of Huntindon*. no doubt 'tis somewhere upon the *Sussex* coast, but its particular scite I shall not take upon me now to determin. *Miba* is with good reason thought to be *Midhurst*; then very naturally follows *Mutuantonis* our *Chichester*. hence he takes his route eastward towards *Lemanis, Dubris, &c.* in *Kent*. in short the evidence is this, the author is plainly describing these parts, and where should *Mutuantonis* stand but upon the river *Antona*? and it does not appear that any other river hereabouts is so call'd, or if it did, *Anderida* may very well thither be refer'd, which cannot possibly to this place. I take the name of *lavant* or *mutuant* to be synonymous words in the *british* language, to distinguish it, as we said, from *trausant*. for *llafar* signifies *sonorus, loquax*, and *mrwth* is *citus, velox*, either of which prefix'd to *Antona* describe this rapid or noisy river, and in effect we find it remarkably so. Dr. *Holland* in his notes at the bottom of Mr. *Camden* expressly observes, that this river tho' sometimes quite dry, at others and that very often in the midst of summer, is so full as to run very violently. this no doubt is owing to its rise in the neighboring high grounds to the north, for from them it must needs fall with an impetuous torrent. further it may possibly be deriv'd from

MANTAN-
TONIS.
TAB.
LXXXI.

from the *british llai minor*, signifying the lesser *Antona*, from its short course. the consonant *v* or *f* which is its equivalent, being interpos'd *euphoniae gratia*. or if Mr. *Baxter's* correction of *Mantantonis* be thought just, then it signifies the mouth of the river *Antona*, and *Chichester* now stands very near its inlet into the sea, and formerly nearer. What way soever we take it, it seems reasonable to conclude this is the place. Tho' it was not properly a sea-port town, yet 'tis plainly near enough for the establishment of the *collegium fabrorum* here. and the vast plenty of wood from the adjoining forest favour'd their work, whether of timber or the forge. Since this inscription, there was found a *mosaic* pavement in Mrs. *Downes's* garden, and when that was pull'd in pieces as usual, a brass coyn was discover'd under it of *Nero* and *Drusus Cæs.* on one side, represented on horseback, on the other *C. Cæsar Divi aug. pron. aug. p. m. tr. p. III. pp.* which no doubt was there deposited to shew the *era* of that work.

A little way out of the city northward, we pass'd by a *roman* camp call'd *Brill*, I suppose *Bury hill*, in *Ogilby's* maps call'd *Beauty's bank*. the *roman* road call'd *Stone-street causeway*, goes directly north-east from hence thro' this county, and by *Darking church-yard* in *Surrey*: then falls into the *Hermen-street* at *Woodcote*.

TAB.
LXXXII.

St. *Roc's* hill is a fine elevation with a spacious circular camp on the top, of a round form, a *castrum æstivum* belonging to *Mantantonis*. Here is a foundation of a chapel, or a beacon, perhaps both. the reader may gather an *idea* of the view here from plate 43. At *Midhurst* is a fine old feat call'd *Cowdrey*, belonging to the *Browns* viscount *Montacute*. it stands in a valley incompass'd with lawns, hills and woods thrown into a park, the river running underneath. 'tis a large house of stone, consisting of one court. the hall is cieled of *Irish* oak after the antient manner. the walls painted with architecture by *Roberti*, the statues by *Goupe*, the staircase by *Pelegriani*. the room at the end of the hall is of *Holbein's* painting, where that famous old artist has describ'd the exploits of *Henry VIII.* before *Bulloign*, *Calais*, his landing at *Portsmouth*, his magnificent entry into *London* &c. in the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the ancestors of the family, and other history painting of *Holbein's*, relating to their actions in war. the whole circuit of rooms above stairs are stately and well-furnish'd, adorn'd with many pictures. there is a long gallery with the twelve apostles as big as the life. another very neat one wainscotted with *Norway* oak, where are many antient whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits, which is a very elegant notion. there are four history pieces. two copys of *Raphael's* marriage of *Cupid* and *Psyche*. several old religious and military paintings from *Battle-abbey*. the road to *Midhurst* to us appear'd *roman*, and therefore strengthens the supposition of its being *Mida*.

TAB.
XLIII.

MIDA.

St. *Roc's* hill is upon the chalky down running east and west. north of it to *Farnham* it's sandy, full of *erica*, but the valleys are rich, warm and woody. the heaths between *Farnham* and *Godalmin* are full of barrows. *Ferndon* hill in the way to *Godalmin* is very steep northwards, and of an hour's descent: which you rise to insensibly. it runs east and west.

At *Farnham* is the bishop of *Wintchester's* palace, a magnificent antient structure of the castle-form, deeply moted, and strongly walled about, with towers at proper distance. it stands upon the edge of a hill, where is

CALLEVA
ATREBA-
TUM.

a fine park. one large and broad street of the town below hill, fronts the castle. the main of the rest of the town consists of a long strait street crossing it at right angles, which is the *roman* road coming from *Wintchester*. the river runs parallel to it on the south. this is a fine rich soil with much sand in it, and has an extraordinary propriety for the growth of hops. this place I take to be the *Caleva Atrebatum*; which because it is a notion of my own advancing, it requires that I should a little enlarge upon it, and propose it to your discerning judgment. this has been hitherto matter of dispute among antiquarys, and I think cannot otherwise be settled than in fixing it at this place. it will make this VIIth journey of *Antoninus* and some more very clear, that otherwise labor under insuperable difficultys. therefore this I propose to be the true scheme of that journey.

ITER VII. a Regno Londinium M. P. XCVI. sic.

<i>Regnum</i>	Ringwood	
<i>Trausantum</i>	Southampton	XX
<i>Venta Belgarum</i>	Wintchester	X
<i>Caleva Atrebatum</i>	Farnham	XXII
<i>Pontes</i>	Stanes	XXII
<i>Londinium</i>	London	XXII
		toto, XCVI

We have no difference in the copys, but in the sum total at top, which is owing only to a transposition of the letters C and X. therefore all we have to do is to find out the towns; the particular numbers being indisputably right, and rightly cast up in the *Suritan* edition. and all the places that admit any question, are only *Caleva* and *Pontes* which in this manner mutually prove one another, as being absolutely conformable to geography, and the nearest way one should chuse to go at this day, and having from *Southampton* a *roman* road accompanying all the way. this summer I rode between *Wintchester* and *Farnham* thro' *Alresford* and *Alton*, and observ'd in many places signs sufficient of that nature: tho' it is horridly out of repair, and even in the midst of summer very bad, notwithstanding such plenty of materials every where to mend it. this has oblig'd coaches and horsemen frequently to make excursions for their ease and safety. Mr. *Aubury* likewise pronounces it a *roman* road long since in his manuscript collections. between *Farnham* and *Alton* the bank is visible, in several places between *Alresford* and *Alton*. the right reverend author of the additions to *Camden* takes notice of it: the distance is twenty two miles as in the *Itinerary*; but to *Wallingford*, where Mr. *Camden* places it, 'tis thirty. to *Henley* somewhat more. beside from the one you must cross the *Thames* three times, from the other twice in the way to *London*, a thing the *Romans* would certainly avoid, if possible. but from *Farnham* by way of *Stanes* is the direct road, and distances correspondent as before.

Caleva is again mention'd in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys, both which I have already corrected, and they mutually confirm one another, and take away all difficultys when they are consider'd together. lastly, *Caleva* is mention'd in the XVth journey of *Antoninus*: I shall exhibit it in this form, which I conceive to be its original one. we have clear'd

all the other parts of it before, where it differs from this in the printed copy

ITER XV. a Caleva Atrebatum, Iscam Dumnoniorum

M. P. CXXXXI. sic.

<i>Caleva Atrebatum</i>	Farnham	
<i>Vindoma</i>	Silchester	XV
<i>Venta Belgarum</i>	Wintchester	XXI
<i>Brigæ</i>	by Broughton	XI
<i>Sorbiodunum</i>	old Sarum	VIII
<i>Vindogladia</i>	Boroston	XII
<i>Ibernium</i>	<i>Bere regis</i>	XIII
<i>Durnovaria</i>	Dorchester	IX
<i>Moridunum</i>	Seaton	XXXVI
<i>Isca Dumnoniorum</i>	Excester	XV

CXXXXI

Perhaps the last X in the sum total was corrupted into a V after the station was dropt out. the first part of it here establishes the scite of *Calle-va* in respect to *Venta Belgarum*; as in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys in respect of *Spina*, so that 'tis prov'd from different points of a triangle and as it were by mathematical demonstration.

I imagin the occasion of over-sight in this matter is owing to Mr. Camden's settling the *Atrebates* in *Berkshire*, and his authority no doubt with every one is of the greatest weight deservedly; yet I suppose his only reason for it is because he thought *Wallingford* the *Calleva Atrebatum*, as having some resemblance to his supposed *Gallena*. in his roman map he has set these *Atrebates* partly north of the *Thames* in *Oxfordshire*, where himself puts the *Ancalites*, and partly south where rightly he fixes the *Bibroci* in *Berkshire*. this is in my judgment too far northward. I doubt not but the *Bibroci* inhabited *Berkshire* entirely to the *Thames*, as I prov'd in a former letter; to which we may add, that if as he says this county was call'd by the Saxons *Berrocscyre*, there can be no difficulty in asser-ting the word deriv'd from *Bibroci*. the *Atrebates* came undoubtedly from *Gallia Belgica*, where were a people of the same name upon the sea-coasts, and if we place 'em here in *Surrey* about this their capital, they may with some propriety with Mr. Camden be said here in *Brittan* to live o-ver-against their own country, where *Ptolomy* places 'em in the maritim parts upon the *Sein*, but not, if he sends 'em up to the top of the *Thames*. nor is't probabl they should have penetrated so far up the country even beyond their brethren the *Belgæ*, by all allowed the most powerful colo-ny of transmarin people at that time. the *Segontiaci* as well as *Bibroci* on this side the *Thames* would confessedly oppose such passage. therefore if we give *Suffex* to the *Regni*, we must reserve *Surrey* for these *Atreba-tes*, and *Farnham* their capital, and this is agreeabl to *Ptolomy* who pla-ces them next the *Cantii*.

A little without *Farnham* eastward the road divides into two branches with an acute angl, one goes to *Gilford* and *Darking*, where it meets the *Stane-street* coming from *Chichester*; the other to *Stanes*, which I prosecuted to *Farnborow*, probably a station or inn, or camp to secure the

E e e

road

road over this wild country, for 'tis deep sand from *Farnham* to *Egham*; but where in particular the *roman* road went is not easy to define, because of the extraordinary sandyness of the whole country. but at *Frimley*, near here, about sixteen year ago, an urn with *roman* coyns and intaglia's was found. Mr. *Tichburn* had them. this is directly in the way to *Farnbarow*. I suppose there was a *roman* way from *Silchester* thro' *Stretley*, *Hartley-row*, *Harford* bridge, which signifys *trajectus militaris*, but from the mooryness of the soil is quite worn away. I take this road to be a continuation of that coming from the *Bath* by *Marlborough*. but at *Stanes* I saw our road very evidently go thro' the fields west of the bridge, and directly over-against it. for it must be understood that the *Romans* drew a road, as I said before, under the *Icening-street*, and parallel to it, which went from *Regnum* to *London*. this is what we have been upon, and composes this VIIth *Iter*. from thence it pass'd thro' *Colchester* to the sea-coasts of *Suffolk*. now between *Stanes* and *London* 'tis notorious, being the common road at present, till you come to *Turnham green*, there the present road thro' *Hammer-smith* and *Kensington* leaves it, for it passes more northward upon the common, where to a discerning eye the trace of it is manifest. then it goes over a little brook call'd from it *Stanford-bridg*, and comes into the *Acton* road at a common, and a bridg, a little west of *Camden* house, so along *Hide park* wall, and crosses the *Watling-street* at *Tyburn*, then along *Oxford* road. but of this part of it going to *Oldstreet*, north of *London*, I spoke before.

TAB. LVI

Between *Oxford* street and *Stanes*, this *roman* road was originally drawn thro' *Brentford*, which undoubtedly was a mansion between them, and this is a very strait line, I rode the broken part of it between *Acton* road and *Turnham green*. 'tis still a narrow strait way, keeping its original direction, but full of dangerous sloughs, being a clayy soil and never repair'd. it butts full upon *Stanes* bridg, and then beyond it passes forward in a strait line thro' gardens and yards into the cornfields, where its ridg is still left, the highest part of all the field, tho' they plow close to it on both sides. and 'tis now a road, for three quarters of a mile, then it enters a narrow lane, and at last degenerates into a foot path toward *Thorp-lea*, in the way to *Farnham*; the common road leaving it all this while in the way to *Egham*. So that undoubtedly *Stanes* was the *Pontes* of *Antoninus*. the distances of 22 miles on both sides answering the fact, and the *Itinerary*. with which I shall at present conclude mine in the words of the poet,

PONTES.
TAB.
LXXXIV.

Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum. Virg. *Æn.* III.



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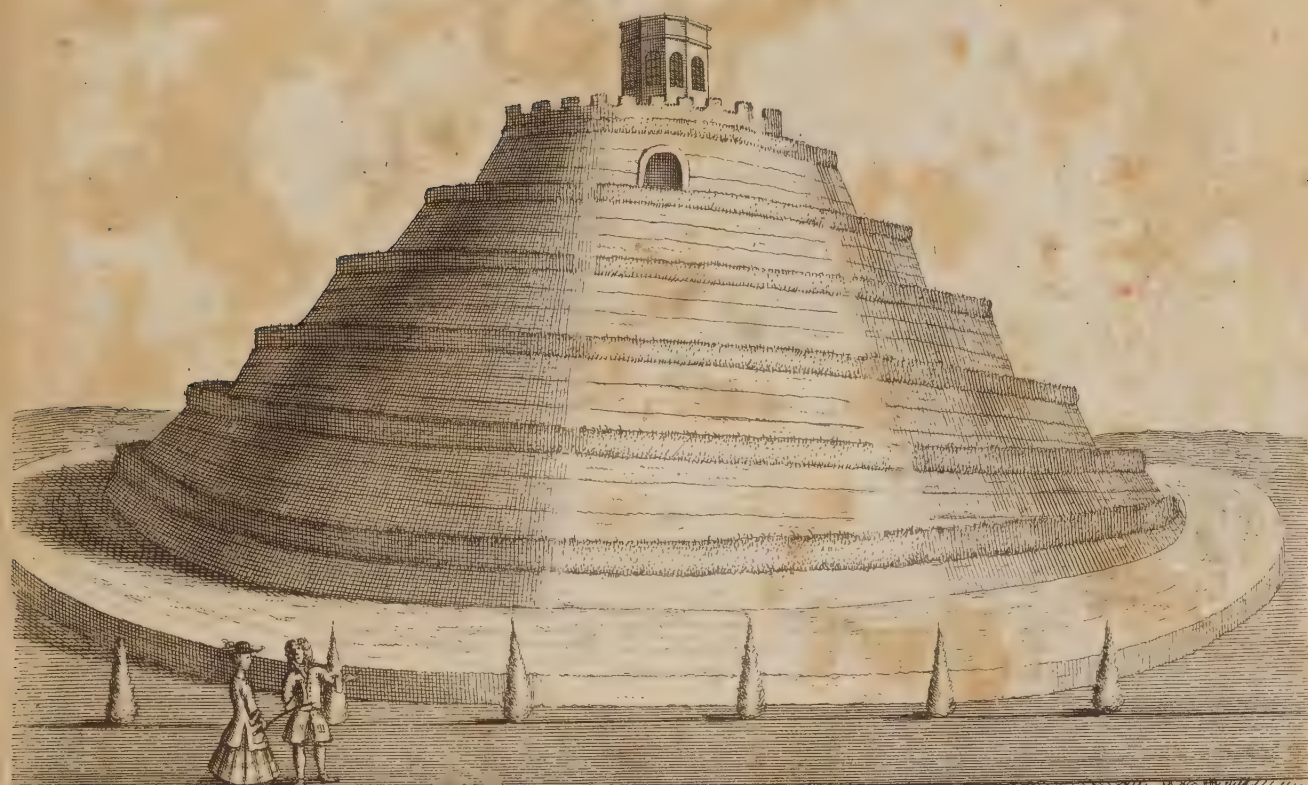
F I N I S.



E R R A T A.

PAG. 10. last line but one *Rauceby*. 12. in the margin, *roads*. 30. lin. 40. *airzoides*. 58. l. 28. *Boston*. 66. in the margin TAB. LXXXV. 60. margin at bottom LXIV. 101. in the margin TAB. XI. 175. l. 7. *vot*. 175. last line but one *twelve*. 190. l. 1. *many*. 75. last line but three, *in*, for *is*. 113. l. 9. *Maidston, Durobrovis*. in the margin *Durobrovis*. 134, 135. correct the pages at top. 178. l. 28. *dele, Titbonus*.

Marlborough Mount

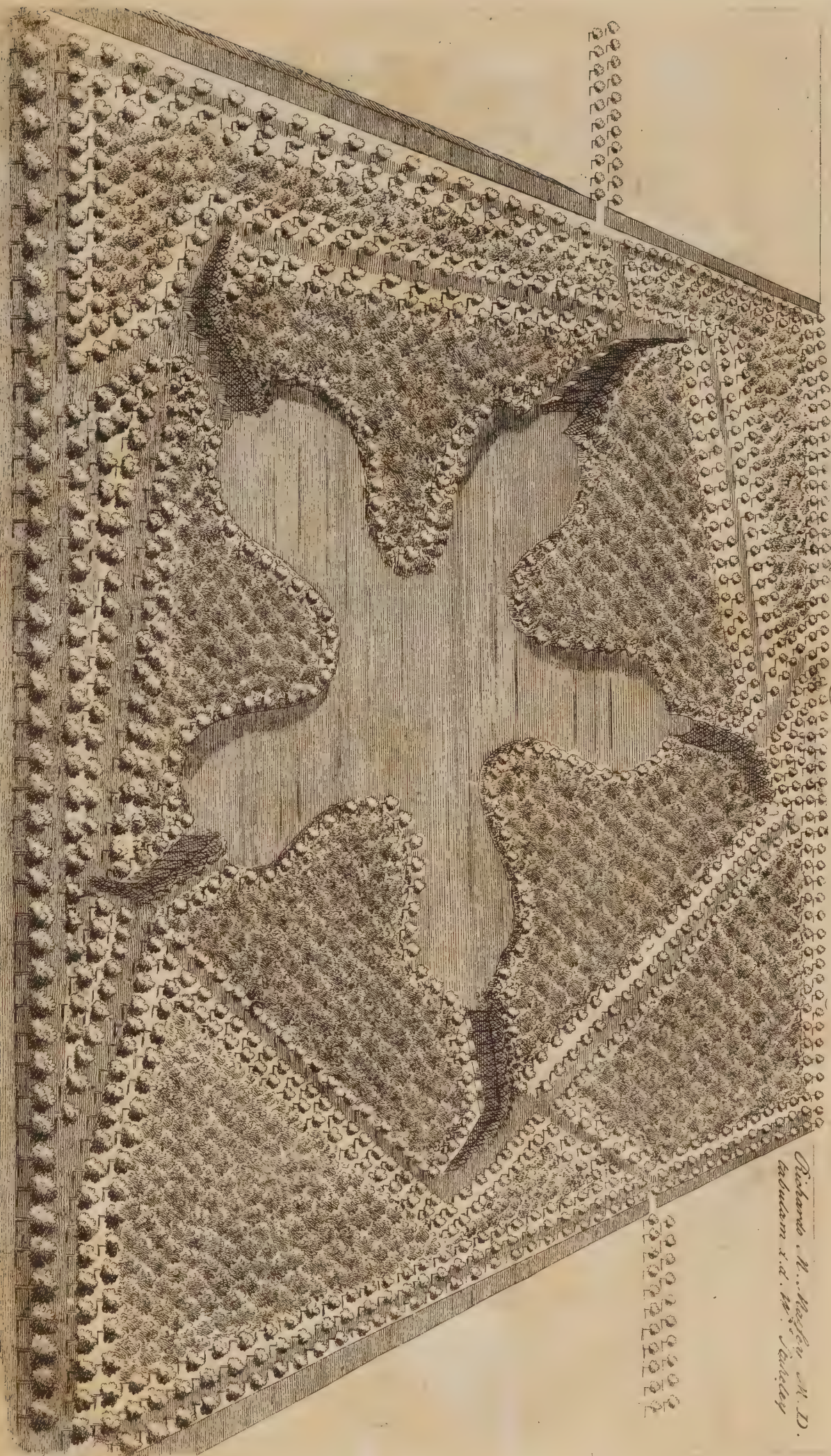


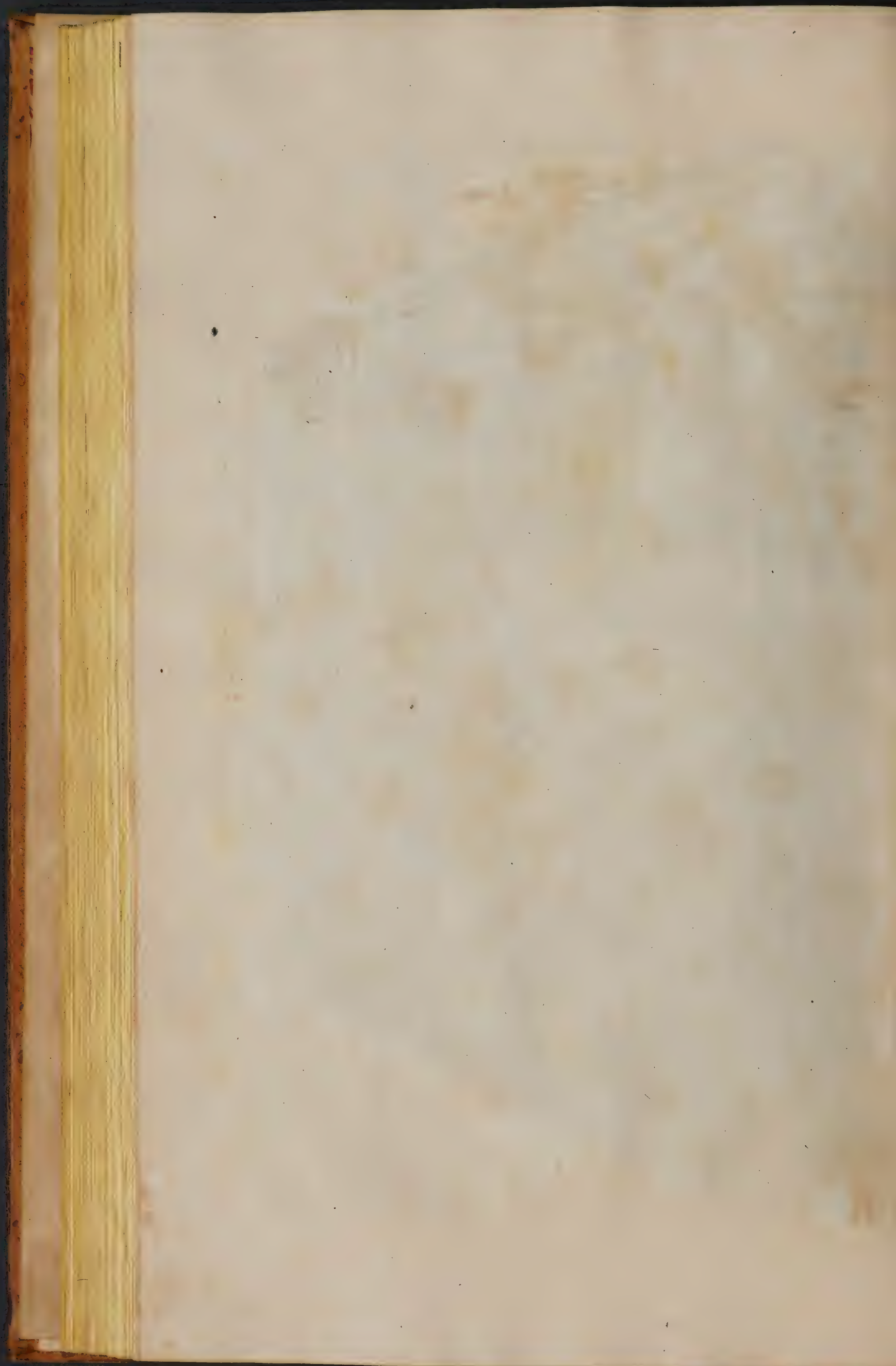
Dedicated to the Right Honorable the Lady Hartford.



The Form of the Decays in Lincolnshire

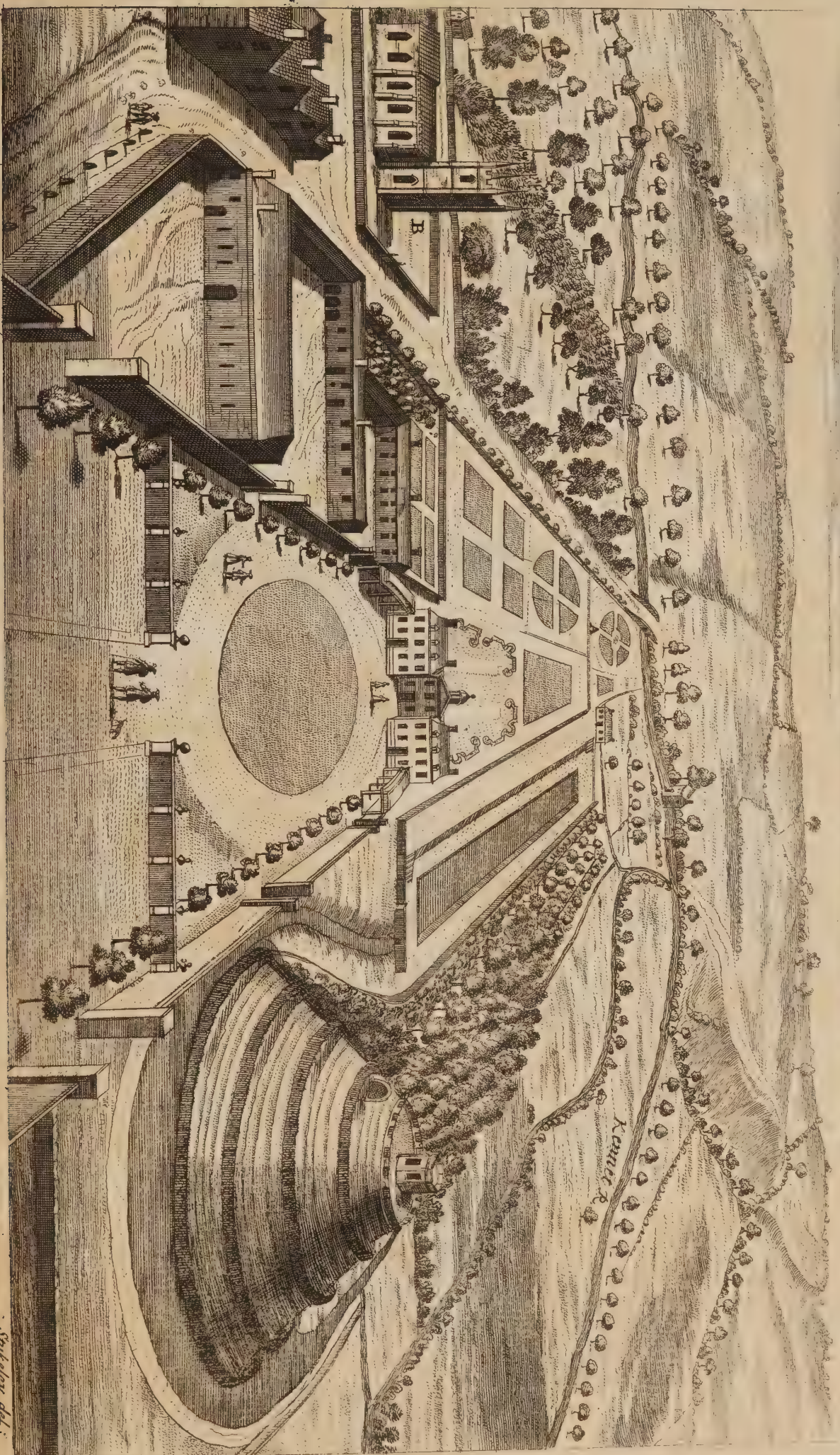
Richardson, M. M. M. M. M. D.
Richardson, M. M. M. M. M. D.

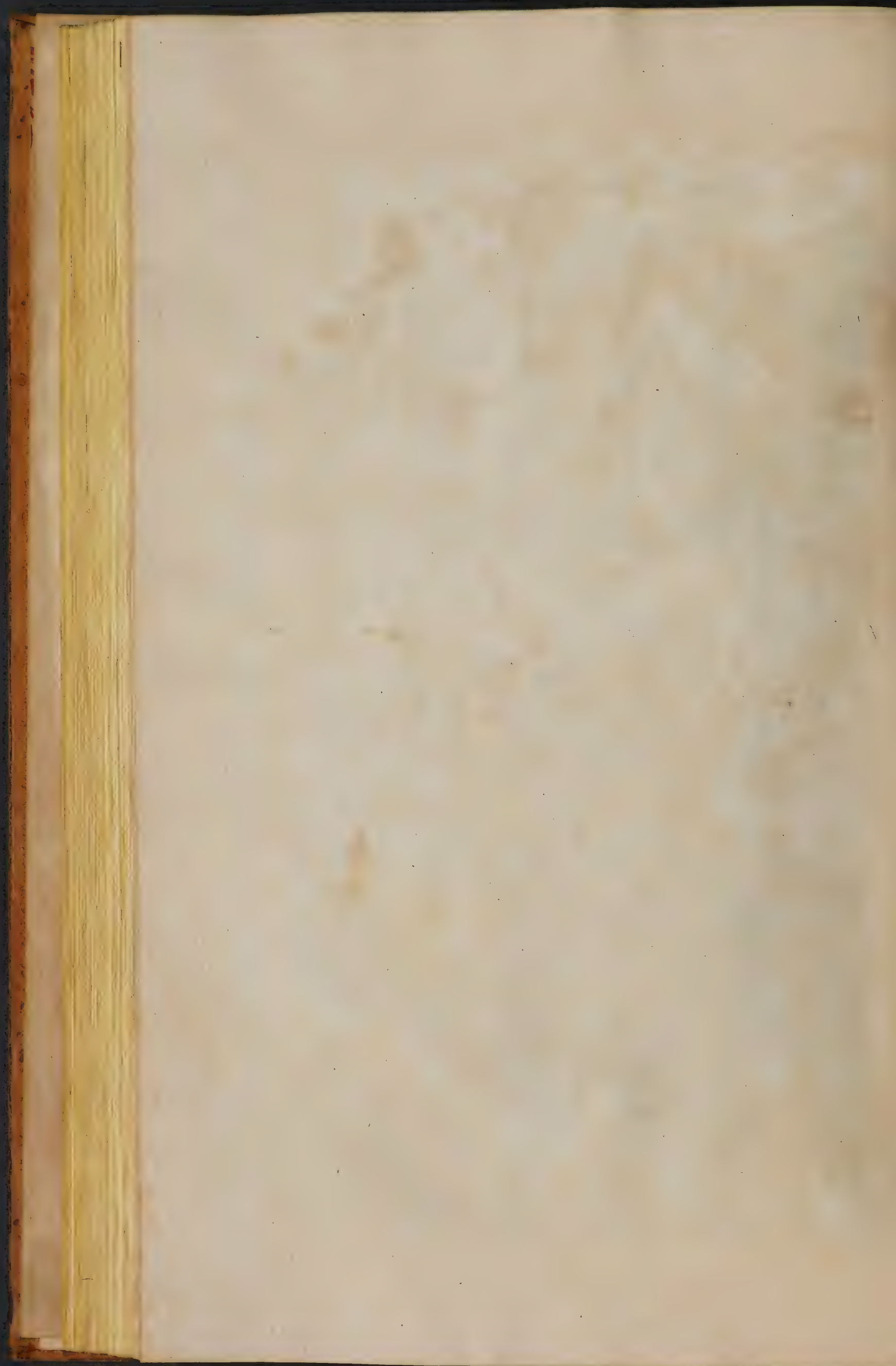




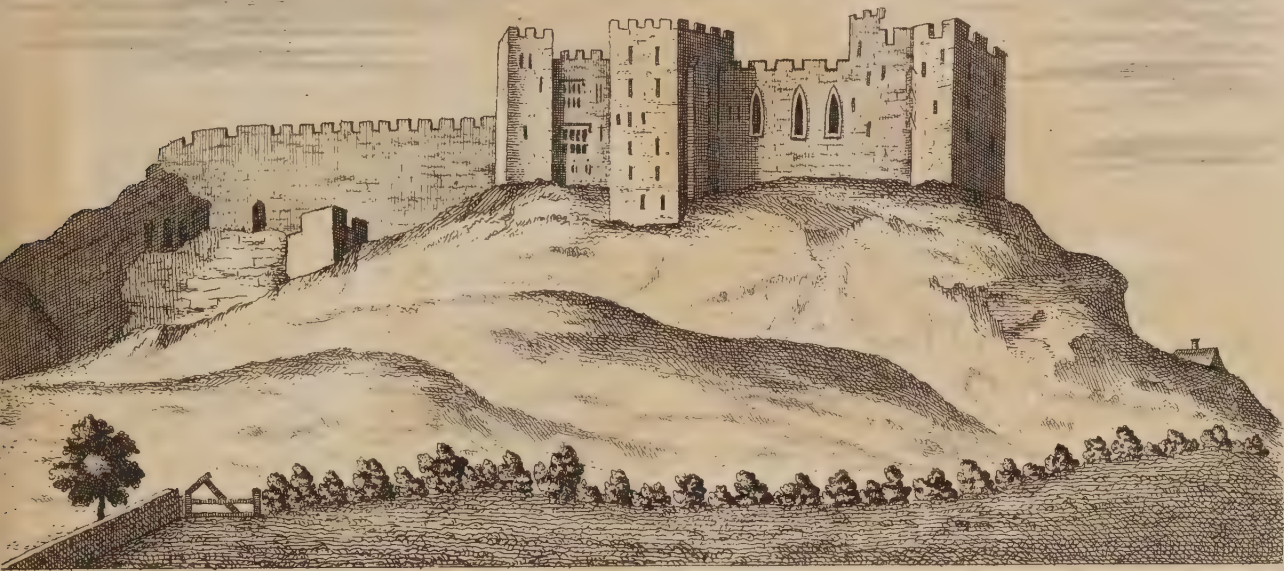
B. S. Peters.

View of Lord Harfords House at Marlborough 29 Jun. 1723. A. the Site of the Roman Castrum

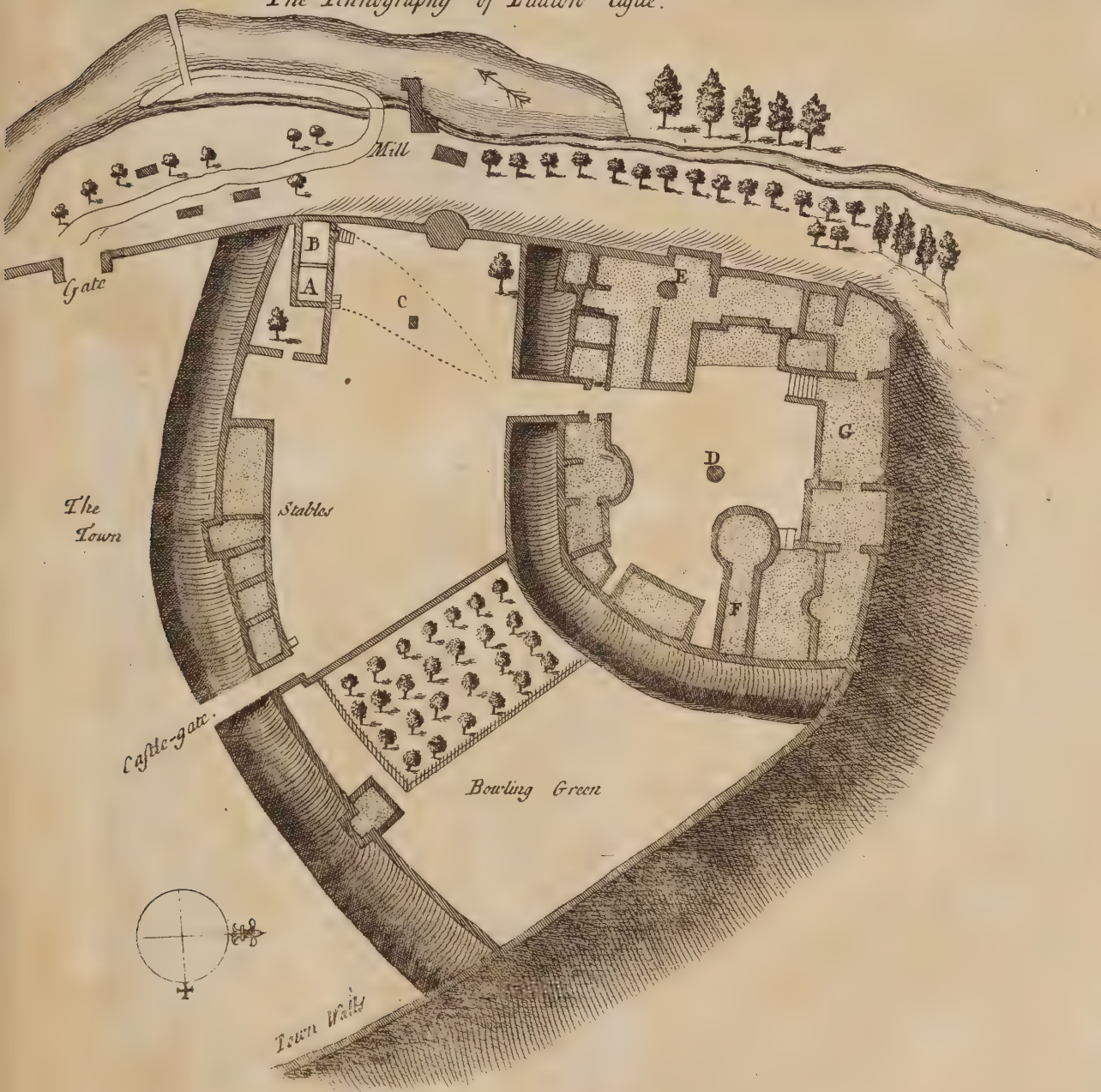


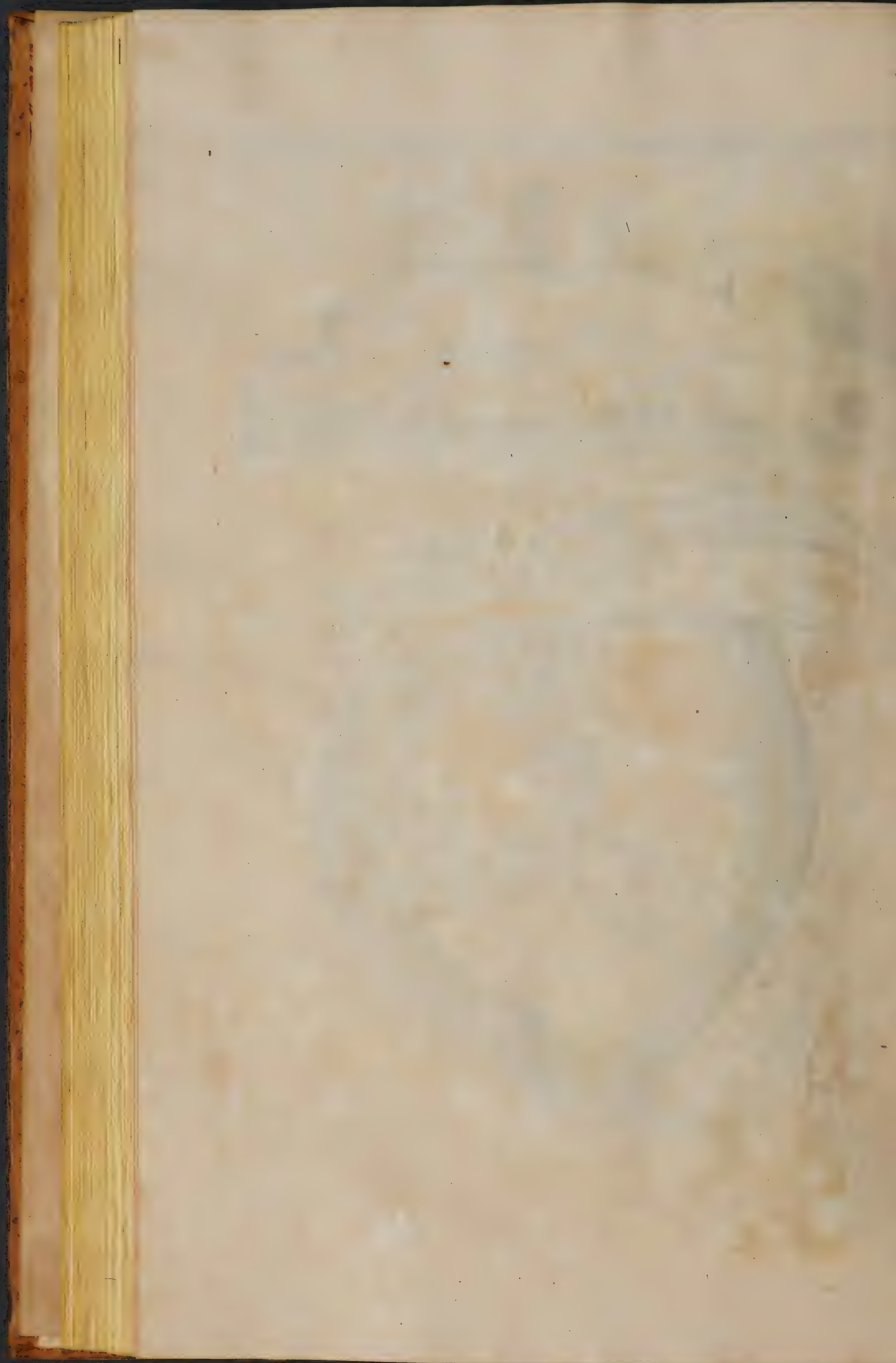


The North Prospect of Ludlow Castle.

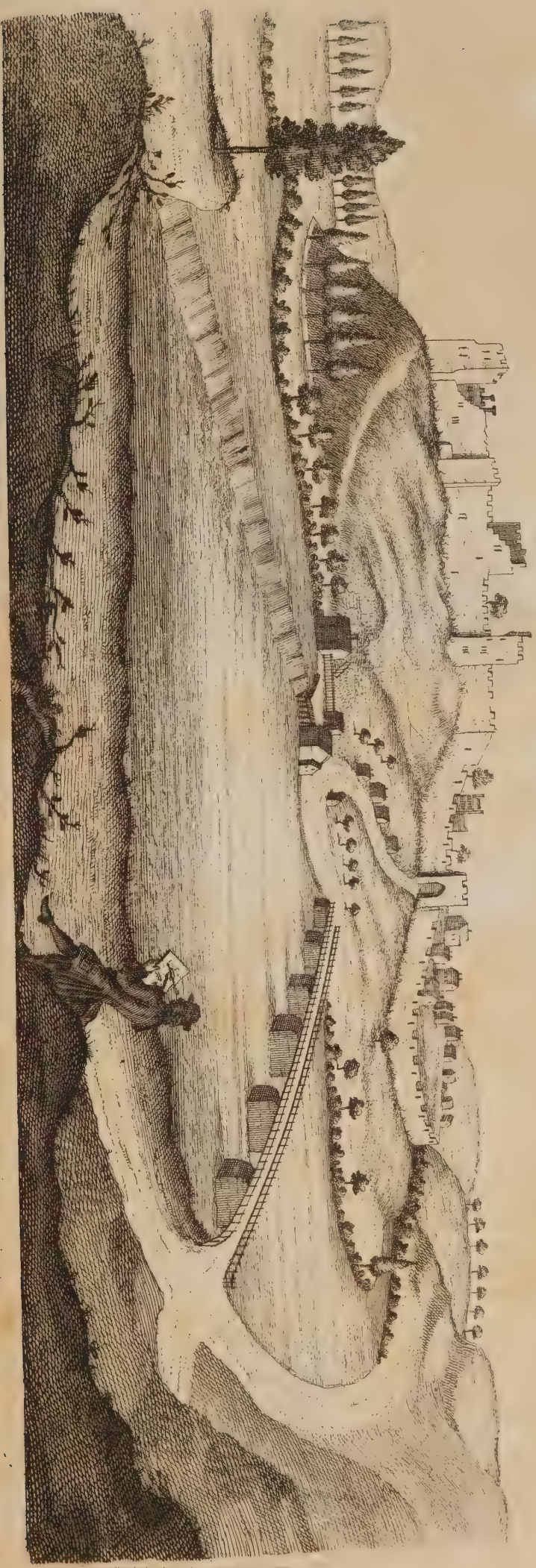


The Ichonography of Ludlow Castle.

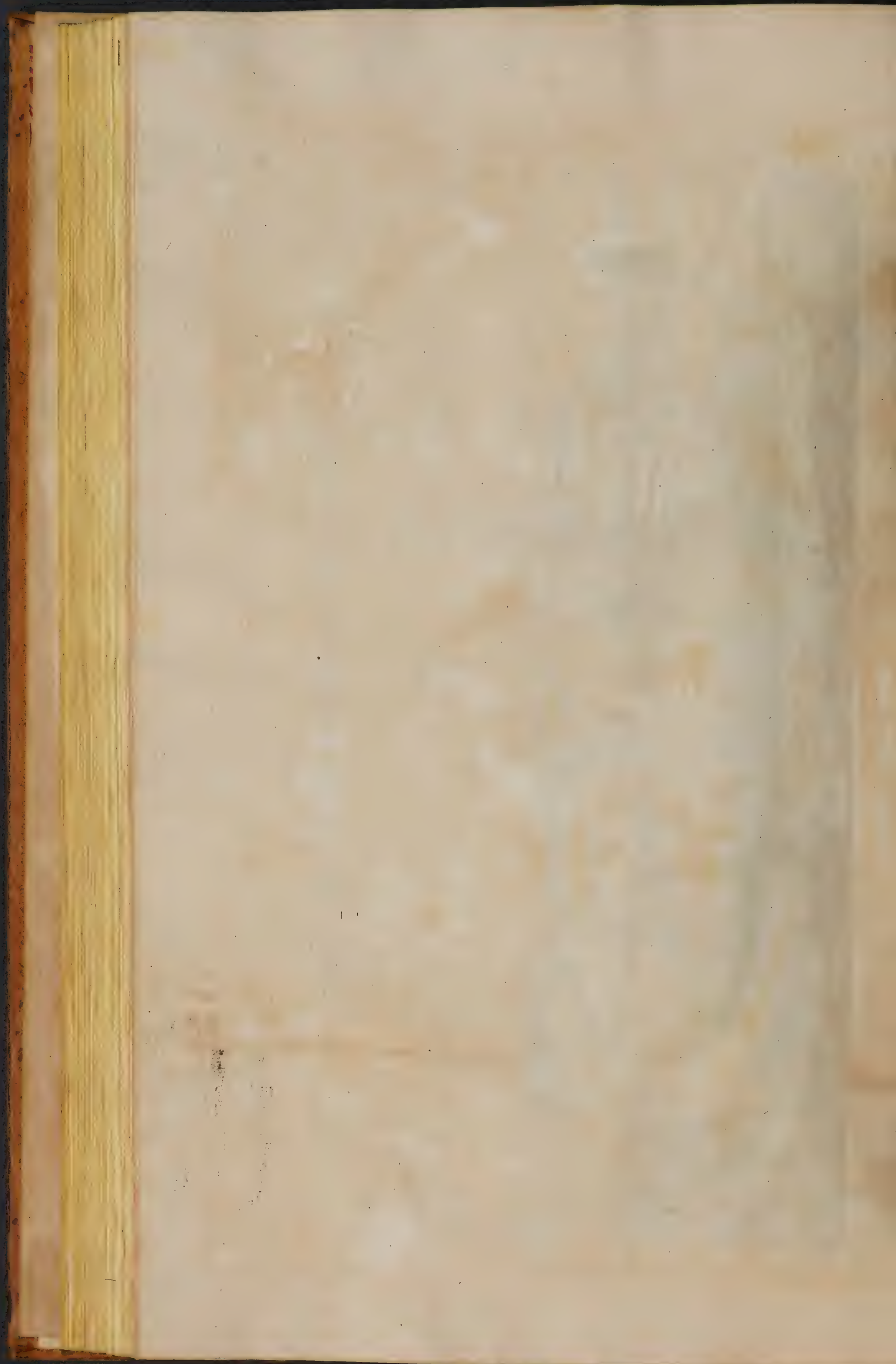




5
The West prospect of Ludlow Castle. Sep. 16. 1791.

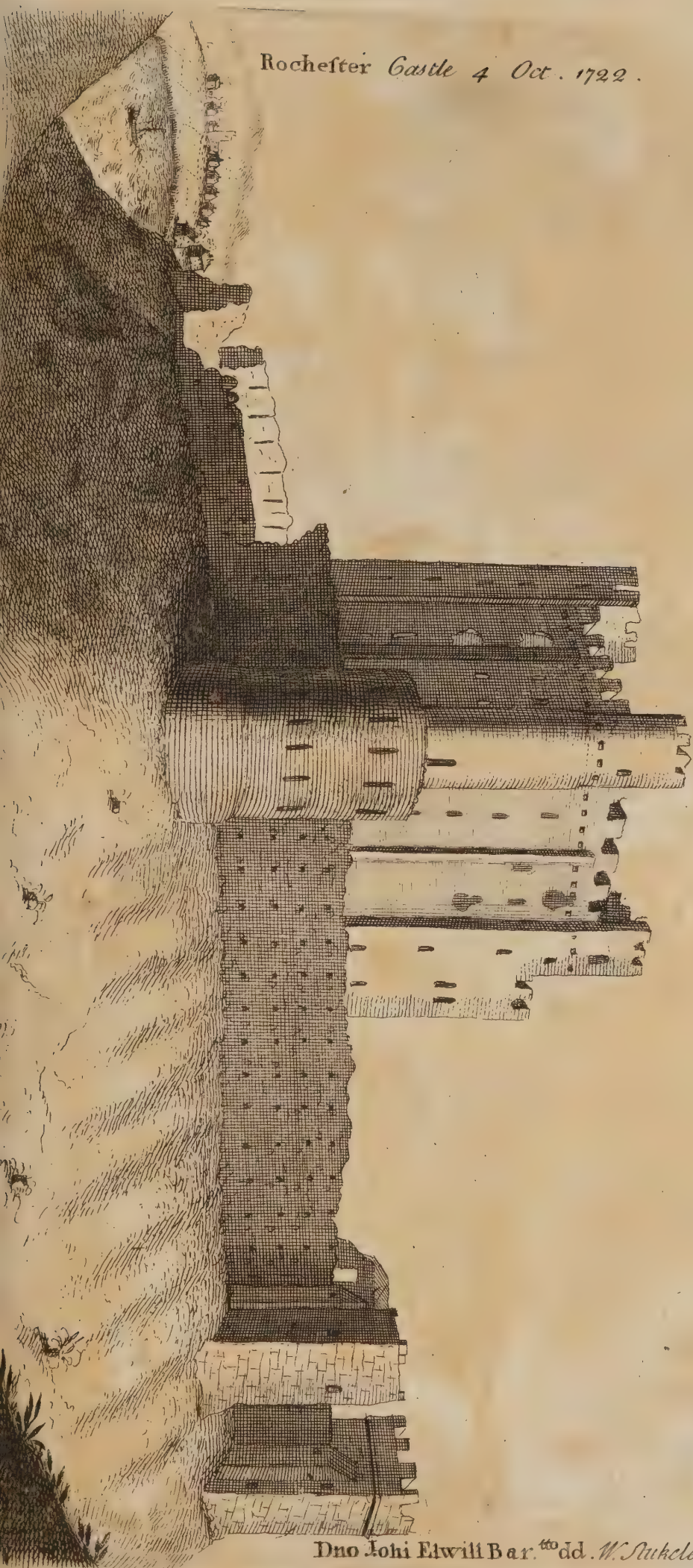


Robt. Cornwall Barr. d.d. W. J. Inskley



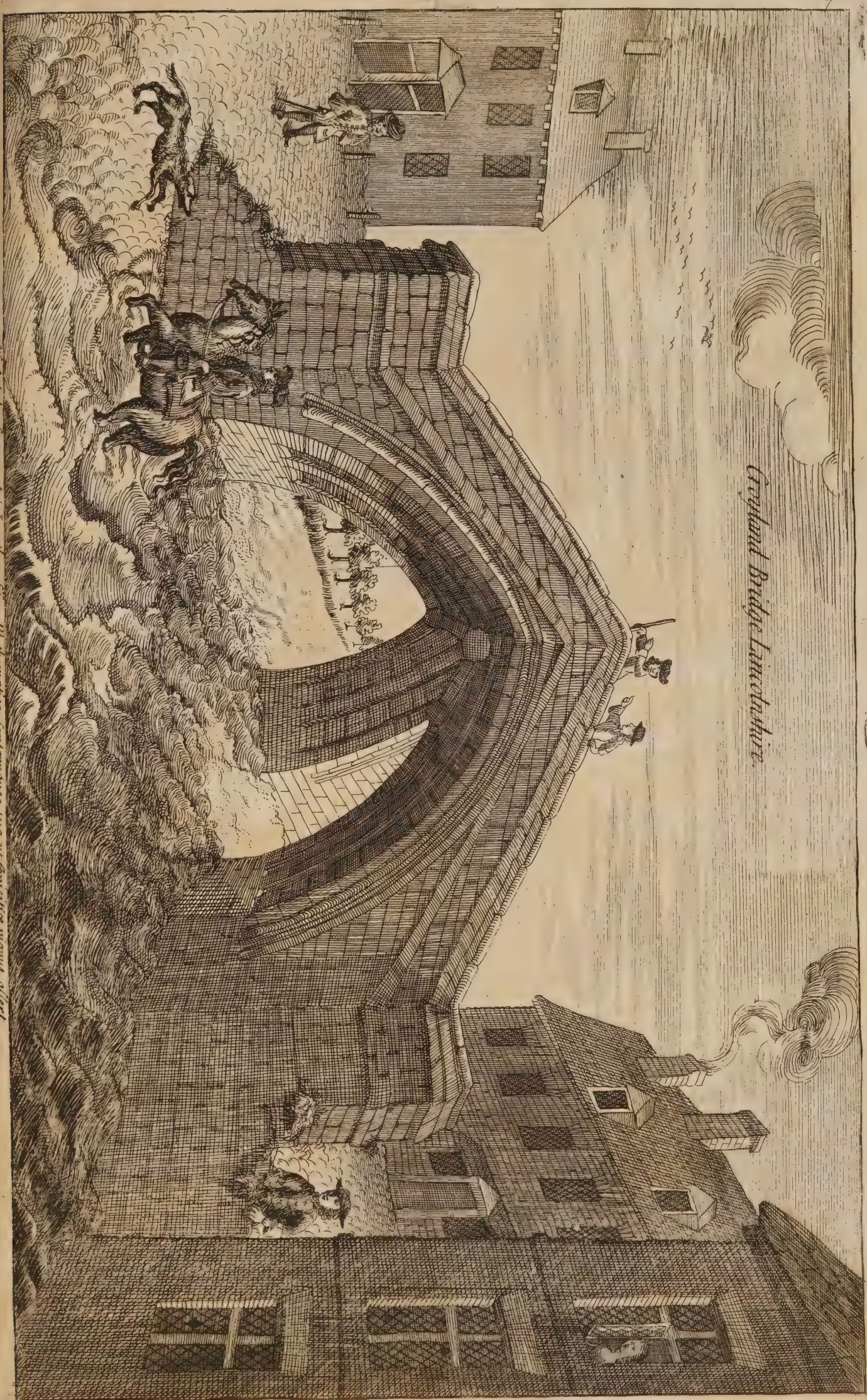
Rochester Castle 4 Oct. 1722.

6



Dno Johi Elwill Bar.^{to} dd. W. Stukeley.

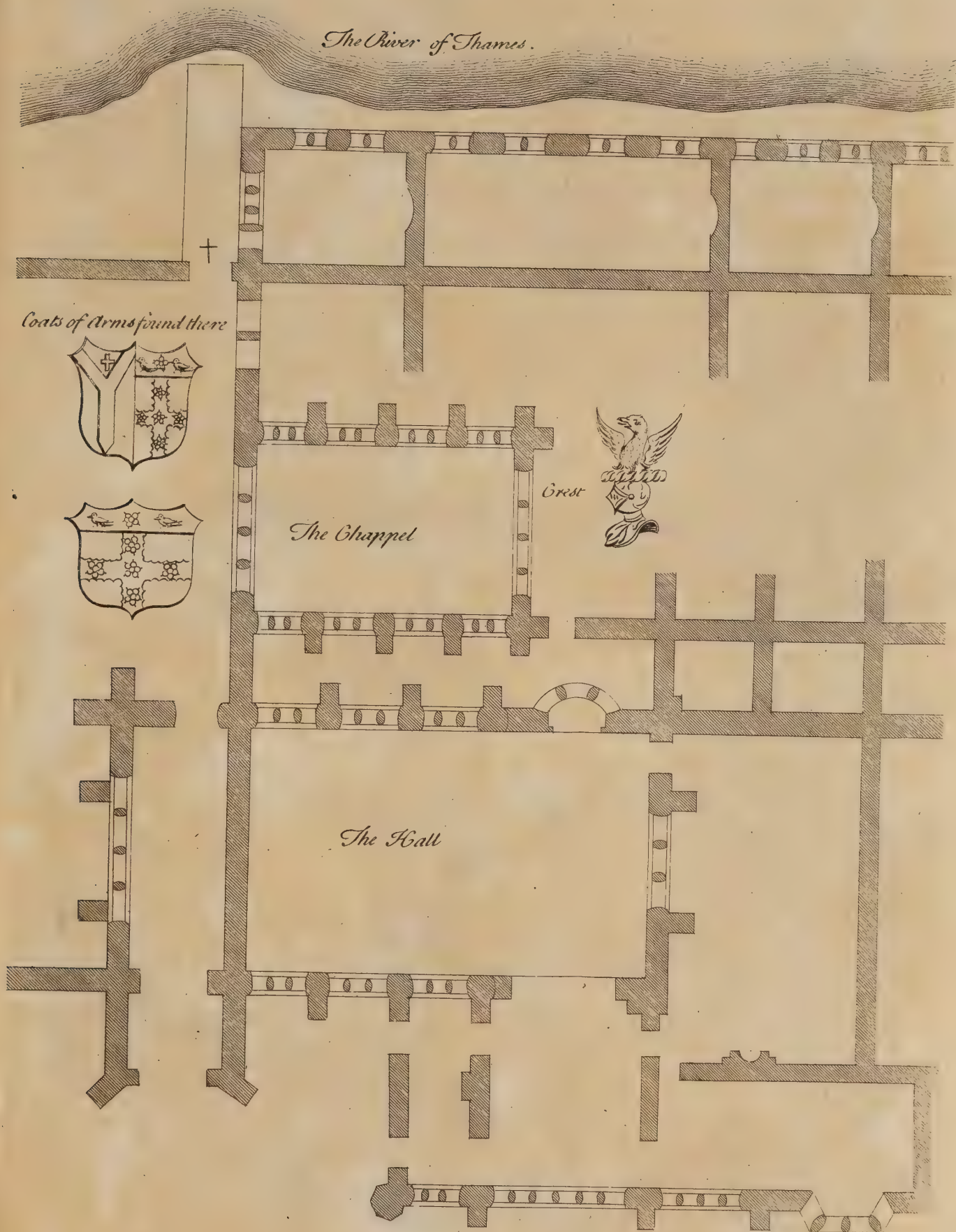






PALACE S.

8



The Groundplot of the Ruins of Whitehall June 14. 1718.

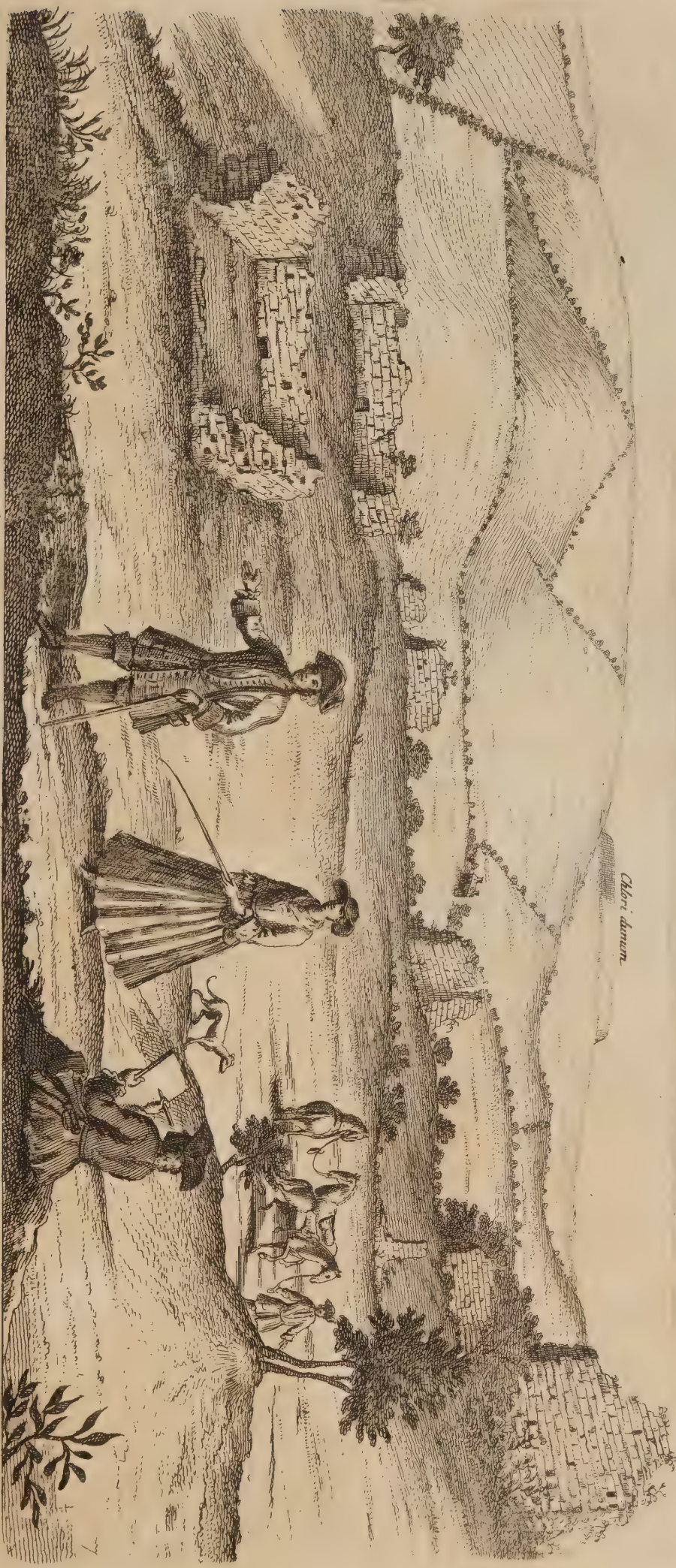
Stukeley del

IVth Gude.





Chlori dumum



Ruins of King Johns Palace at Clarendon Aug. 3. 1723.

Stuckley delin.





I. Harris Sculp.



Ex autographo peres Matoreni et Conunitat
Villae Senne Regis in Com. Norff.



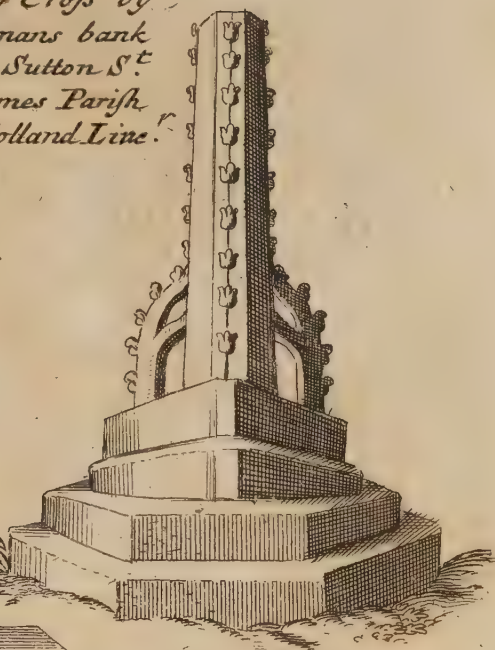
CROSSES

11

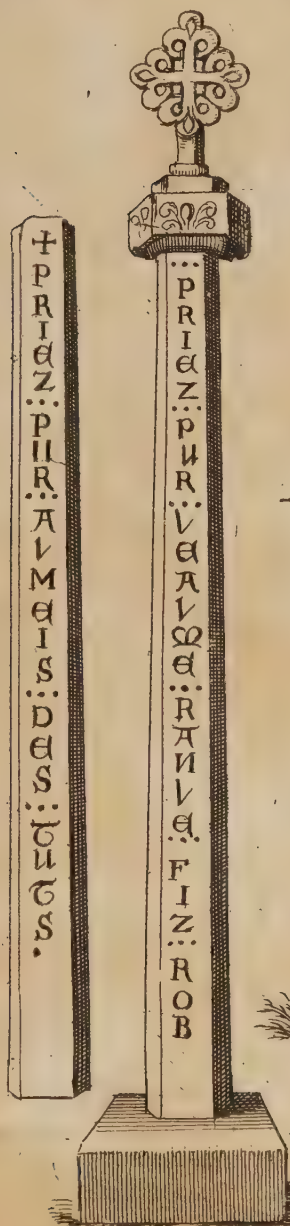
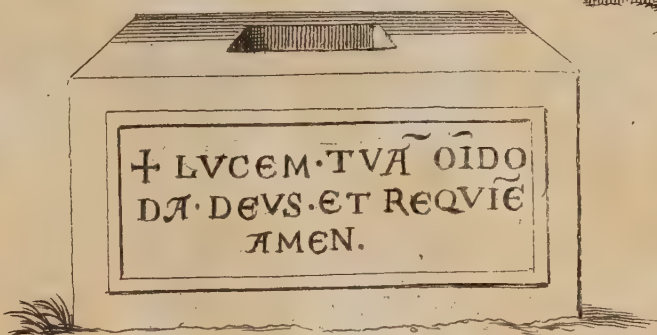


*St. Guthlac's Cross
upon the bank
between Crow-
land & Spalding,
near Peakill. Line*

*Ivy Cross by
Romans bank
in Sutton St.
James Parish
Holland Line.*



*The Pedestal of a Cross,
Hadenham Cambr.*



*A Stone Cross
Old Castles
Presented to
M. J. Mickle-*

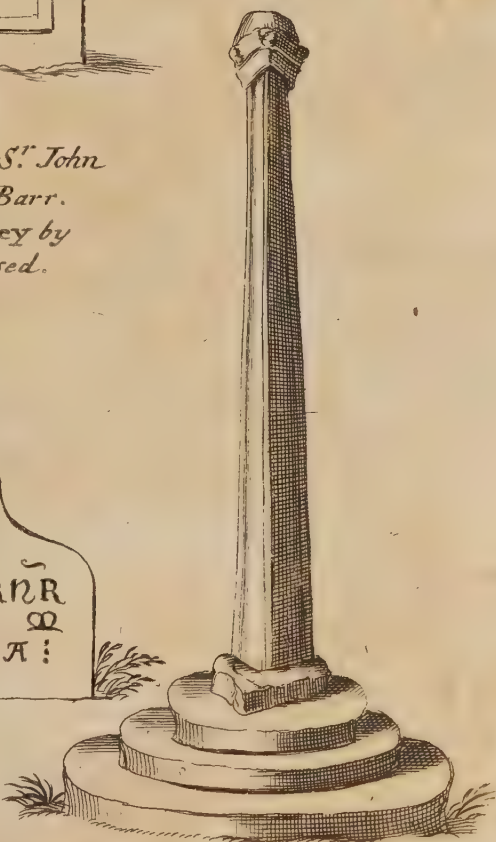
AN
VRA
SAY
ANT
TVO
IDA
VS
RA

*found at St. John
near the Barr.
Lord Harley by
ton, deceased.*

LA: OROYS: KOV
RVN: AMAN:

+ IPURLAAL
MA GUILLEAM
DABENU &
IONANASTFAMMA PATARNR
ANVAMARIA
DISDARDVN AUARA:

*On the Pedestal of a Stone Cross at
Drayton near Norwich.*



*At Willoughby on the Wold, one Stone
5 yards high.*

*This Cross was at Ednam Line.
drawn by S. H. Spelman. Form Octangular,
9 Inches Diam. 4 Sides twice as broad as
the other.*

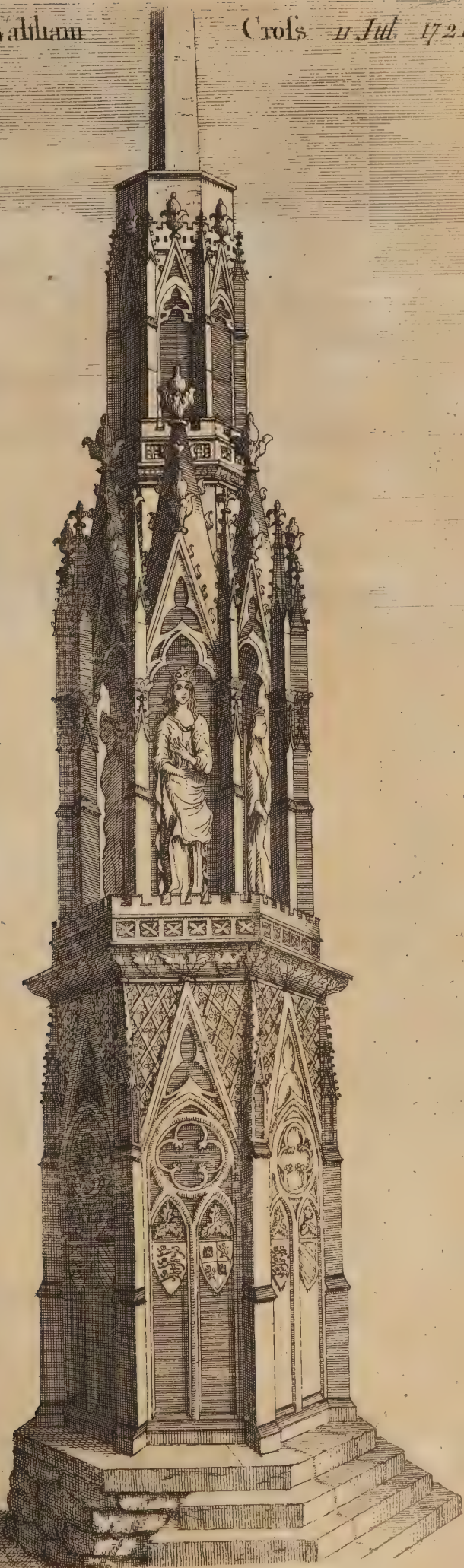
Stukeley delin.

E. Kirkall del.



The High View of Waltham

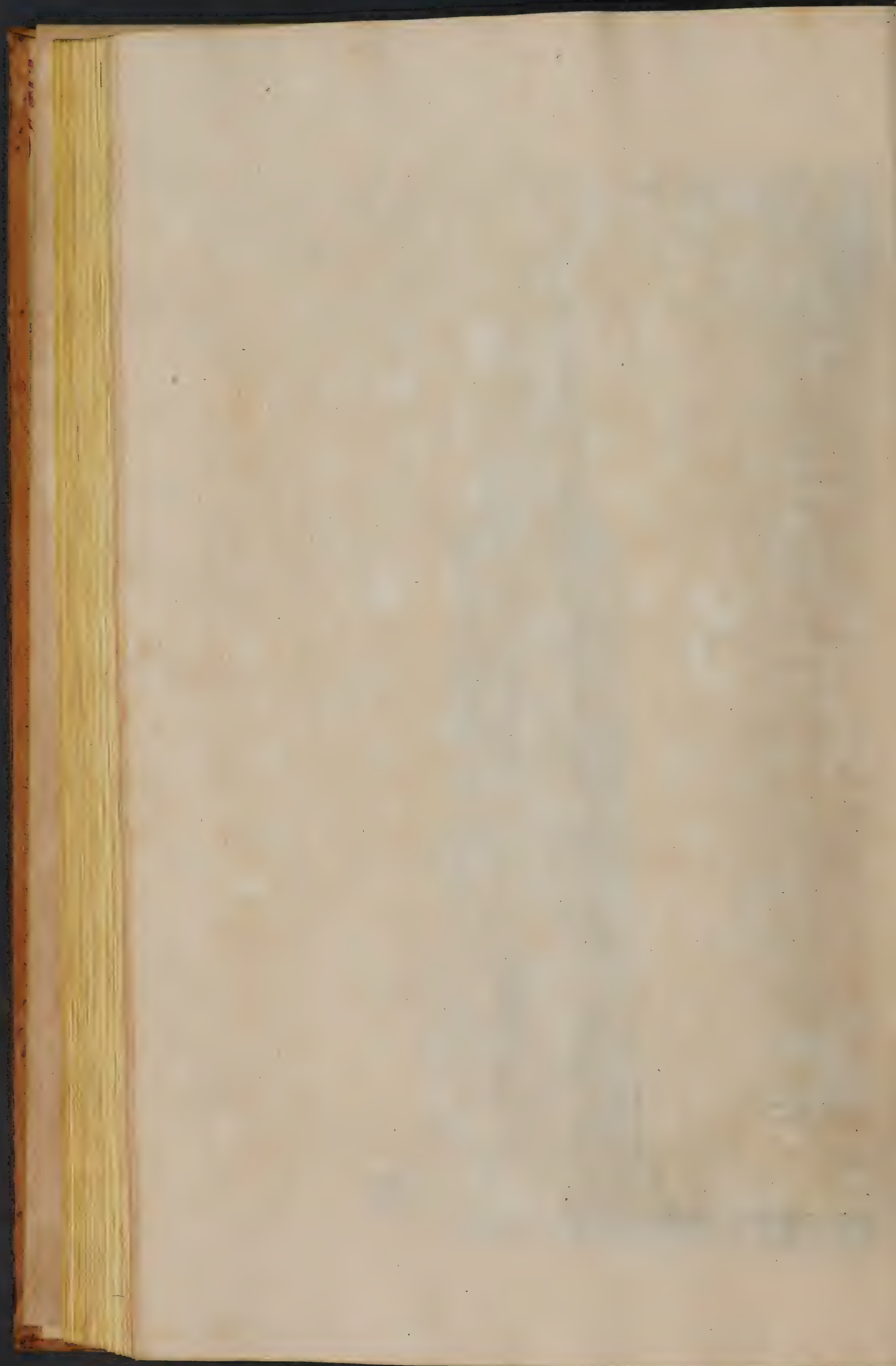
Cross II Jul 1721



*Petro Le Neve Ar.
Norroy. tab. d. d.
W. Stukeley.*

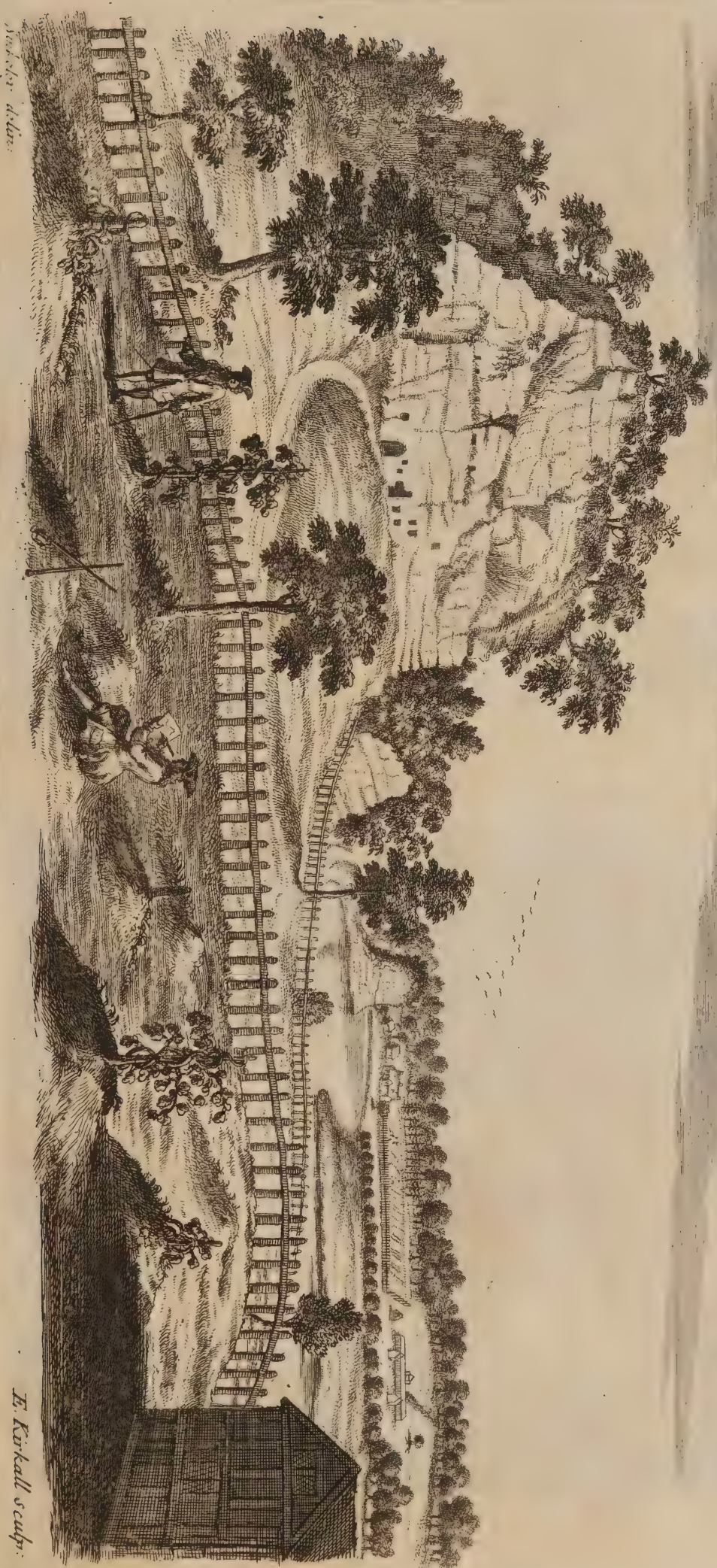
Stukeley delm.

W. Stukeley

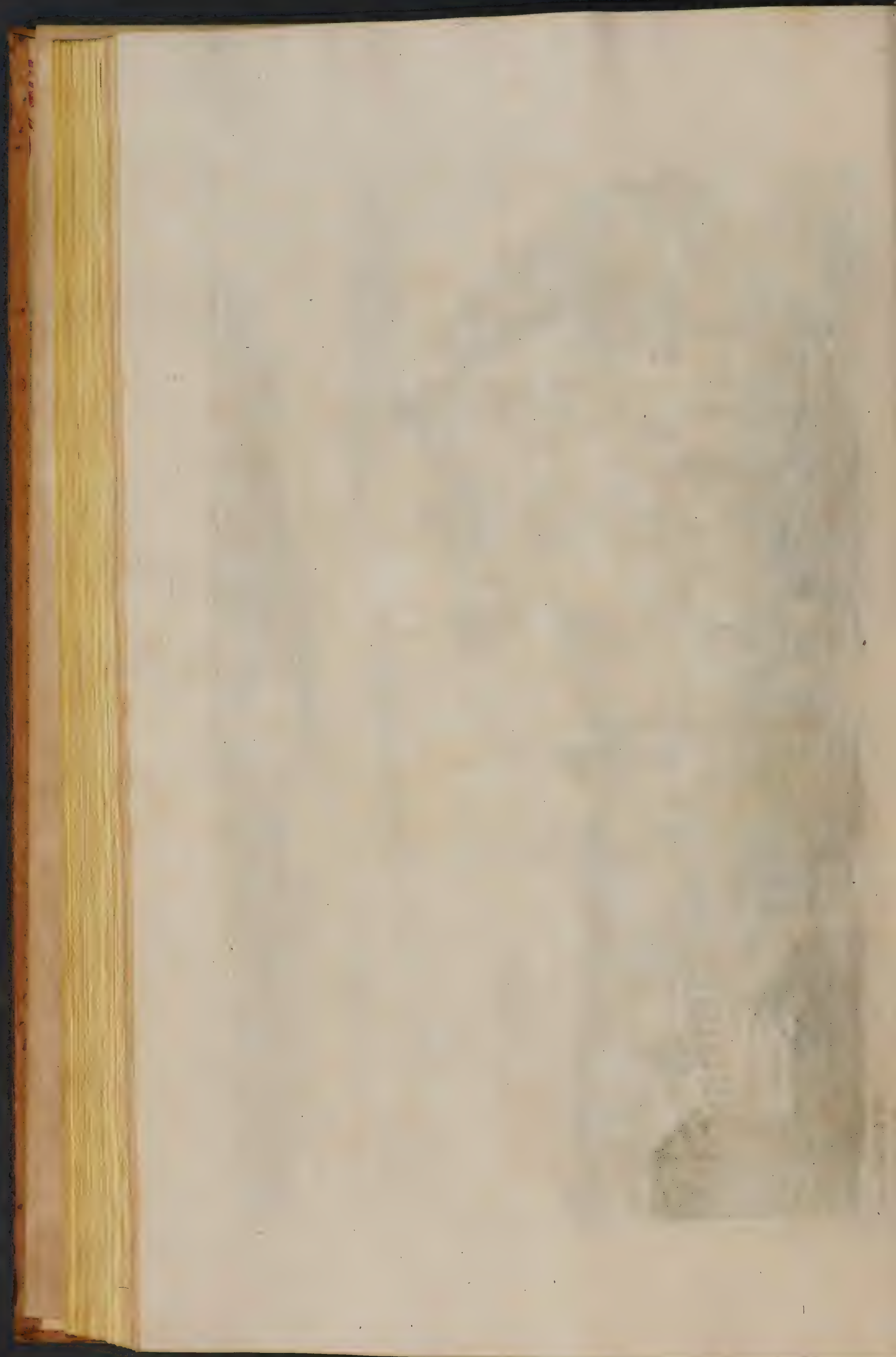


View of Blackton Cave, River Severn & L^d Herberts house near Bewdley Sep. 23. 1721.

13

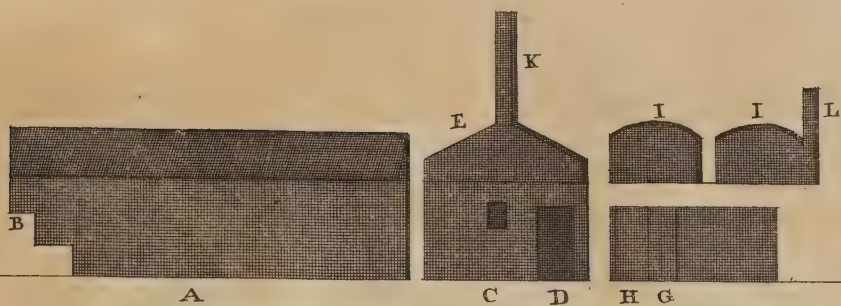


F. Kirkall sculp.

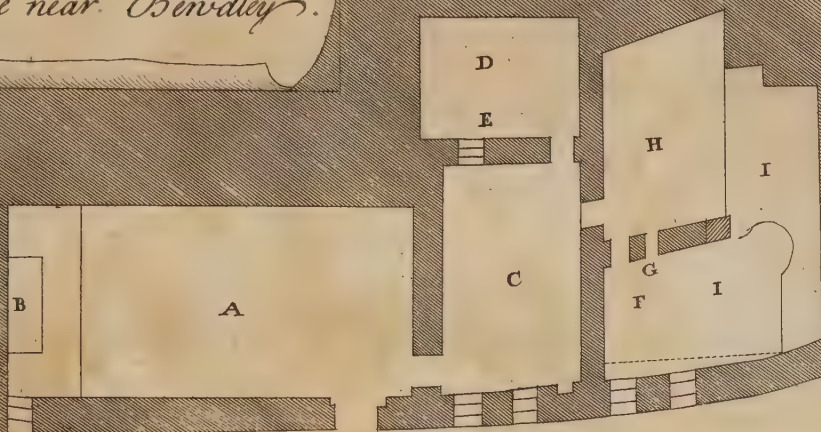


HERMITAGE S.

14



The Groundplot & Section of an Hermitage near Ben-dley.

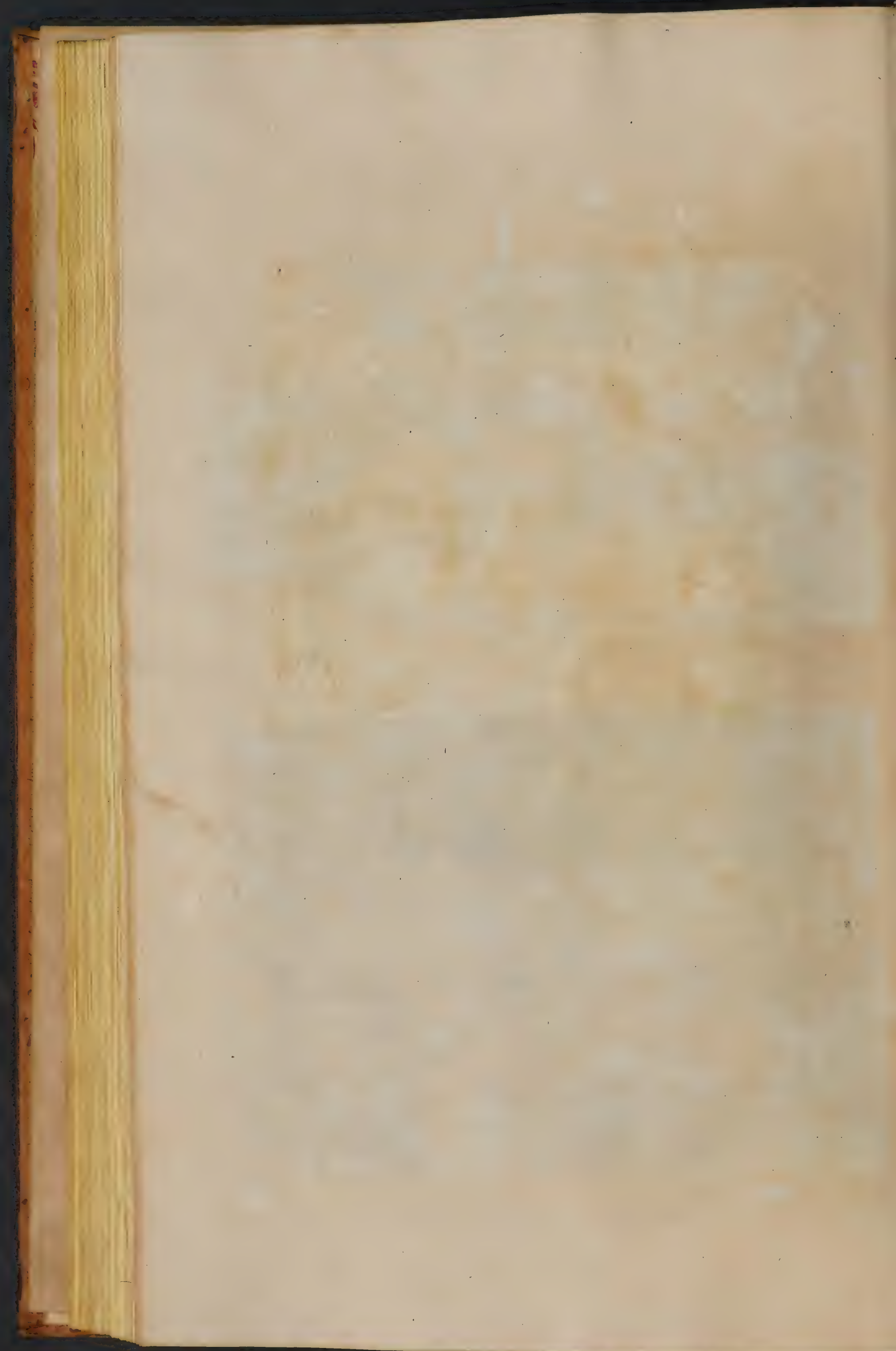


10 20 30 40 Feet



The Hermitage at Dale Abbey

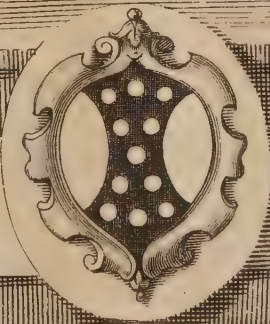
W. Stukelory Del





Guil. Fittborne Sculp.

HENRICUS
Eques



SPELMANNUS
Auratus.



Sub marmore isto tenet hic tumulus ossa

anno dñi millesimo quingentesimo tertio & decimo & cum & alio ppter letur & qñ & pñs & et & mīscors & in & die & tribulaf & pectata & remittit

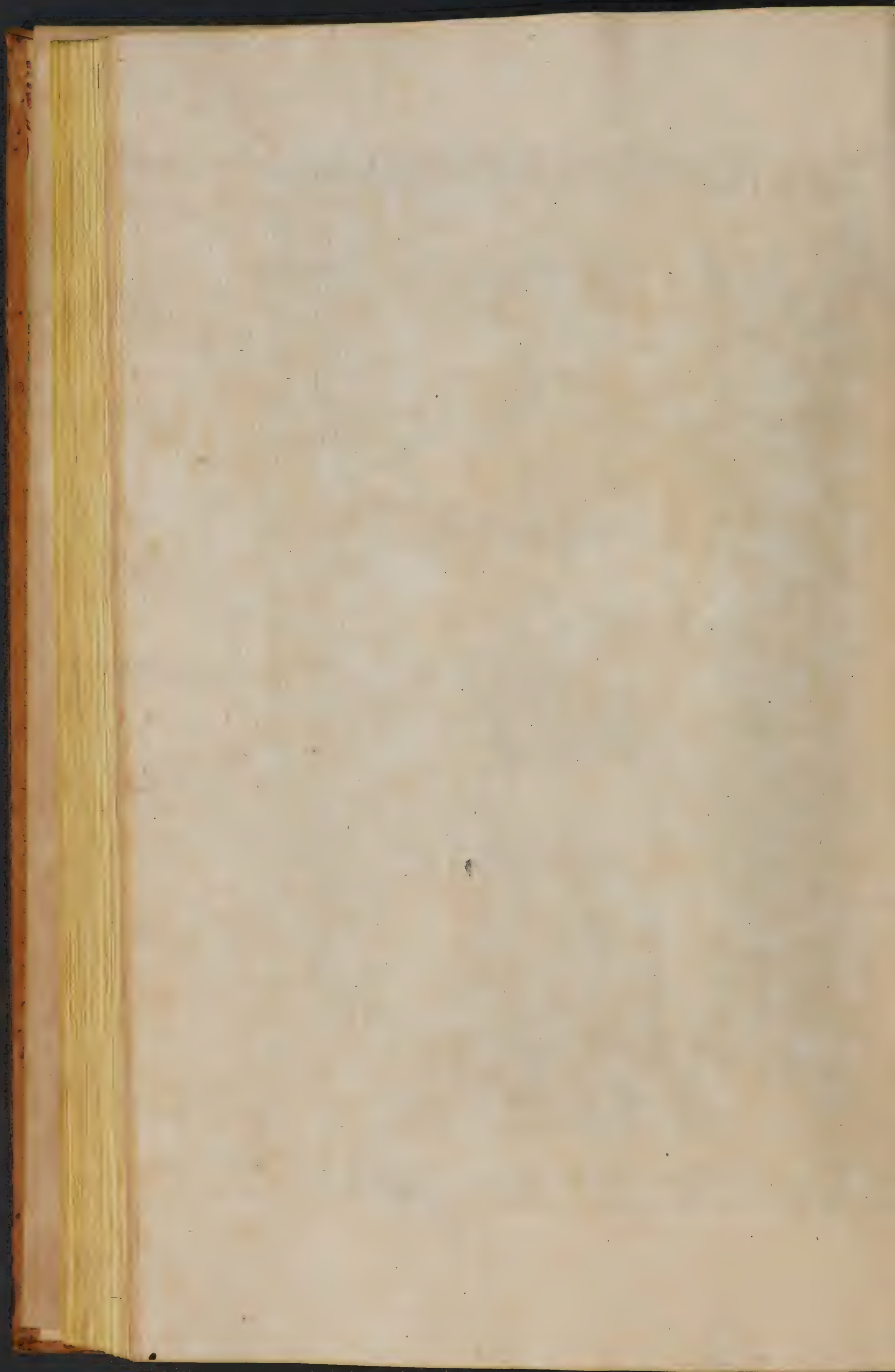


Venerabilis & in & Christo & patris & et & dñi & vñti & Smith & quondm & & obventur & et & Lichfeldens & ac & deinde & Lincolnien

Eboracensis presul post Lincolnienſis Amatoꝝ
 Clericam multos cis mare tranſqꝫ aluit.
 Qui utriuſqꝫ fuit prefectus Principis Aulae
 Fundavitqꝫ duas perpetuando Scholas.
 Aulaqꝫ ſumptu huius renovata eſt Enea Chylte
 hic ſitus eſt Animæ parce benigne ſue.

& pñtus & qui & obit & secundo die & mensis & Januarii &





INCLYTUS AILWINUS TOTIUS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANUS 27
FUNDATOR ABBATIÆ DE RAMSEY, (IN LAPIDE. 1719.)



W. Stukeley delin.

& Amicissimo S. Gale Ar. D. D.

E. Kirkall sculp.





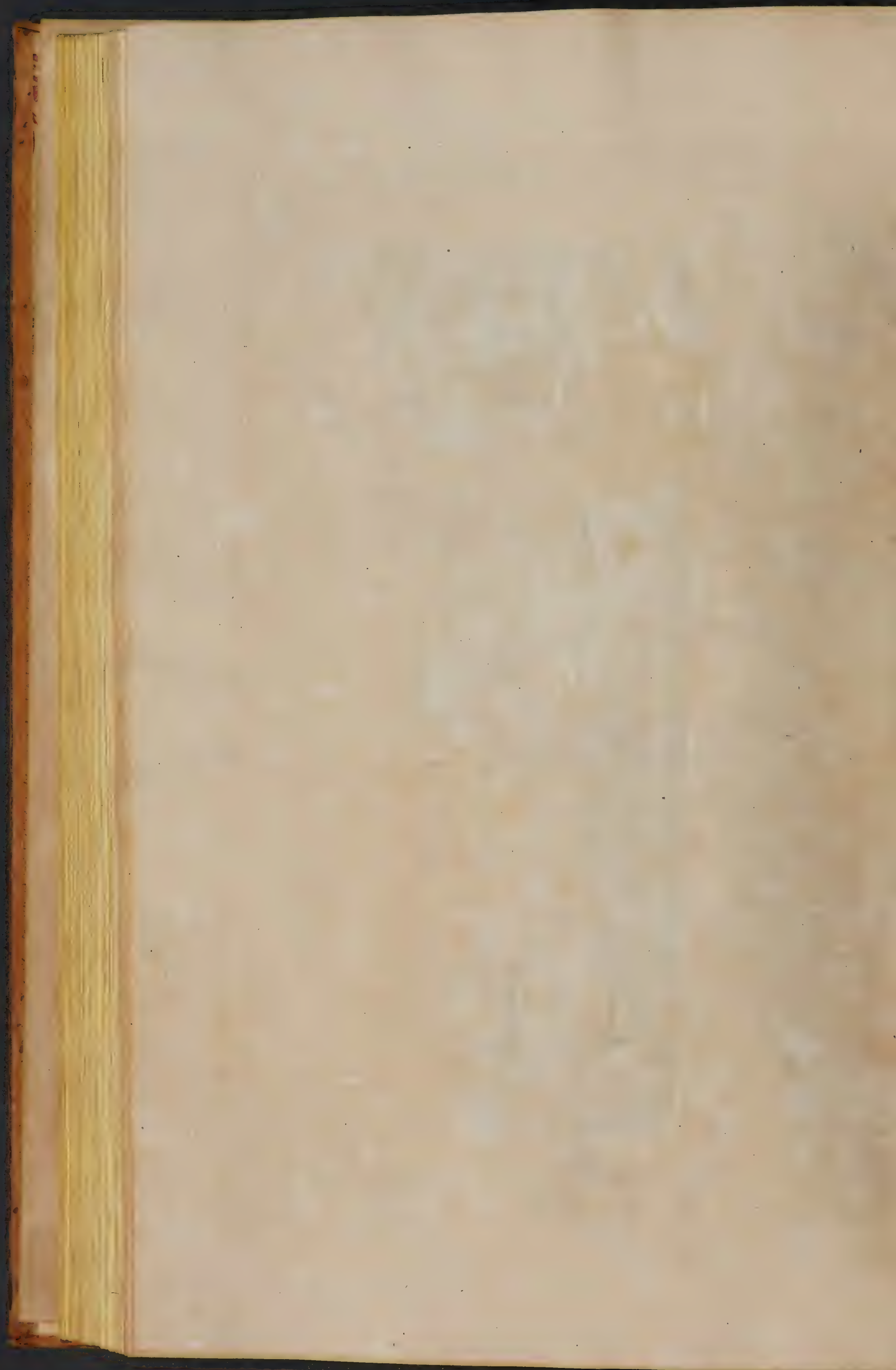
*Prehonorabili D^{no} Edwardo
cultori & fautori*



*1790 Harley bonarum Artium
Tabula votiva.*

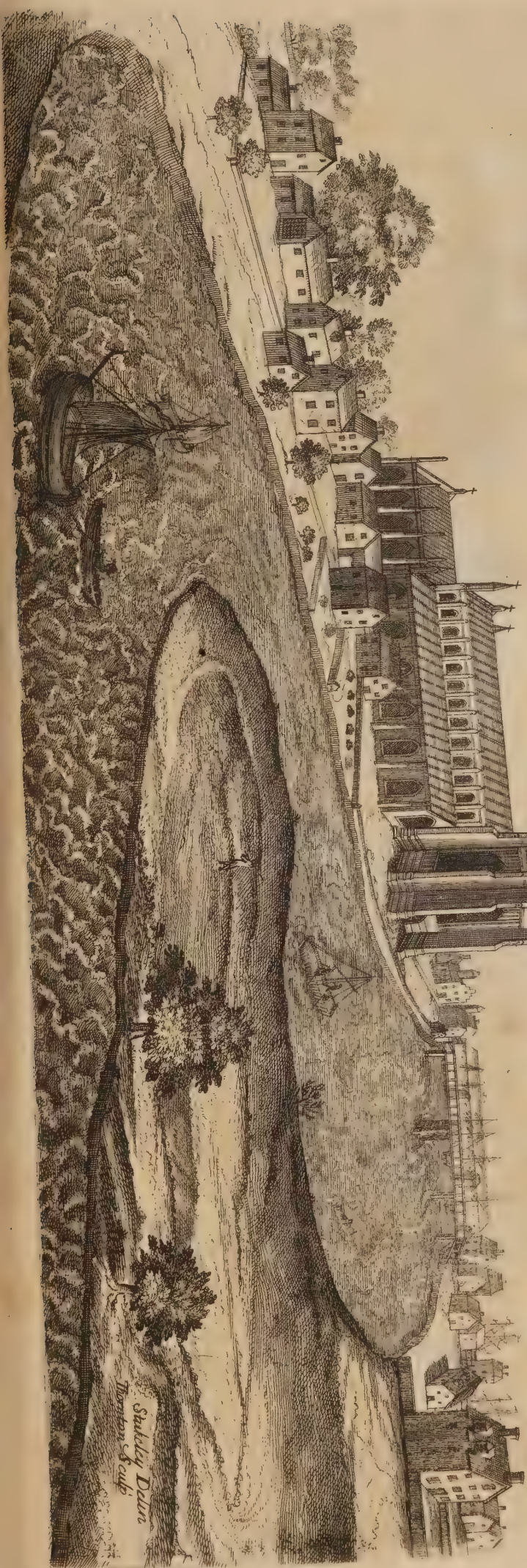
J. Pine sculp.

W. Stukeley designavit.

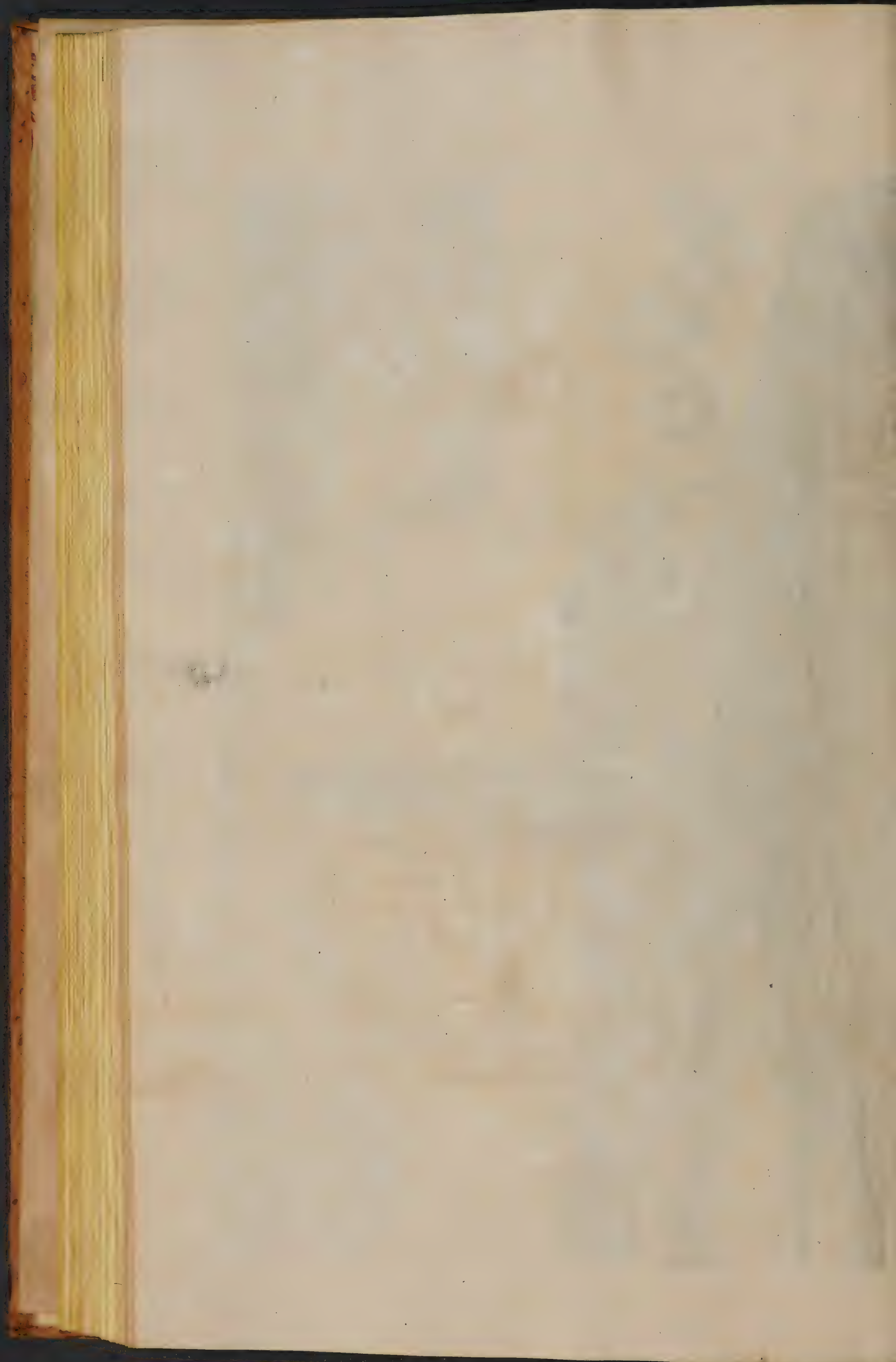




Amstelredamo Henrico Paccy A.
Prospectum Boleslavie Sue d. W. Stukely
Aug. 29. 1722.

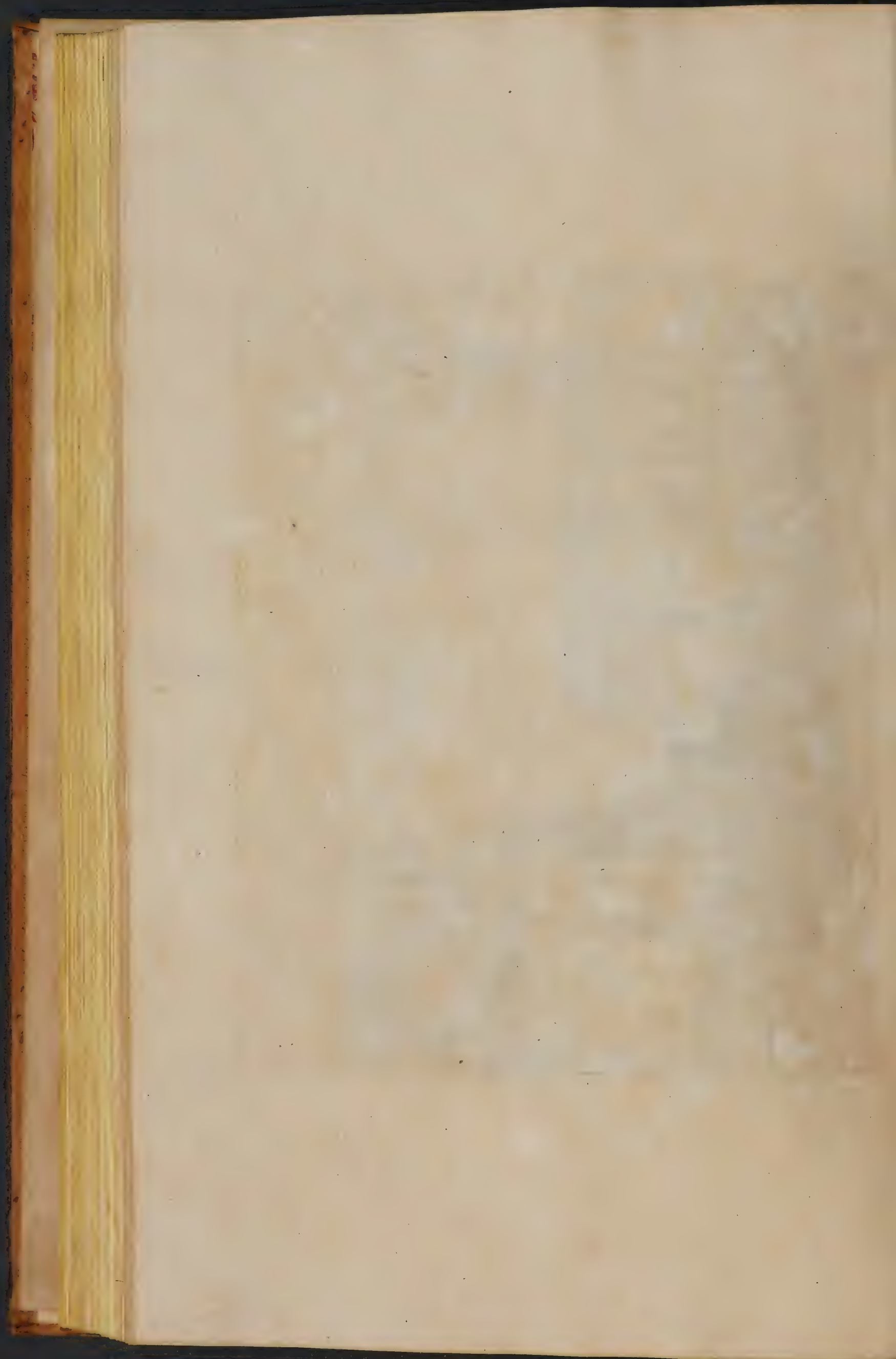


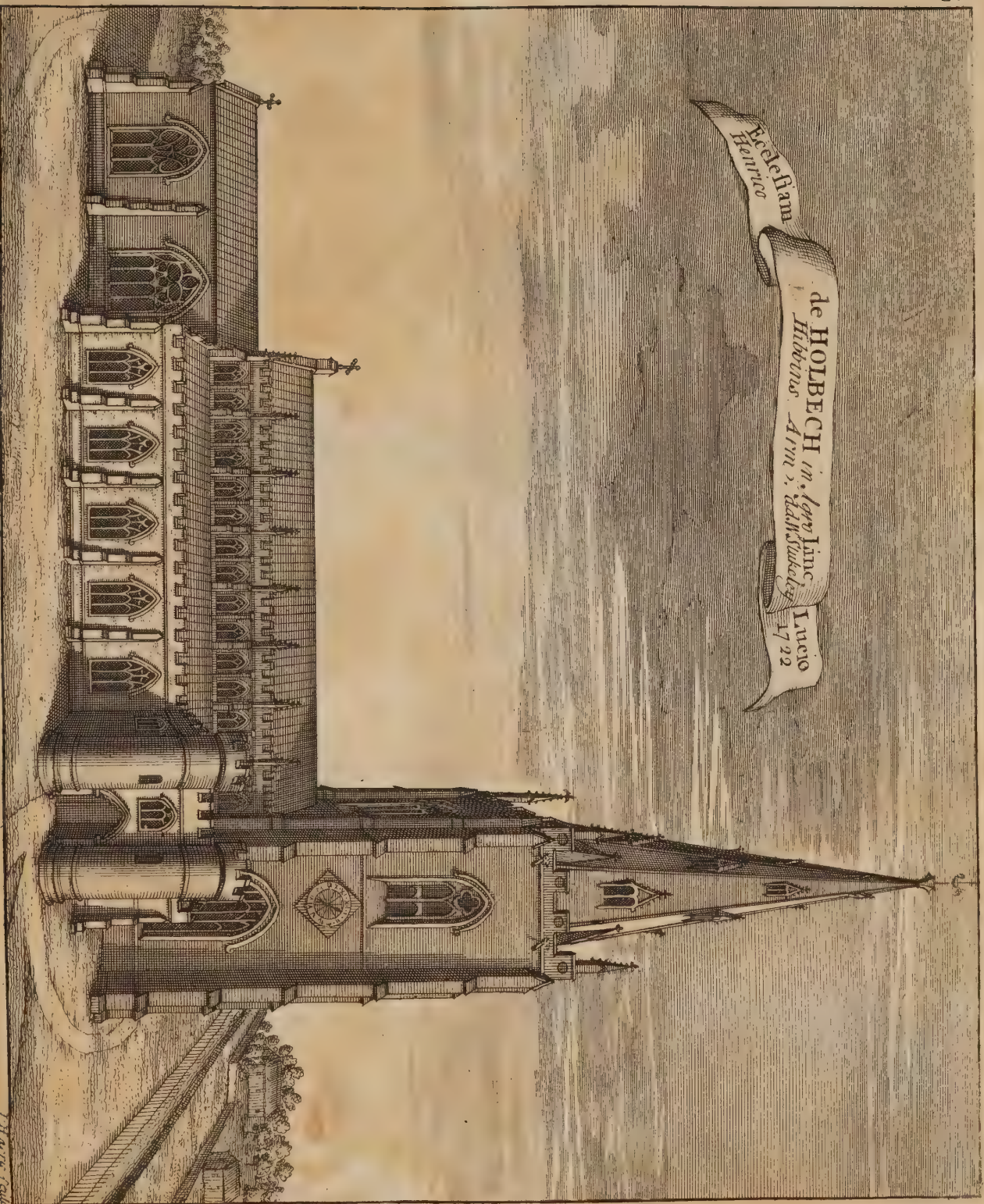
Stukely Delin
Thompson Sculp



Colchester Church, Essexshire









RELIGIOUS RUINS

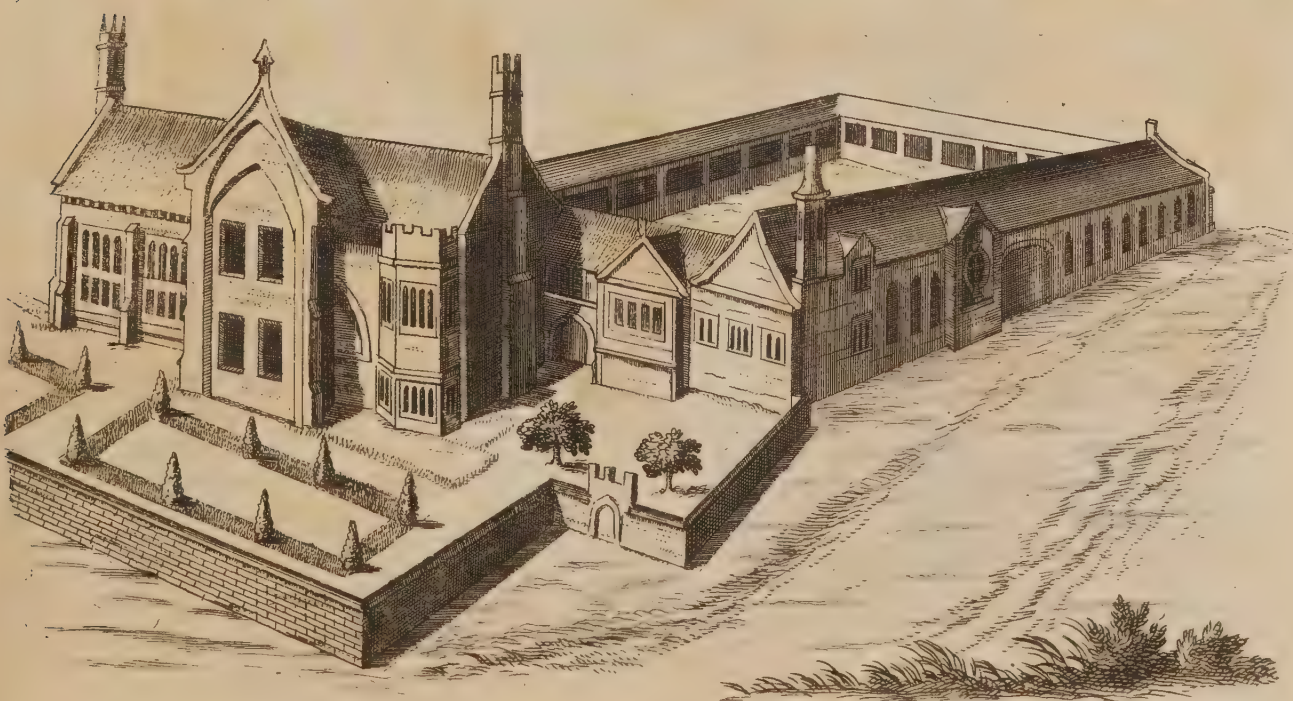
22



Remnant of the Priory of Leominster Sep. 14. 1722.

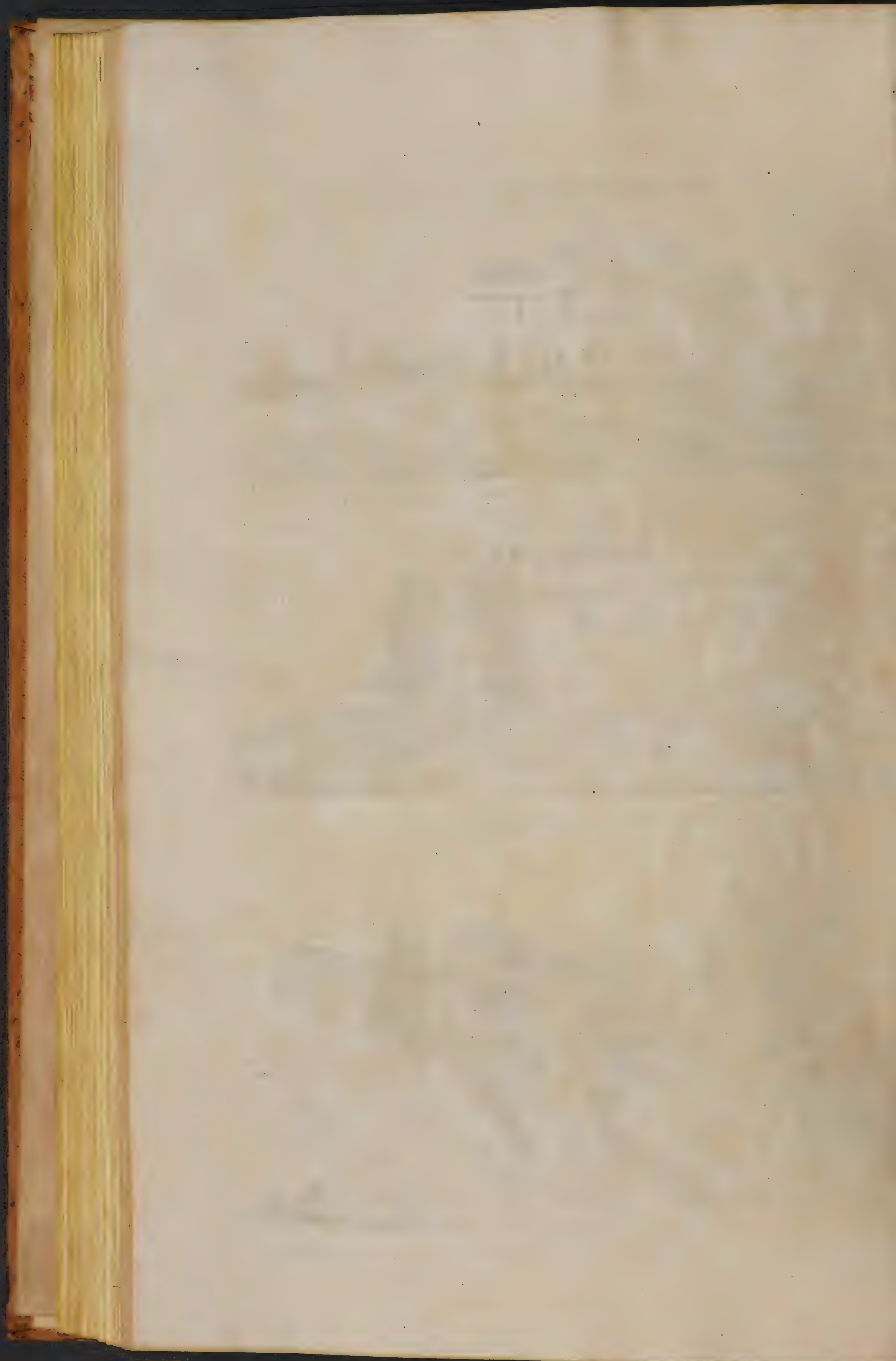


*Black Friars in Gloucester.
Aug. 24. 1721.*

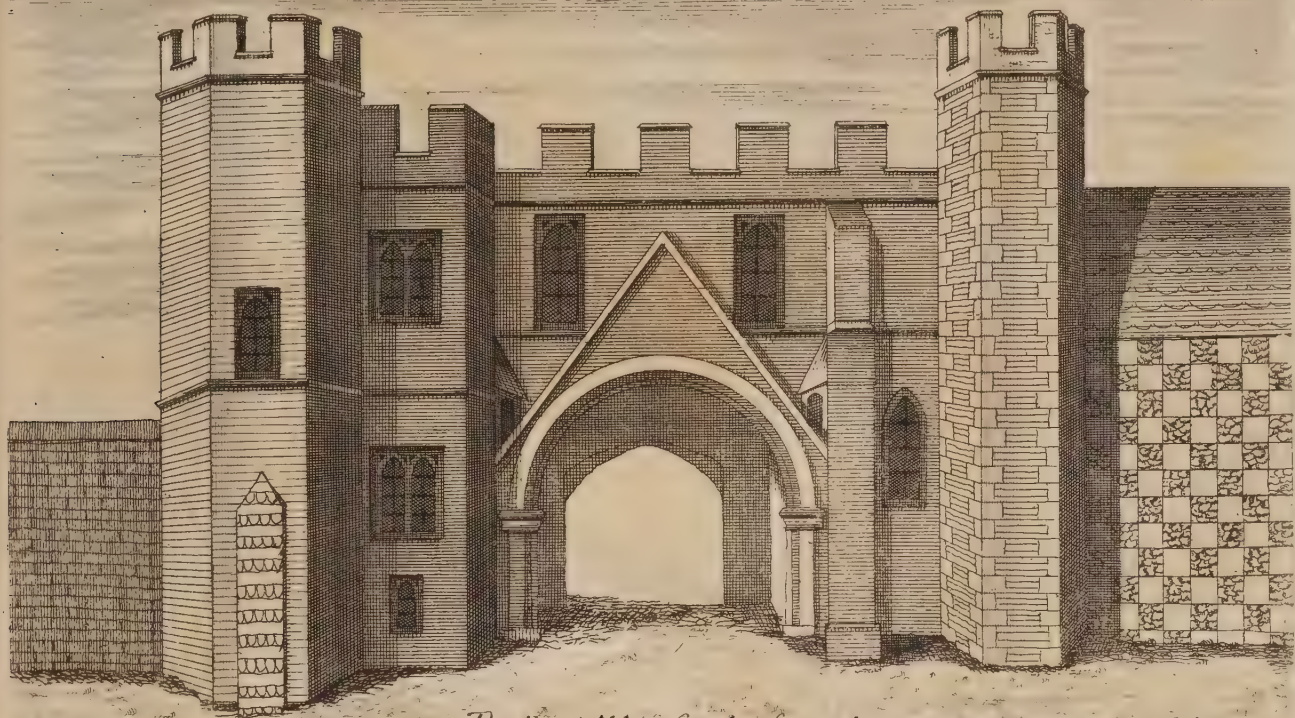


Stukeley delin. & Nobilissimo Thomæ Comiti de Coningsby D.D.

E. Kirkall sculp.

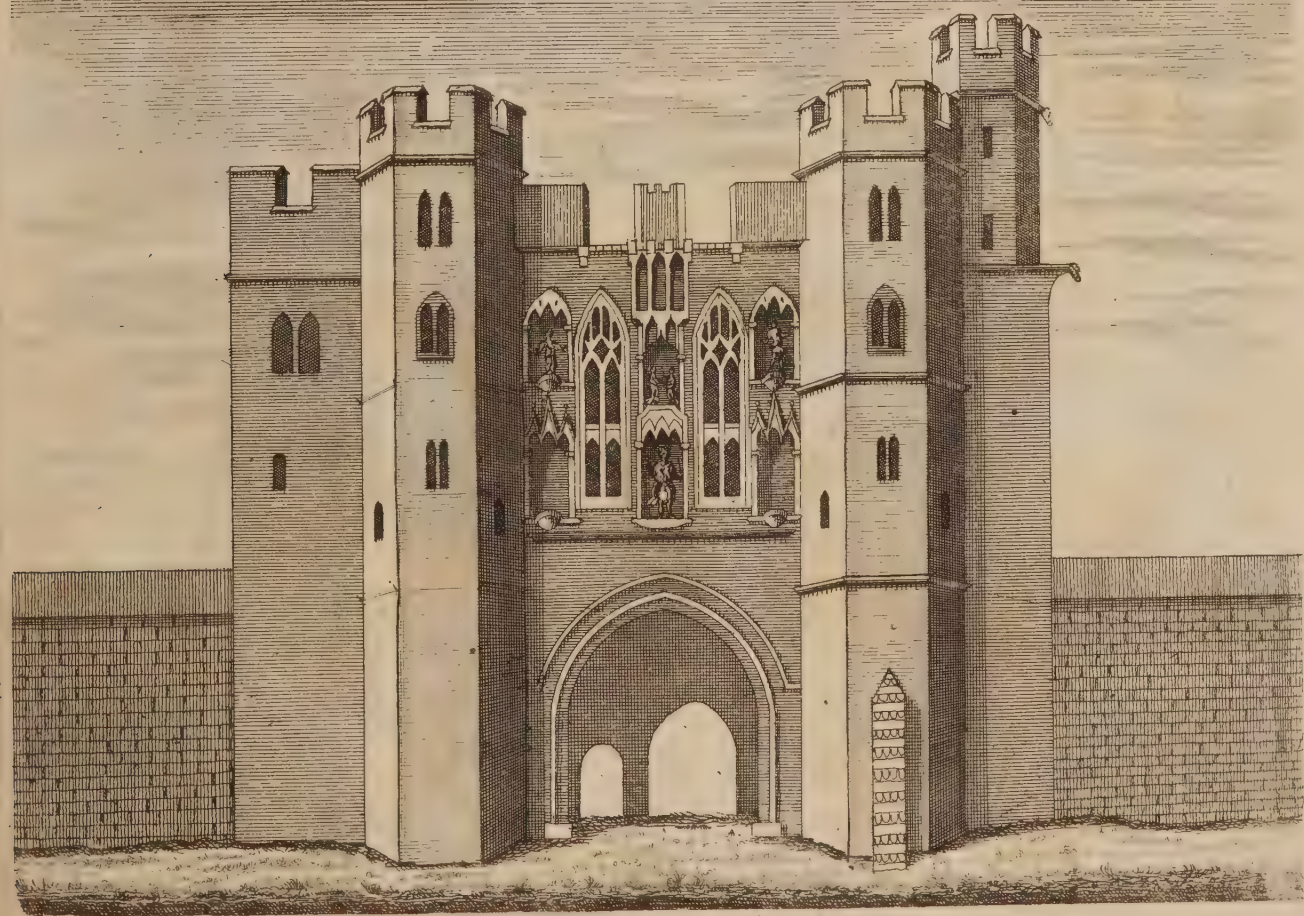


GATEHOUSES



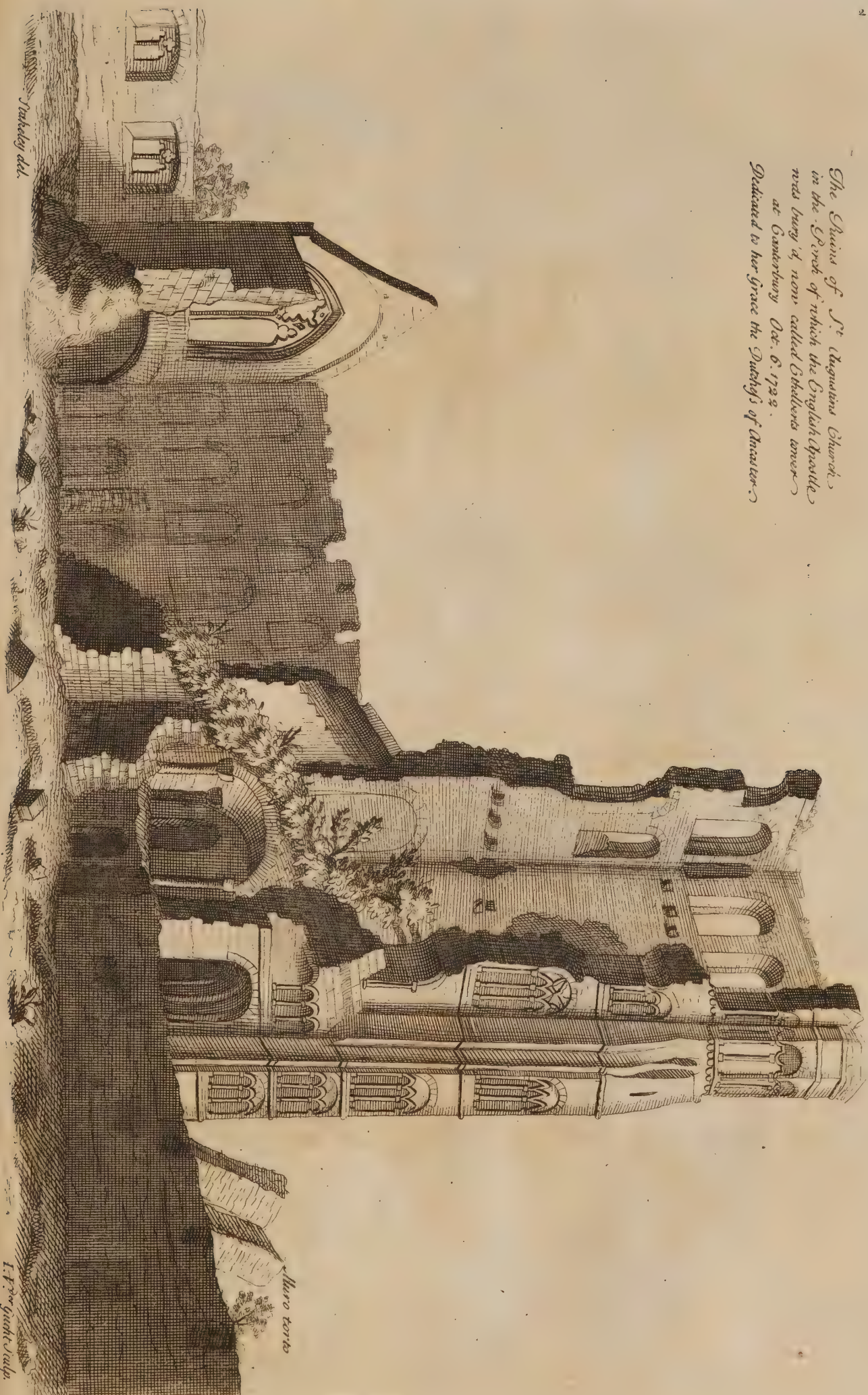
Reading Abby Gatehouse. 14 Aug 1721

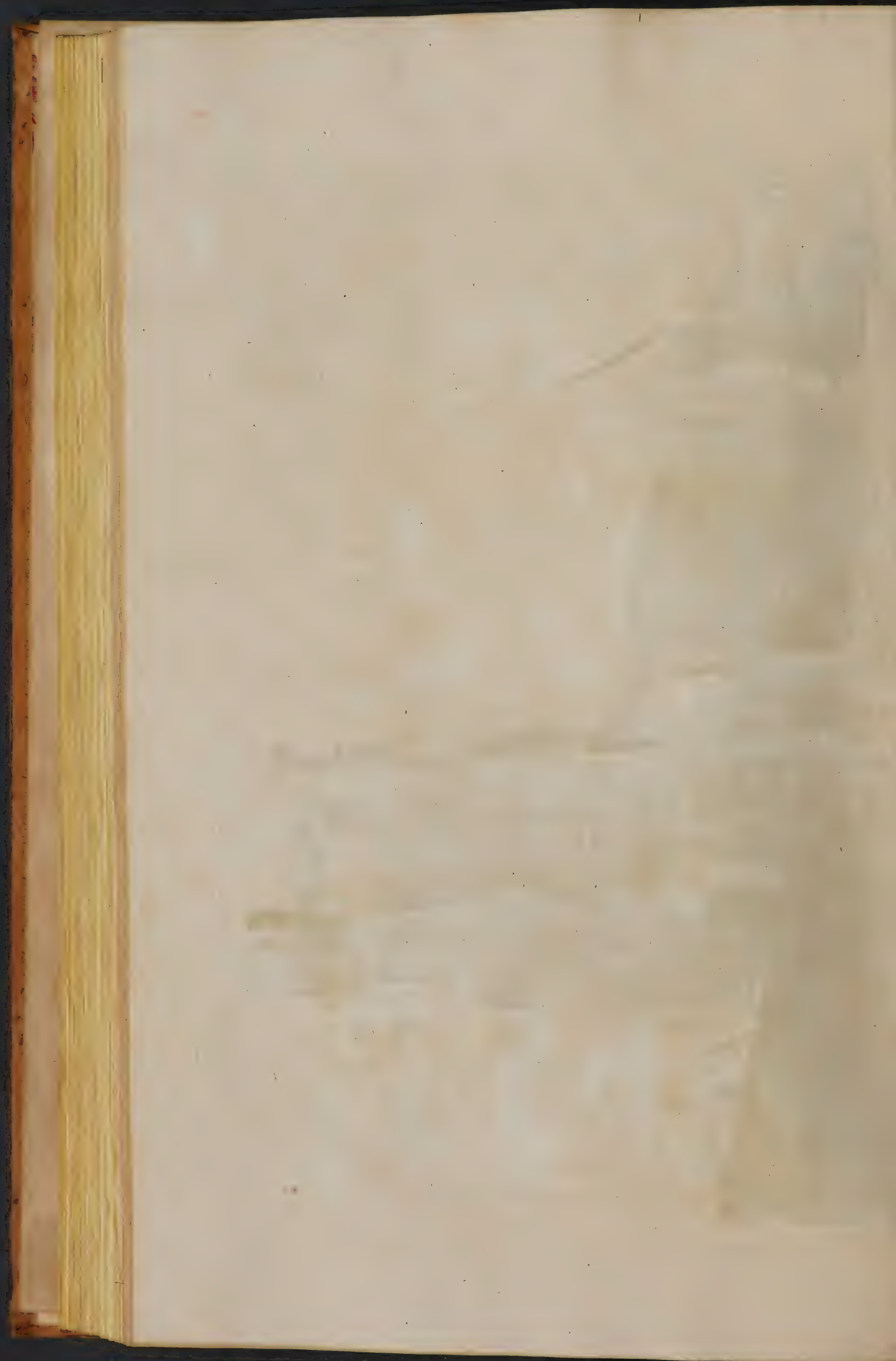
The College Gate at Worcester. 30 Aug 1721

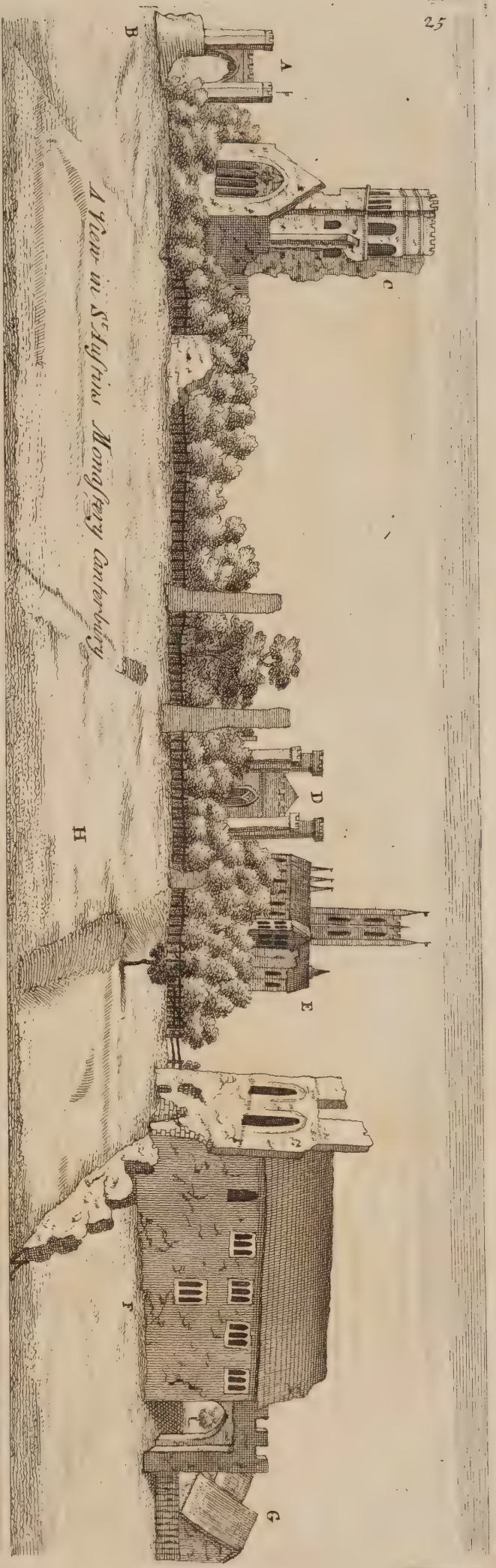




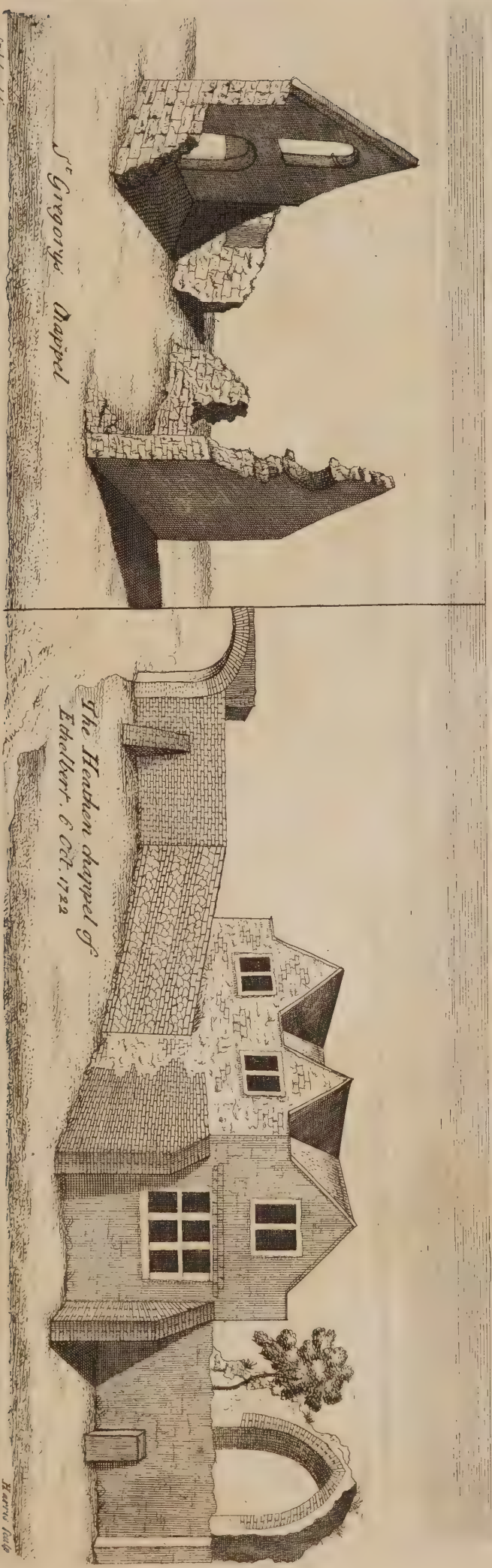
The Ruins of St Augustine Church,
in the Park of which the English Battle
was fought, now called Shilleen's tower
at Canterbury Oct. 6. 1722.
Dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Anhalt.





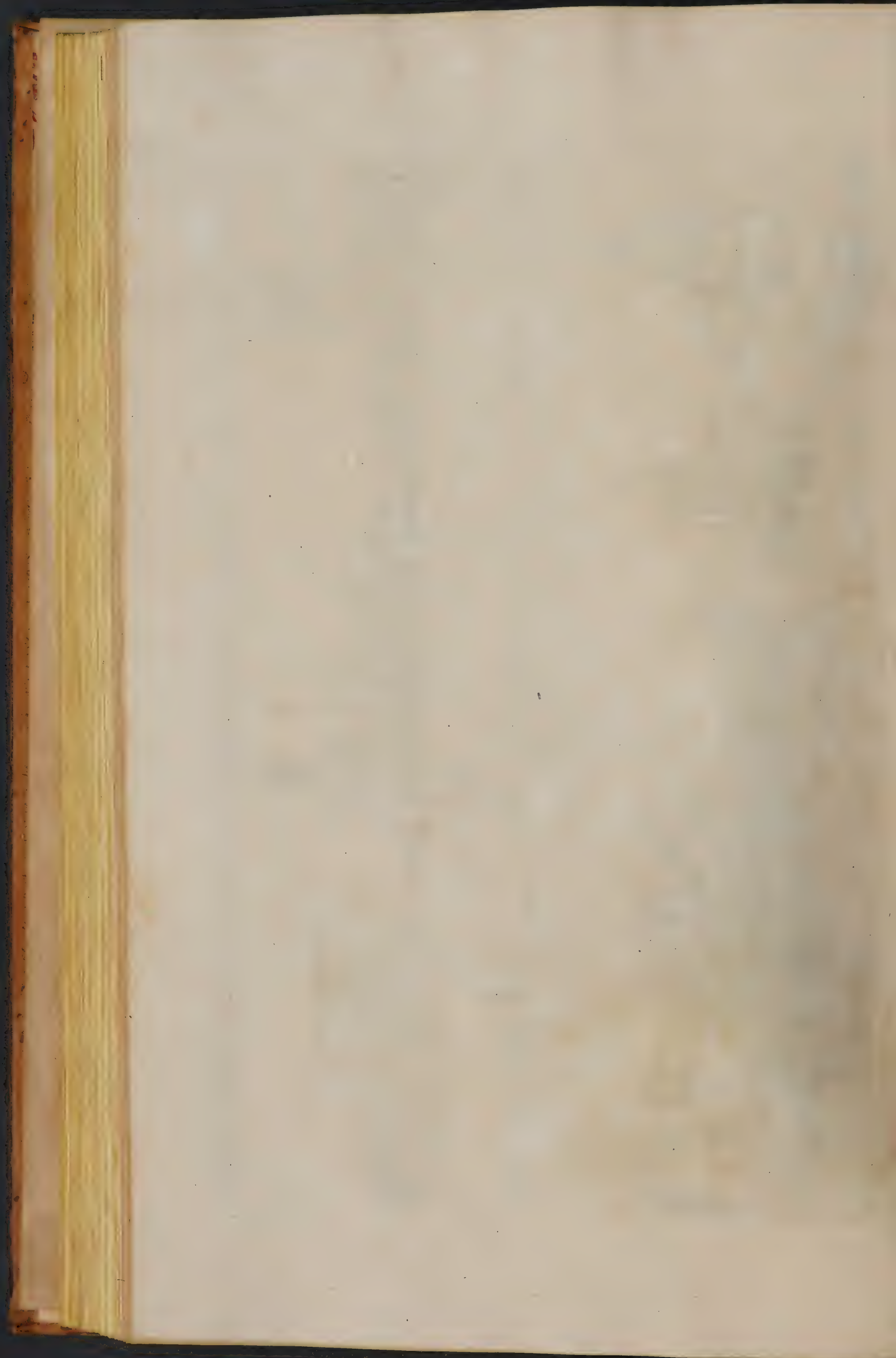


A View in St. Augustine's Monastery Canterbury

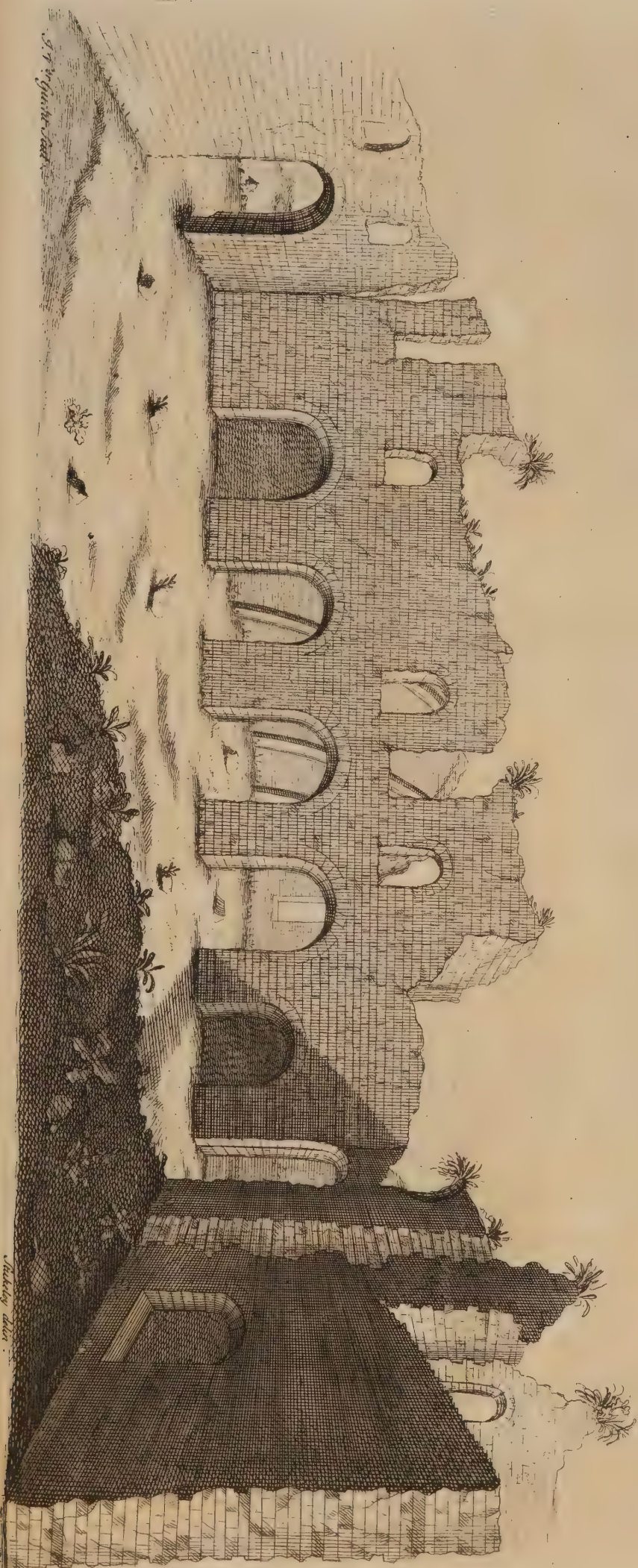


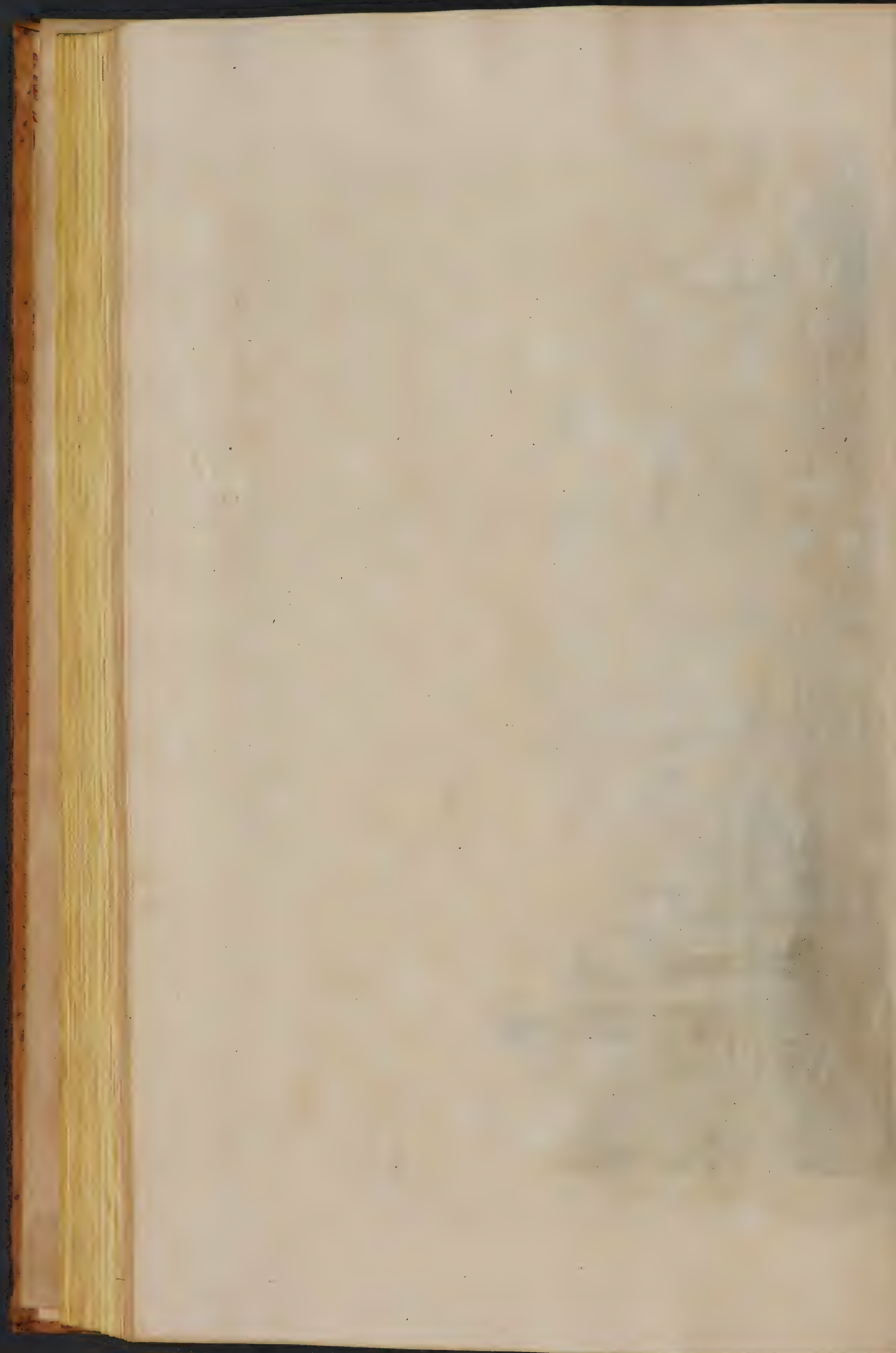
St. Gregory's Chapel

The Herken chapel of Eadbert. Oct. 1722

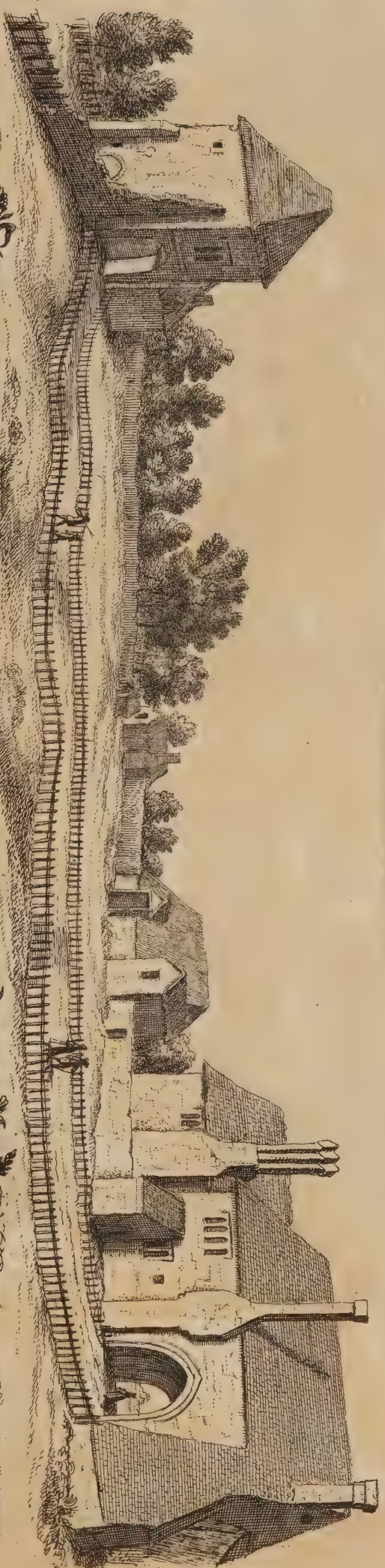


Ruins of Dething Abby Aug. 14. 1721.
Neque quis Henricus filius hic, Anglorum arma,
Numque jacet, pietas, tumulum novus advena quereit
Frustra



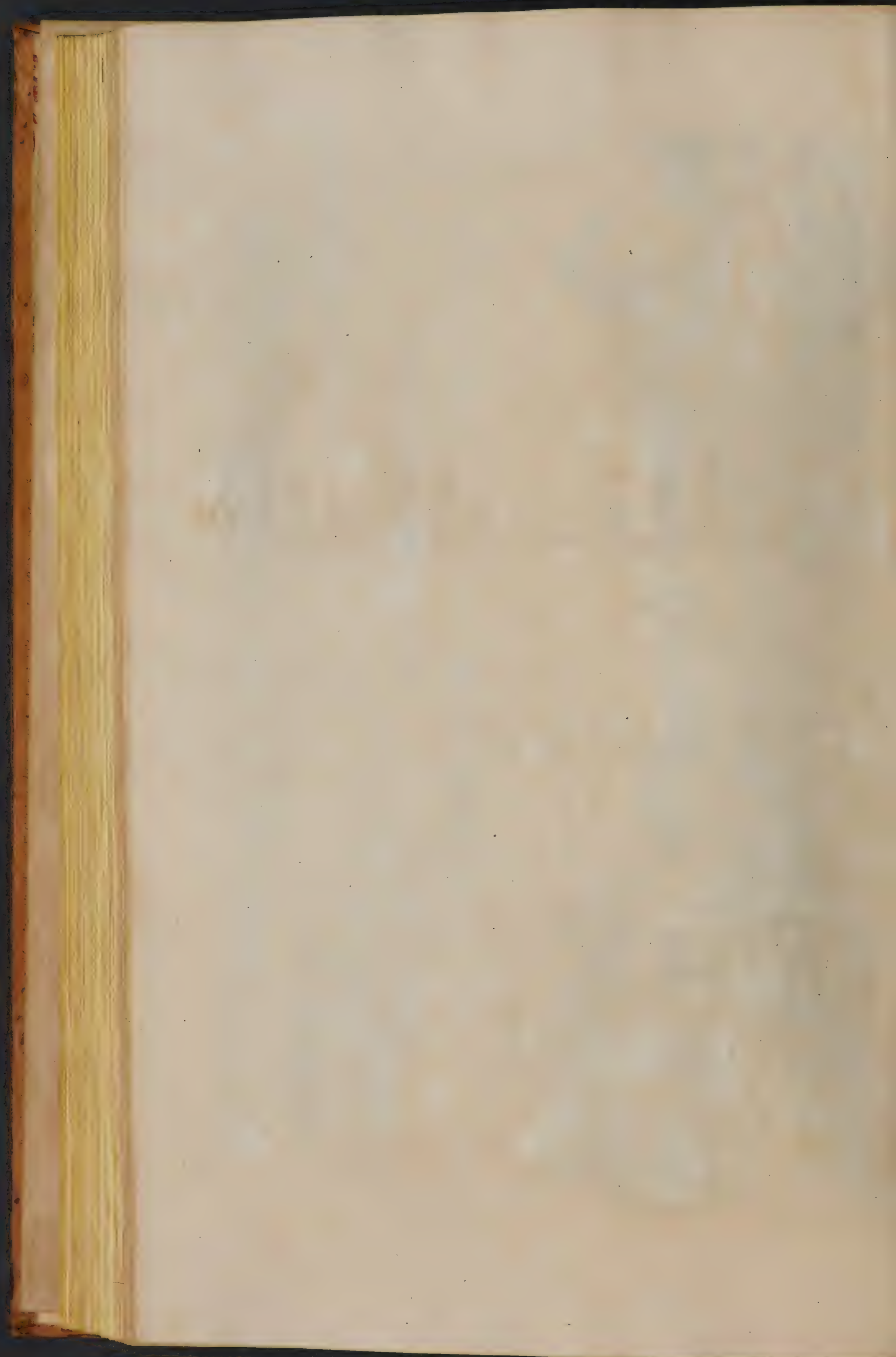


Duo. Samueli Lennard Rurr. *ex Tabula Votiva.*



Engraving taken 5 Oct. 1722. Prospect of the Remains of Beverham Abbey where K. Stephen was buried.

E. G. Hall sculp.



RELIGIOUS.

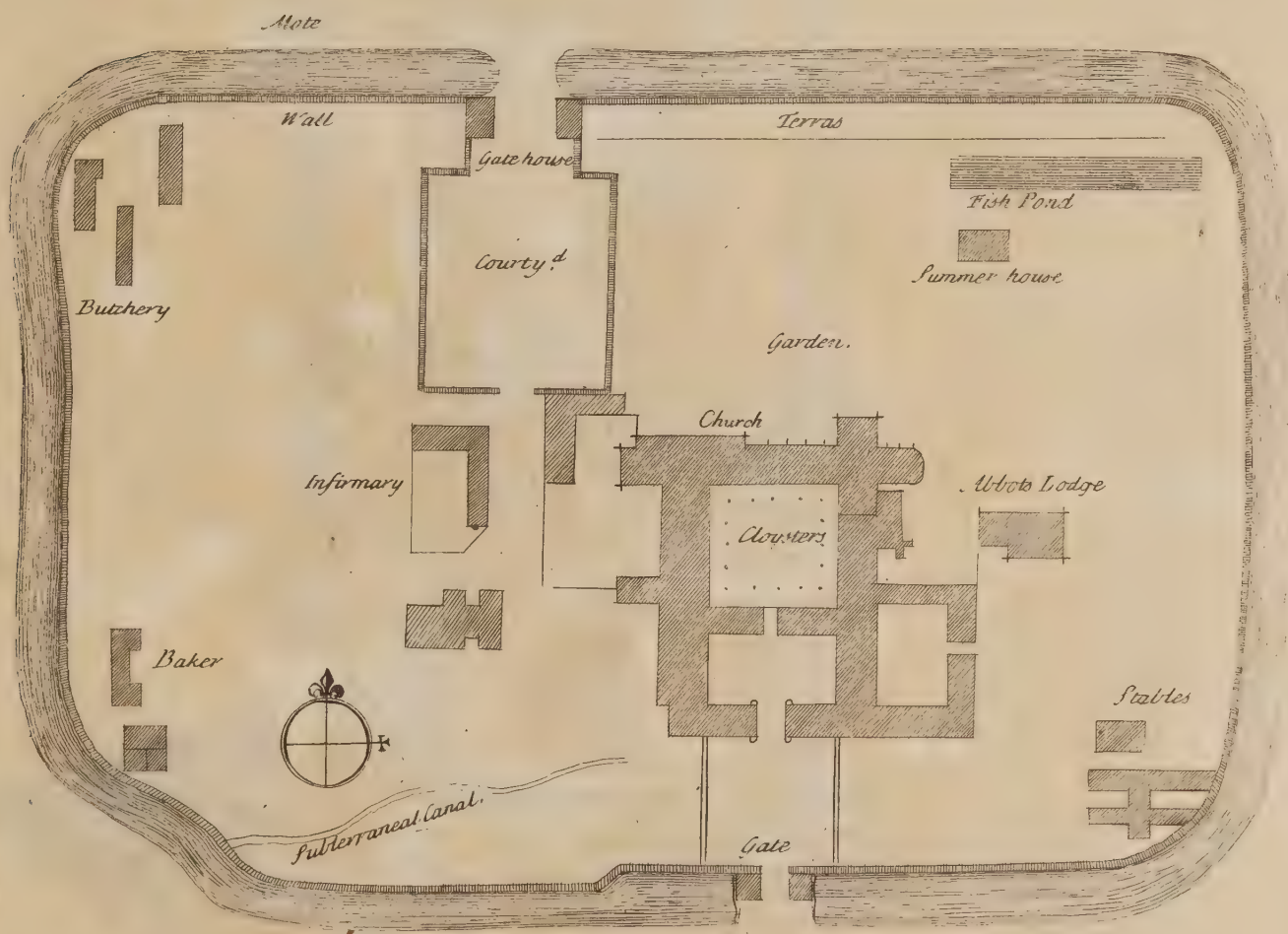


Remains of the Church at Kirted Abbey Linc. 1716.

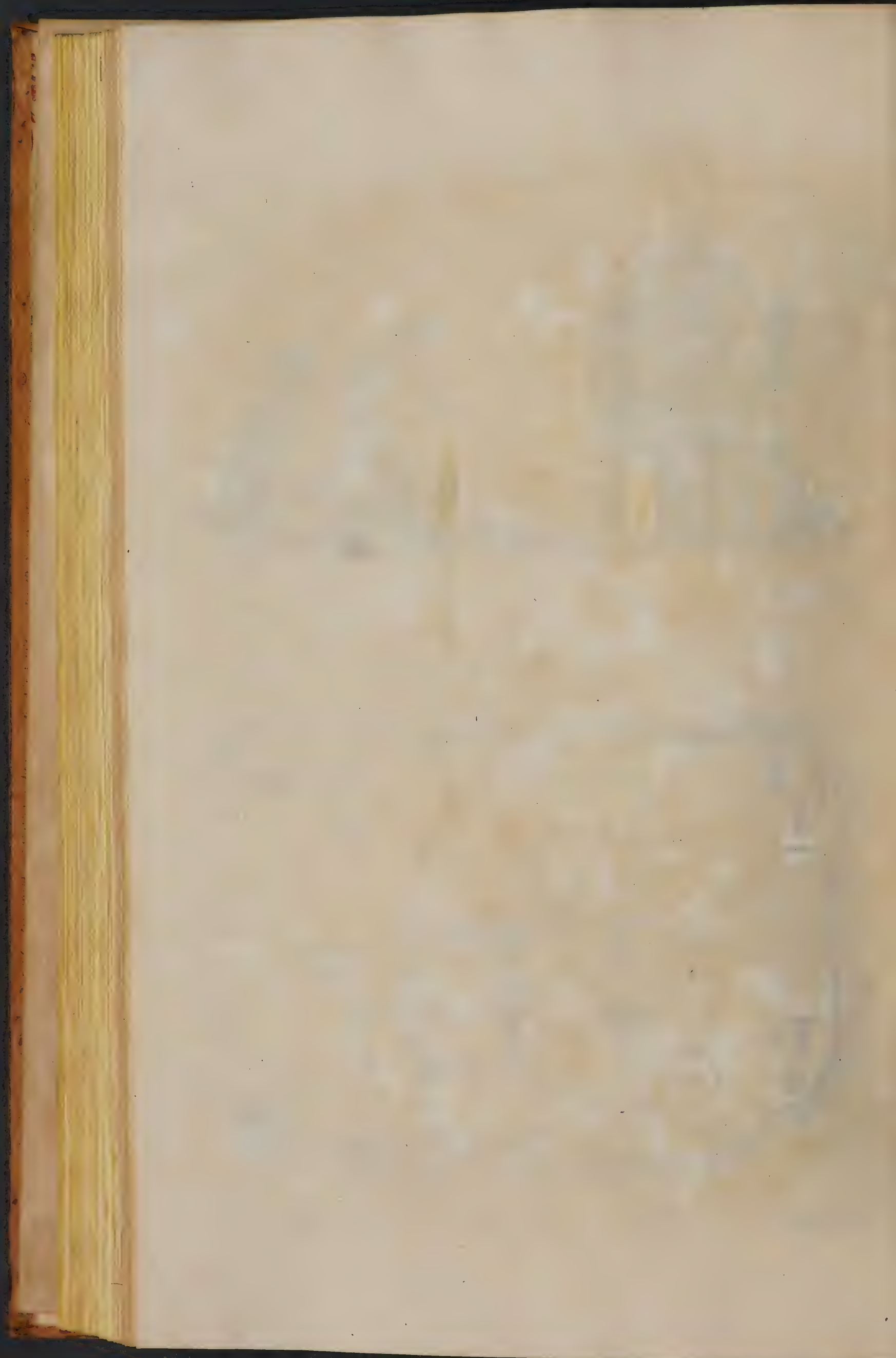


The Gate house of Topholm Abbey Linc.

The Ichnography of the Monastery of Kirted Linc.



Stukeley delin.

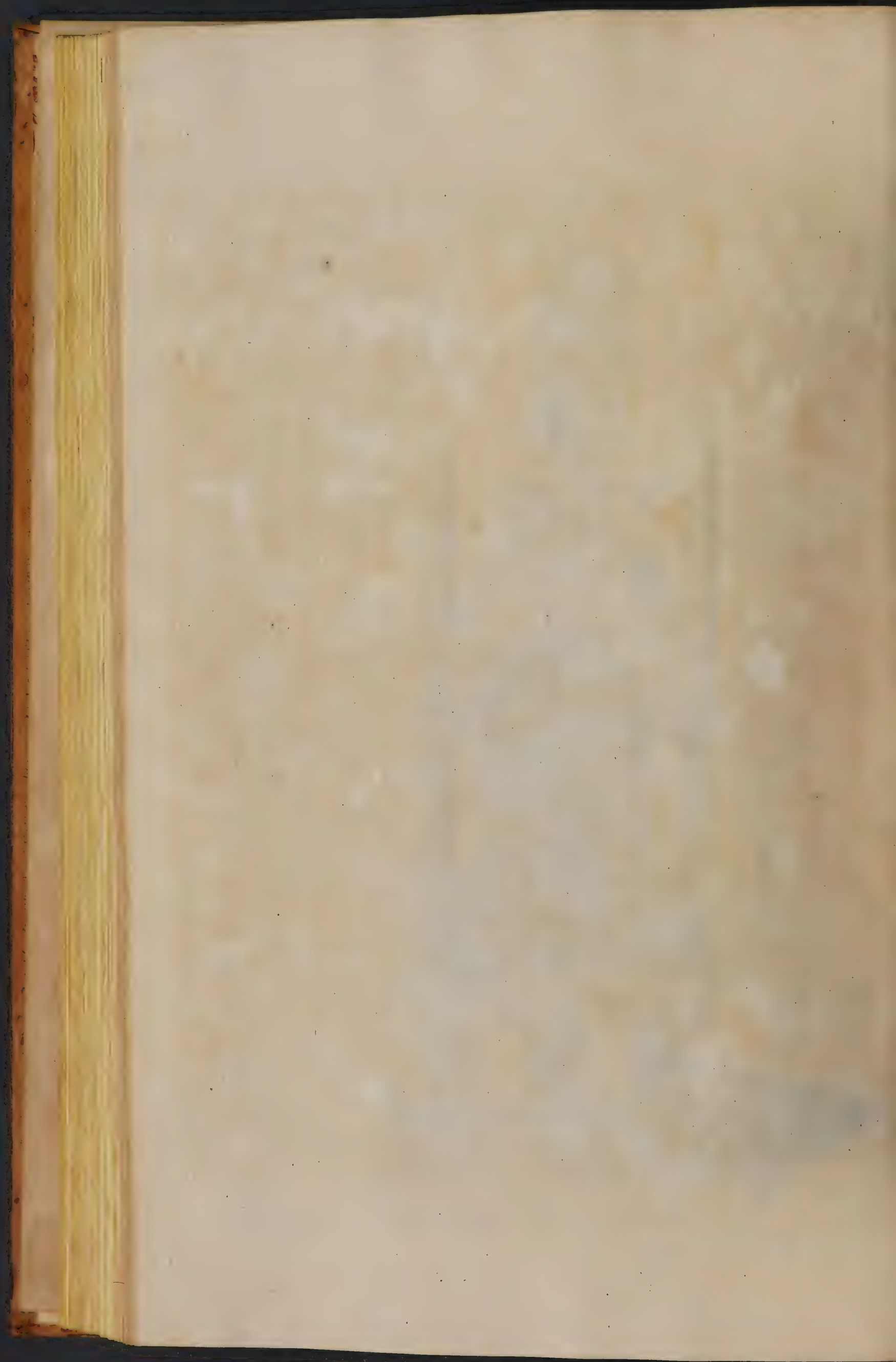


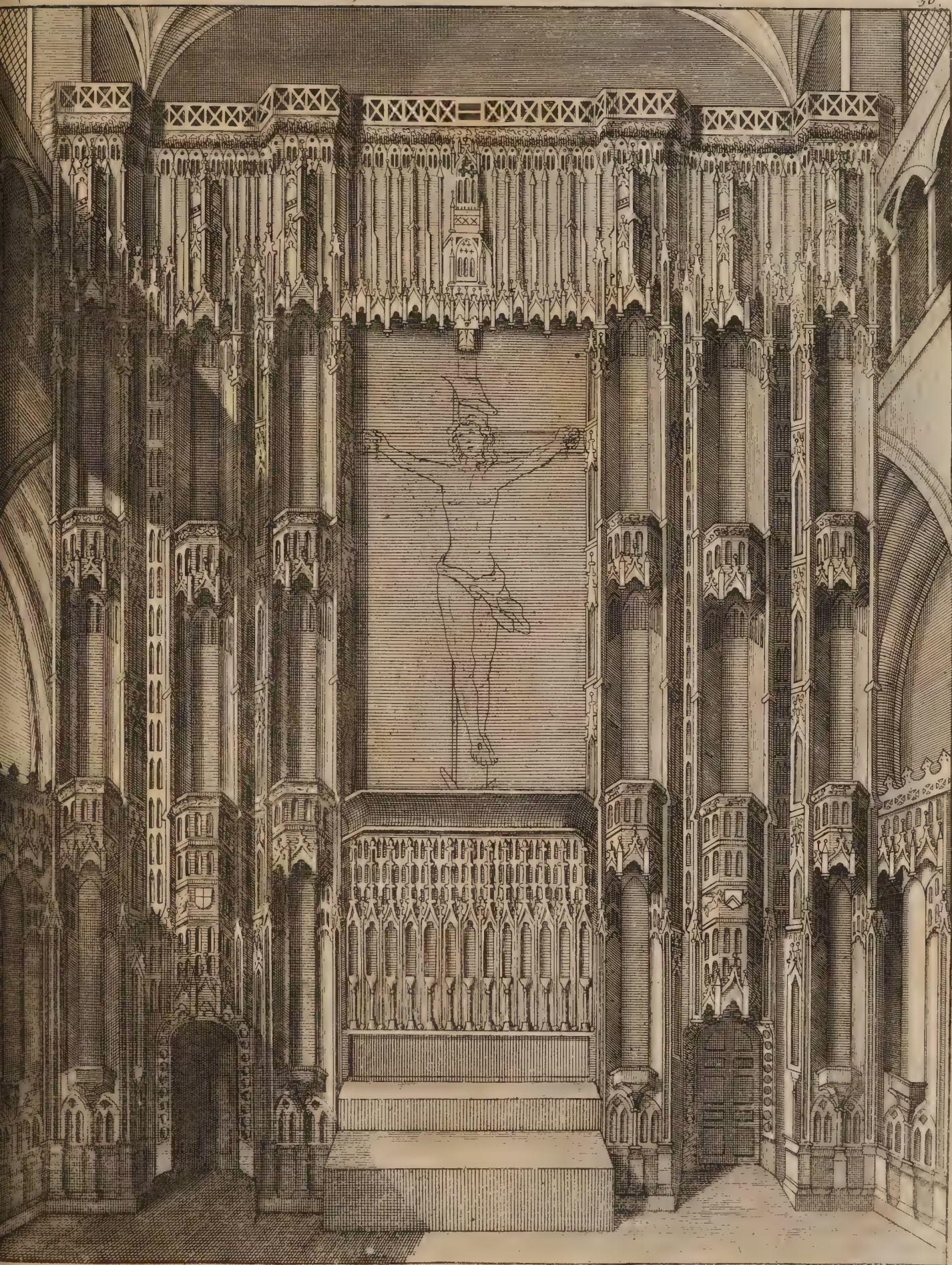
29

The Shrine of S^t Hugh the Bur-
 South Isle of the Cathe-
 gundian Bishop of Lincoln, In the
 dral there behind the Choir.



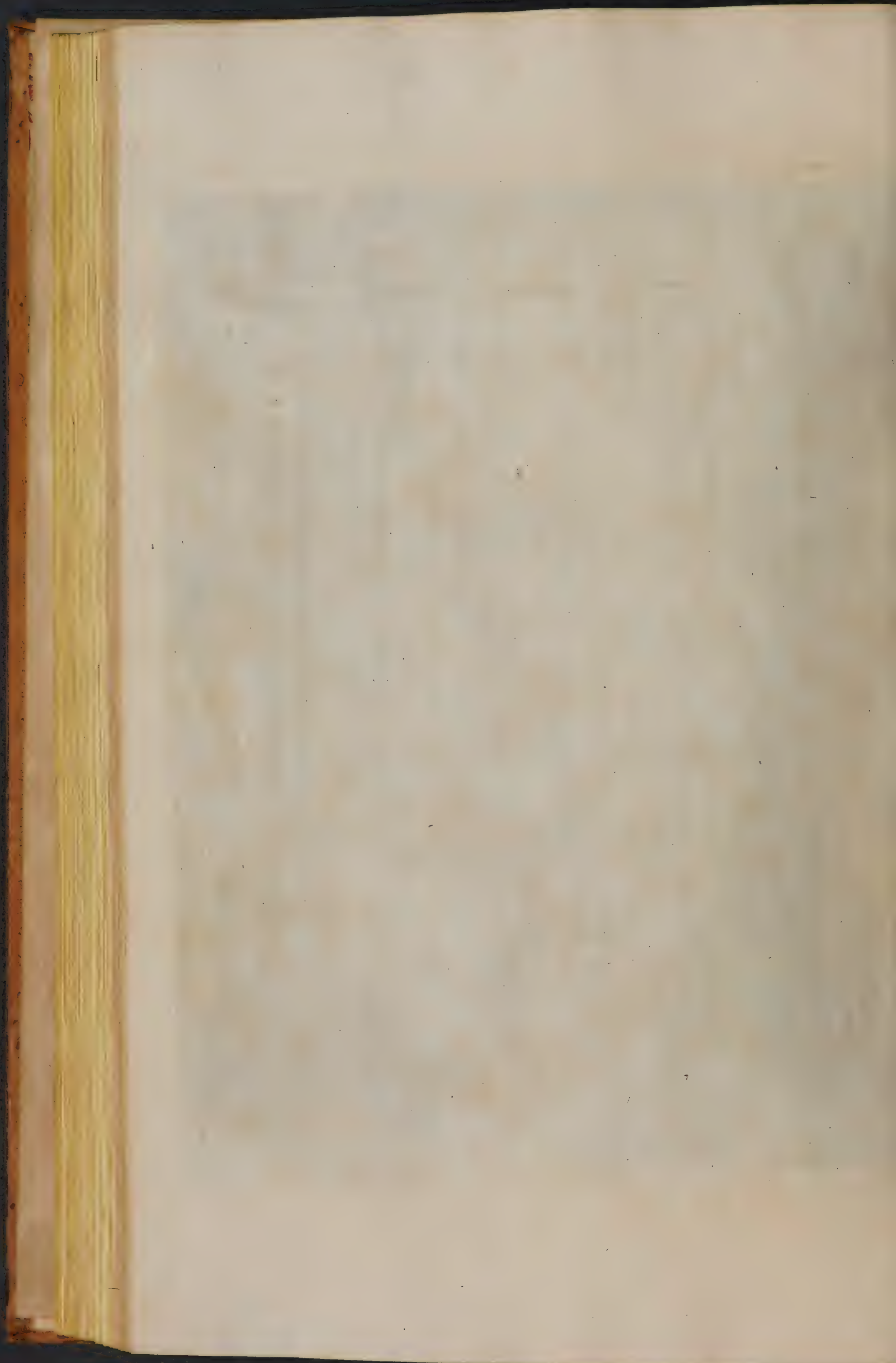
Reverendo Doctissimoq³ Laurentio Echard dicata.
 Stukeley delin. J. Kirkall sculp.

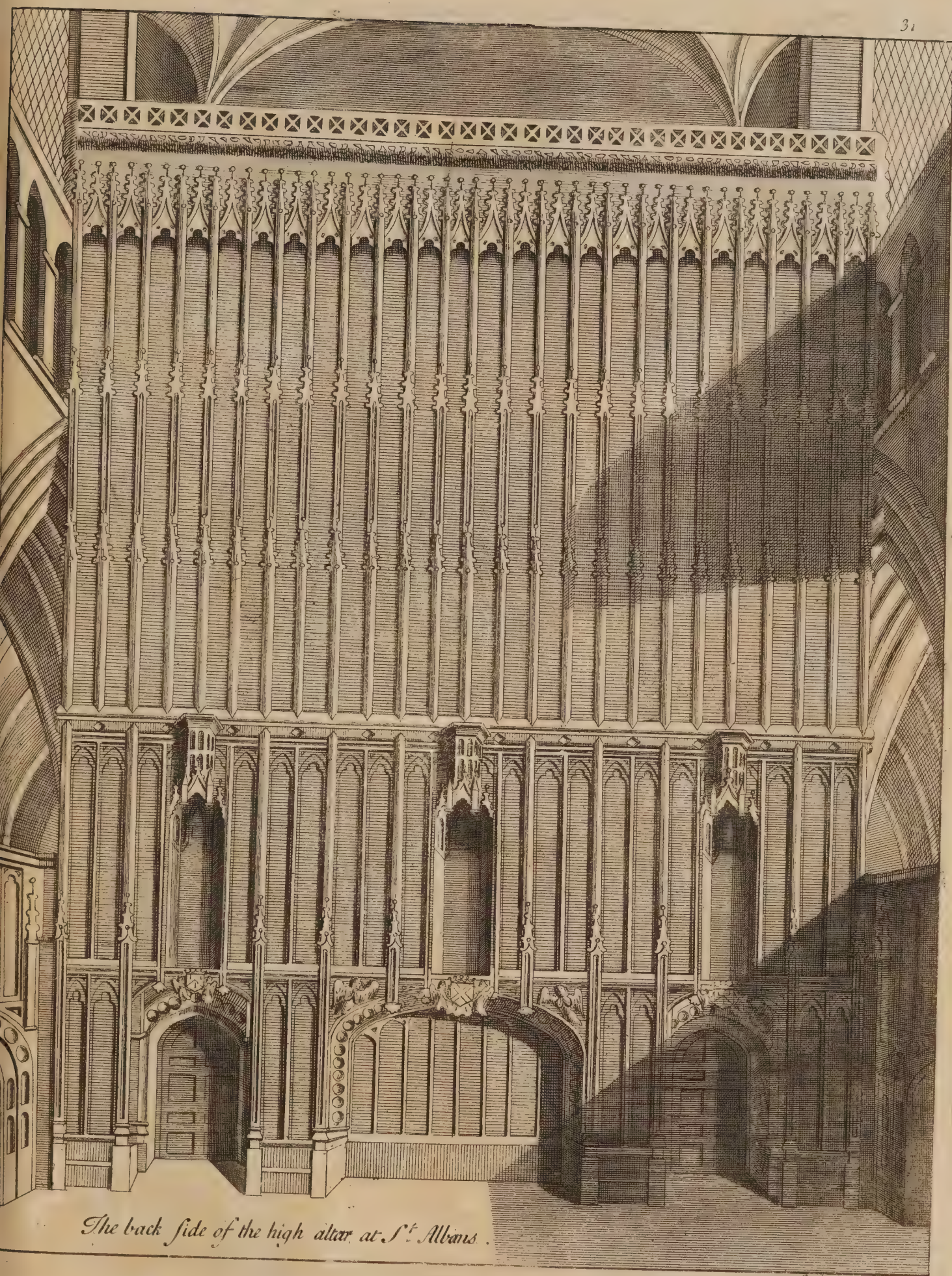




The high Altar at S.^t Albans. 28. Dec 1720.

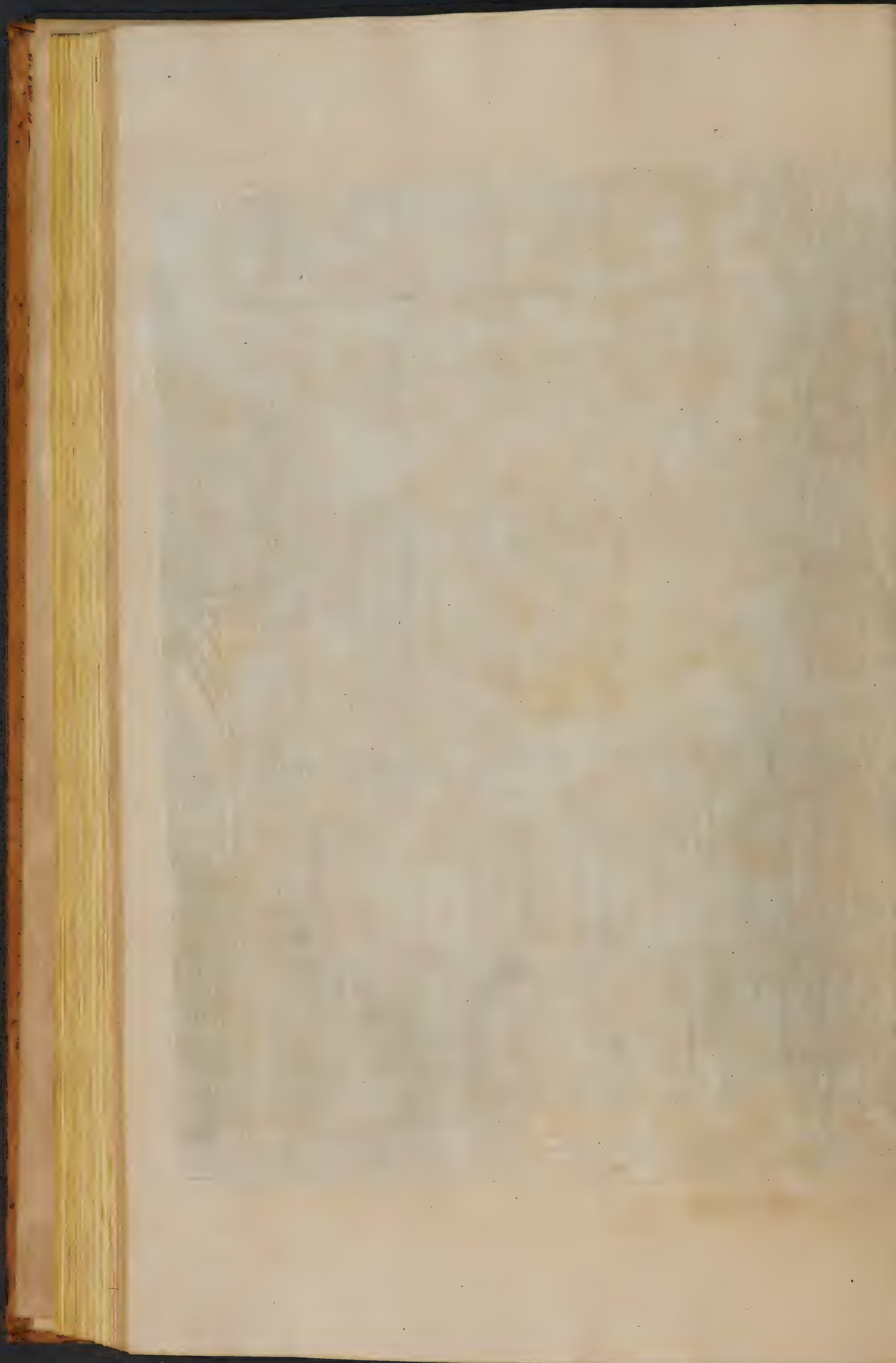
Stukor d.





The back side of the high altar at St. Albans.

Guthrie del.



The White Fryers in Gloucester Aug. 24. 1721.

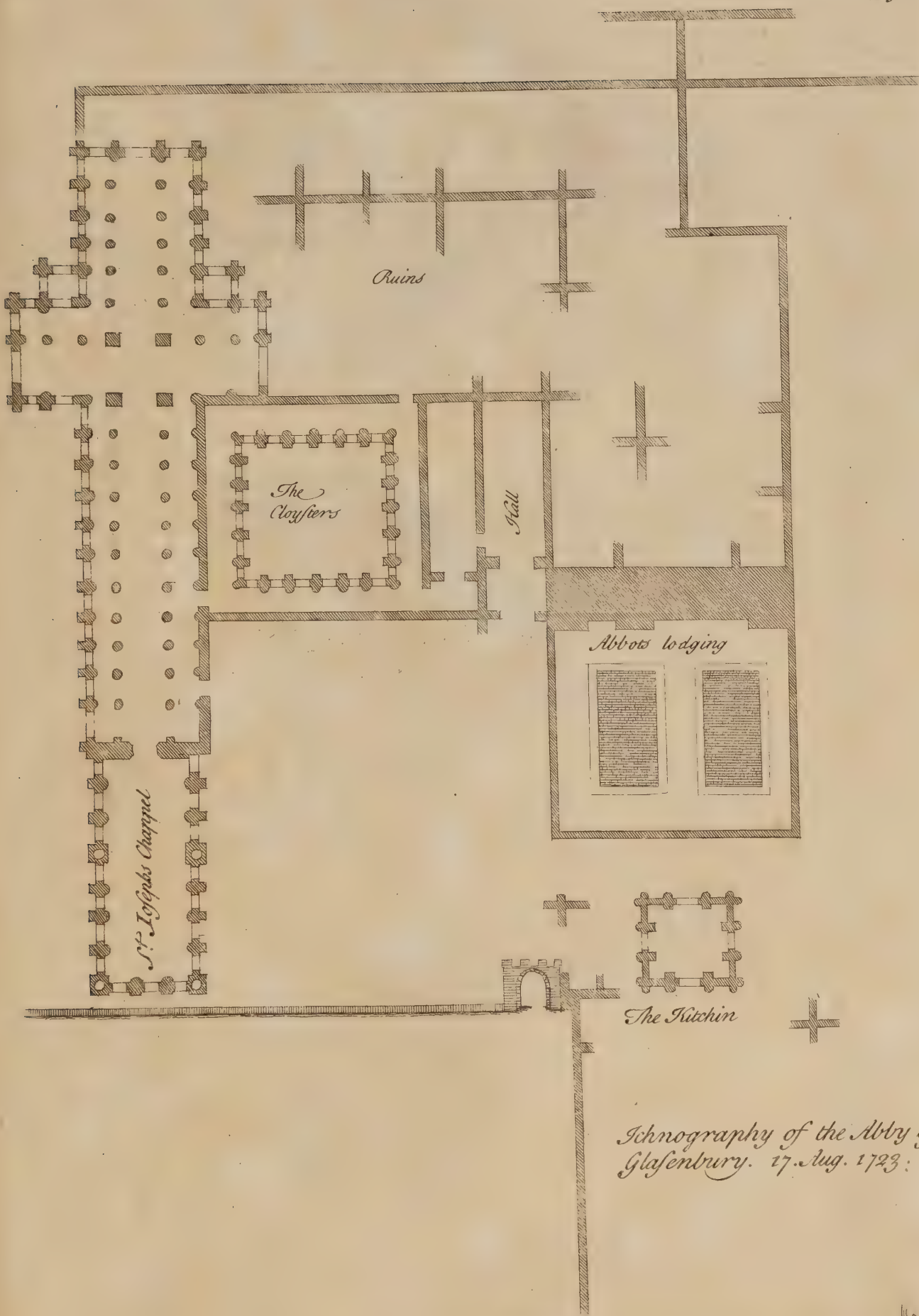


Stukeley delin.

Browne Willys Ar. Reliquias sacras d. d. W. Stukeley.

E. Kirkall sculp.





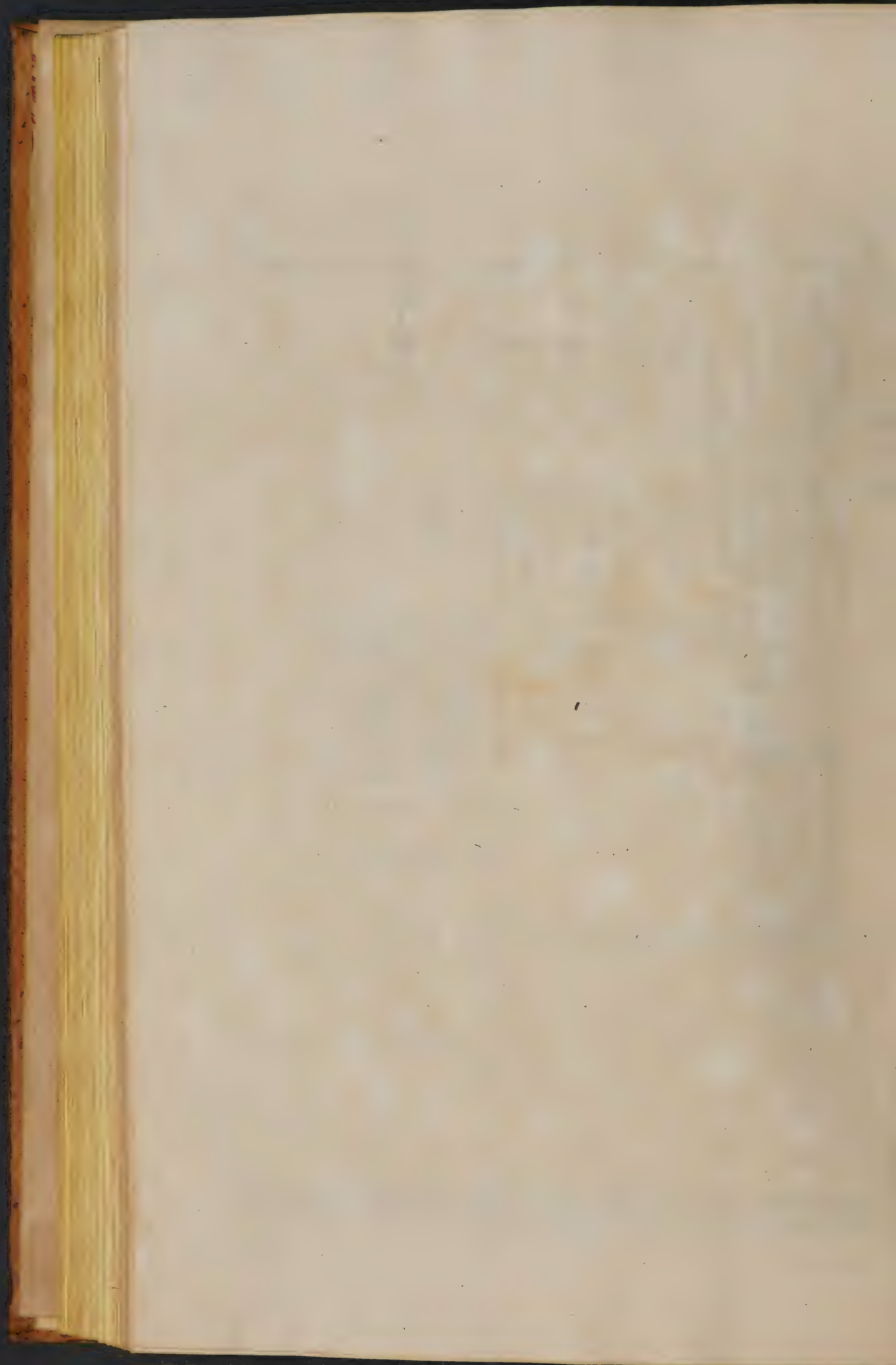
*Ichnography of the Abby of
Glasenbury. 17. Aug. 1723.*



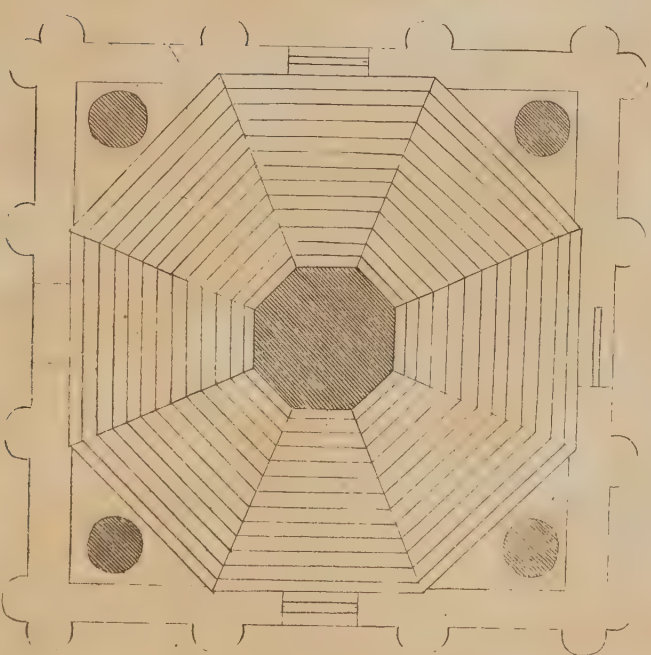
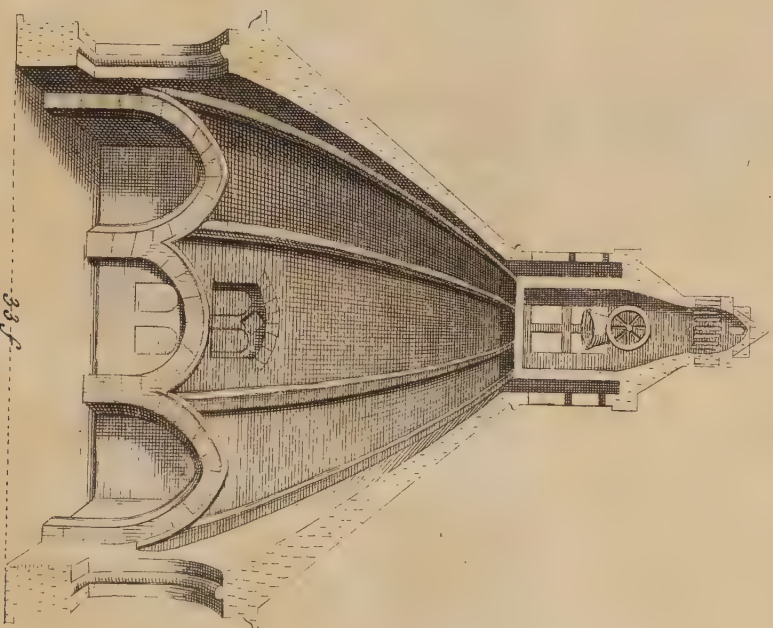
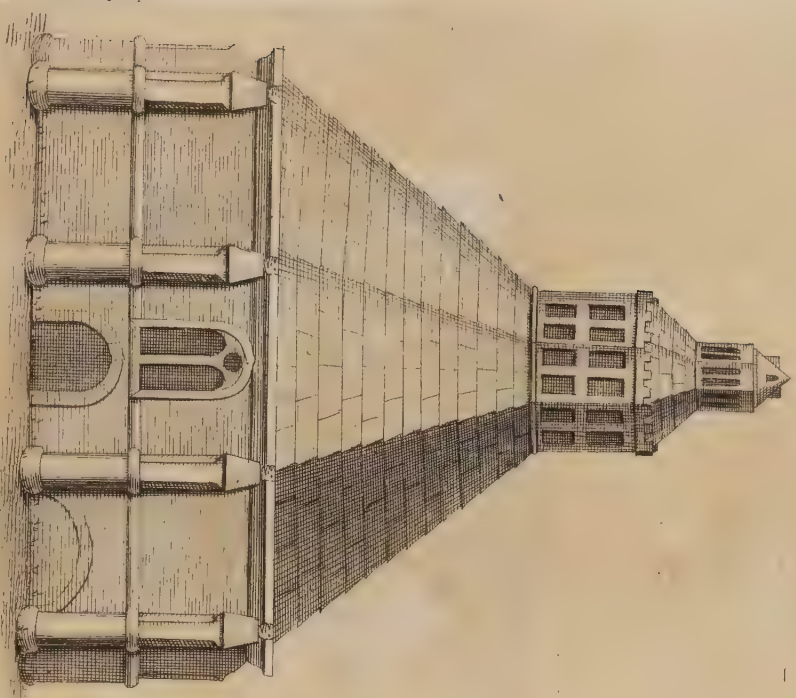
The Street

Saunders delin

J. V. G. delin



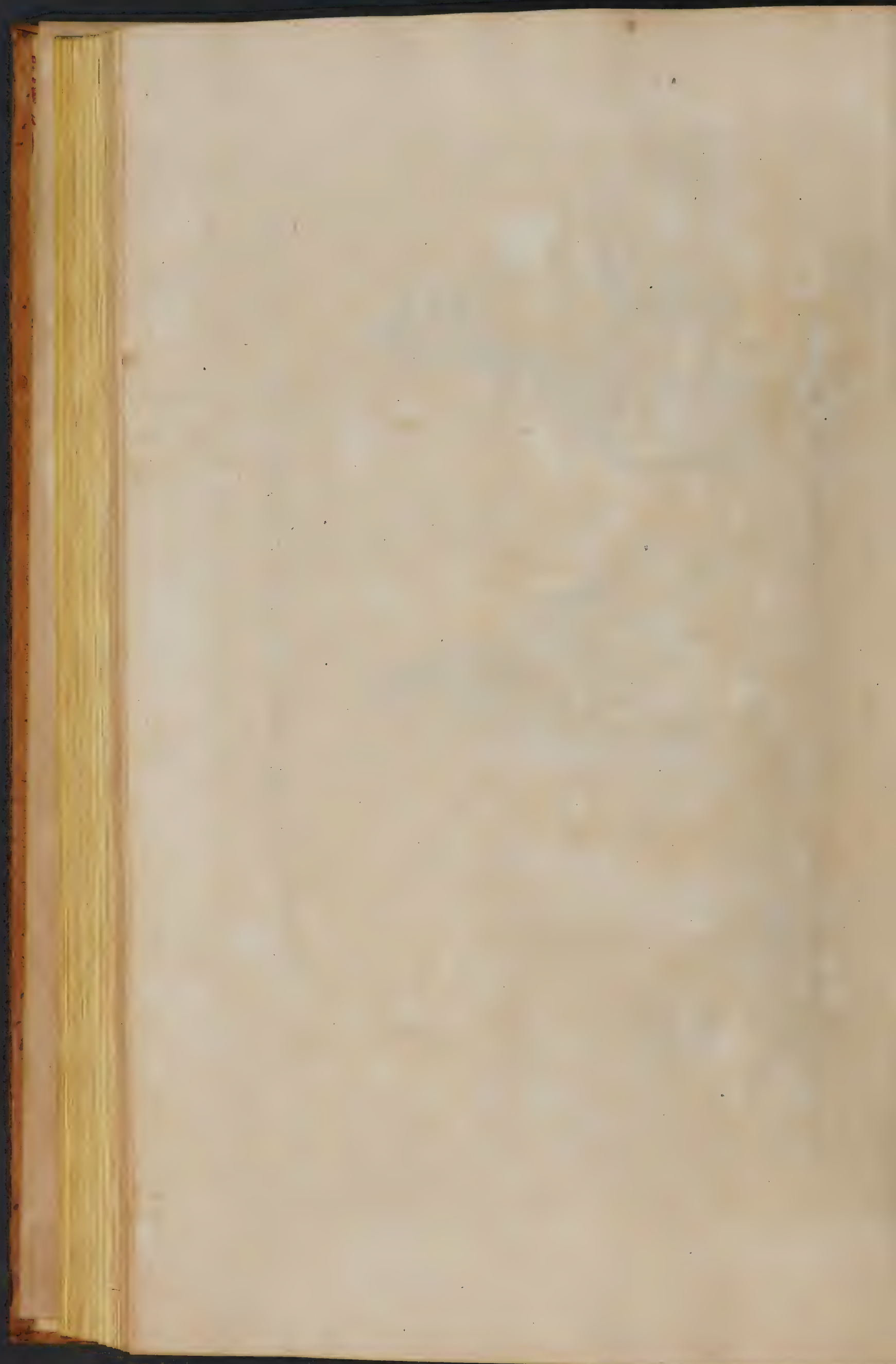
The Orthography Section & Groundplot of the Altar of Glasfenhams Ruthin. Aug. 17. 1728.

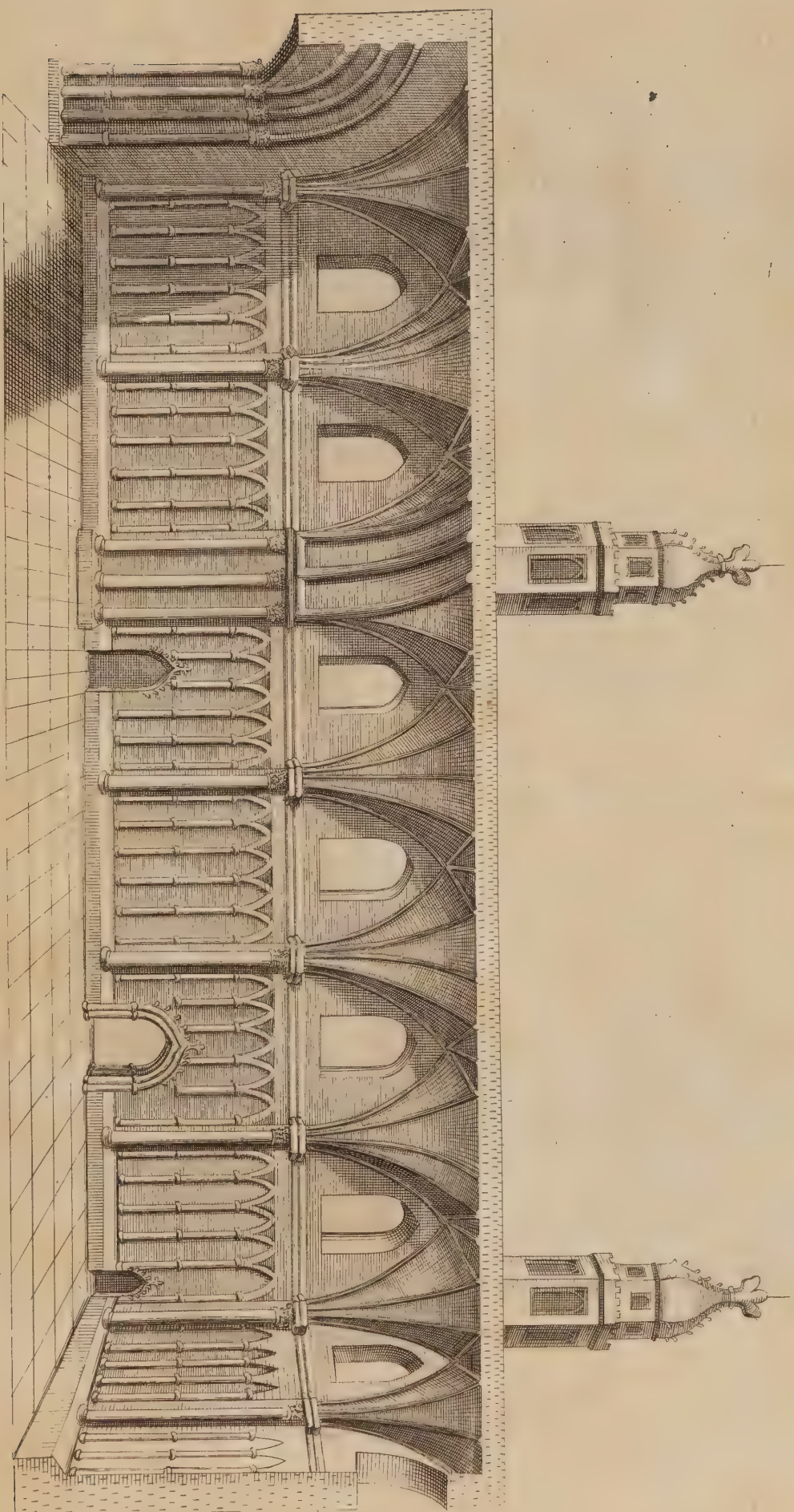


Celebratio sine Sumptibus Mantio d. d. W. Stukely.

Stukely del.

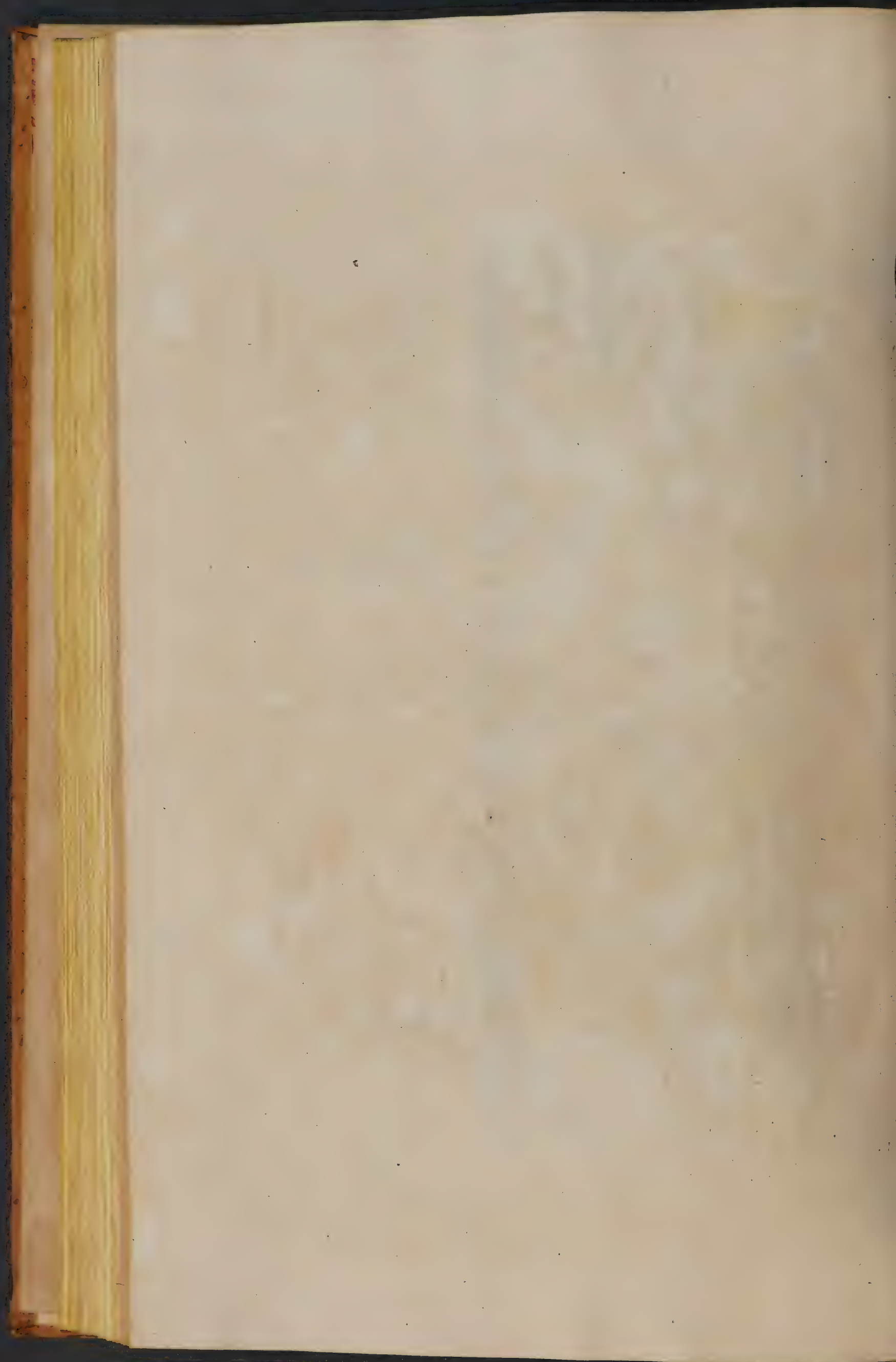
IVth Guide Sculp





The Inside Section of St. Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel at Gladensbury.

The Tanner D.D. Sacra Tabula.



A Prospect of the Ruins of Glasenbury Abby Aug 17. 1723.

30



Stukeley del.

*A. The Abbots Kitchen. B. His Lodgings. C. S^t Josephs Chappel. D. The Town Church. E. the Abby Church. F. the Tower. G. S^t Marys Chappel.
H. Edgars Chappel. I. the Choir. K. the Cloysters. L. the Hall. M. the Monks Lodgings. N. the Abnry.*

E. Kirkill scul.



The Prospect of Glasenbury Abby.

37

Raverendis Dno. Dno. Willelmo Wake Archiep. Cant. ex v. Tab. rotund.

the torr.

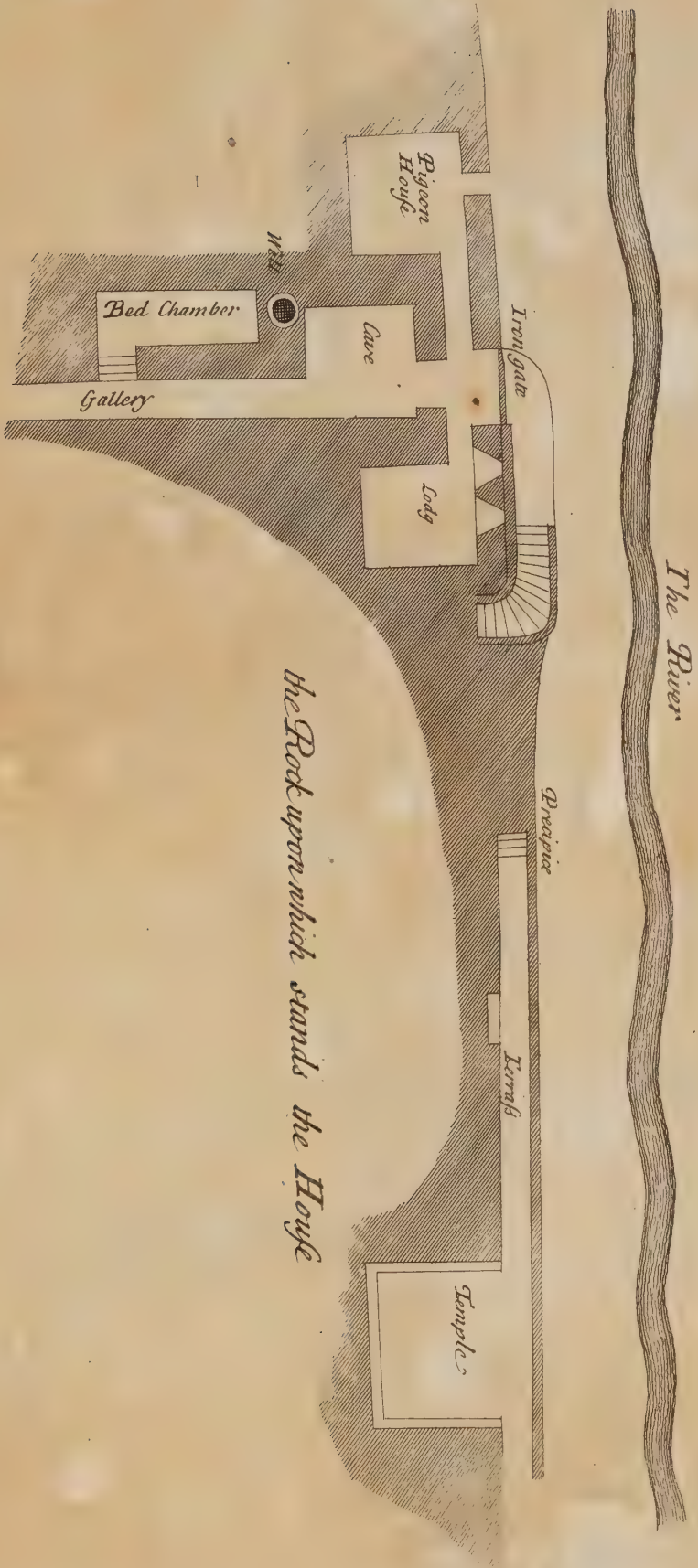


A S^t Josephs chappel B. The Abby Church. C. S^t Marys chappel D. Edgars chappel E. The high Alter. F. The Cloysters. G. The Hall. H. The Abbots kitchen. I. The Abbots Lodging. Stukeley del.



PICTISH

Caves of Harthornden, Scotland



the Rock upon which stands the Houfe



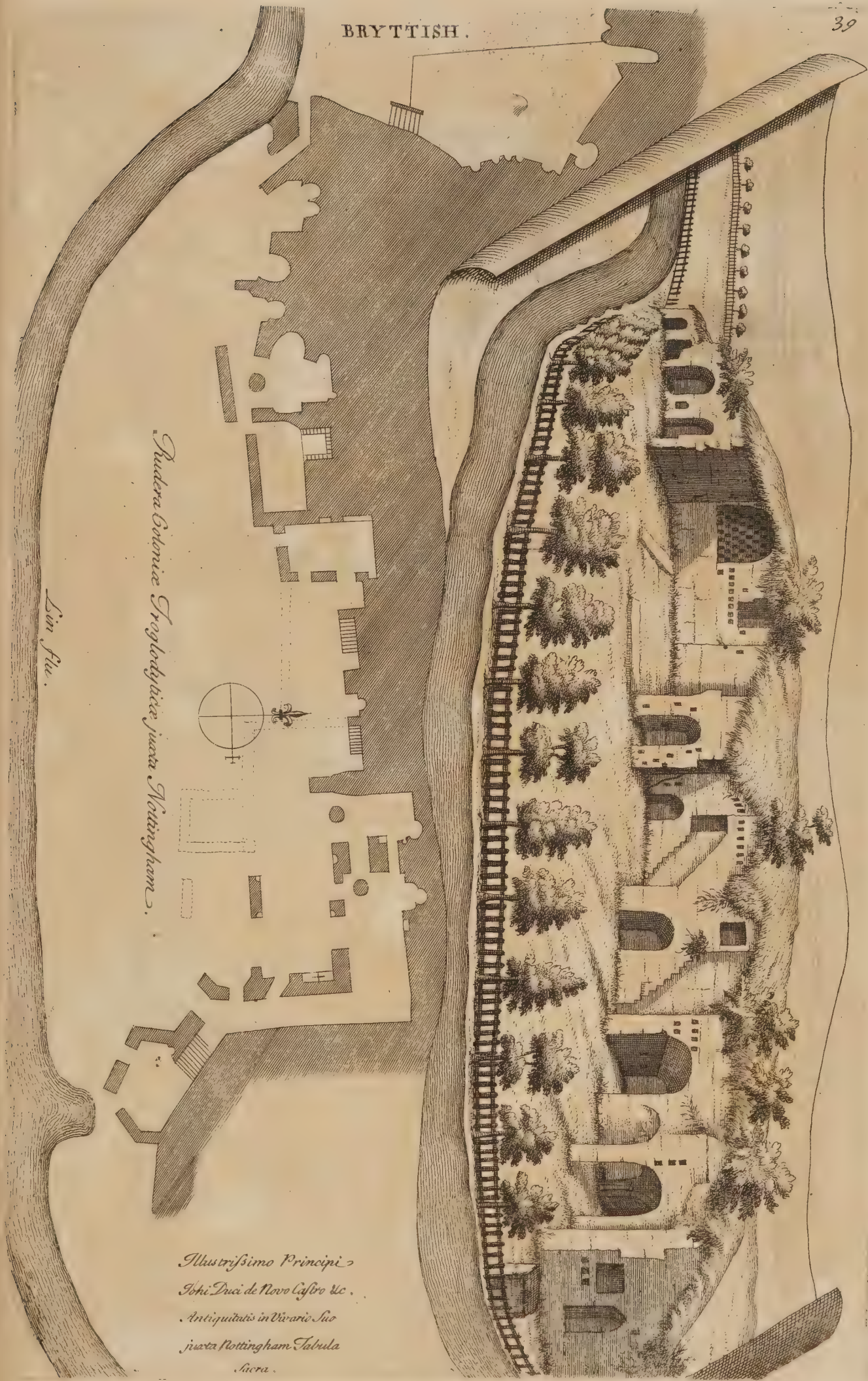
BRYTTISH.

39

Quædam Colonia Troglodytica juxta Nottingham.

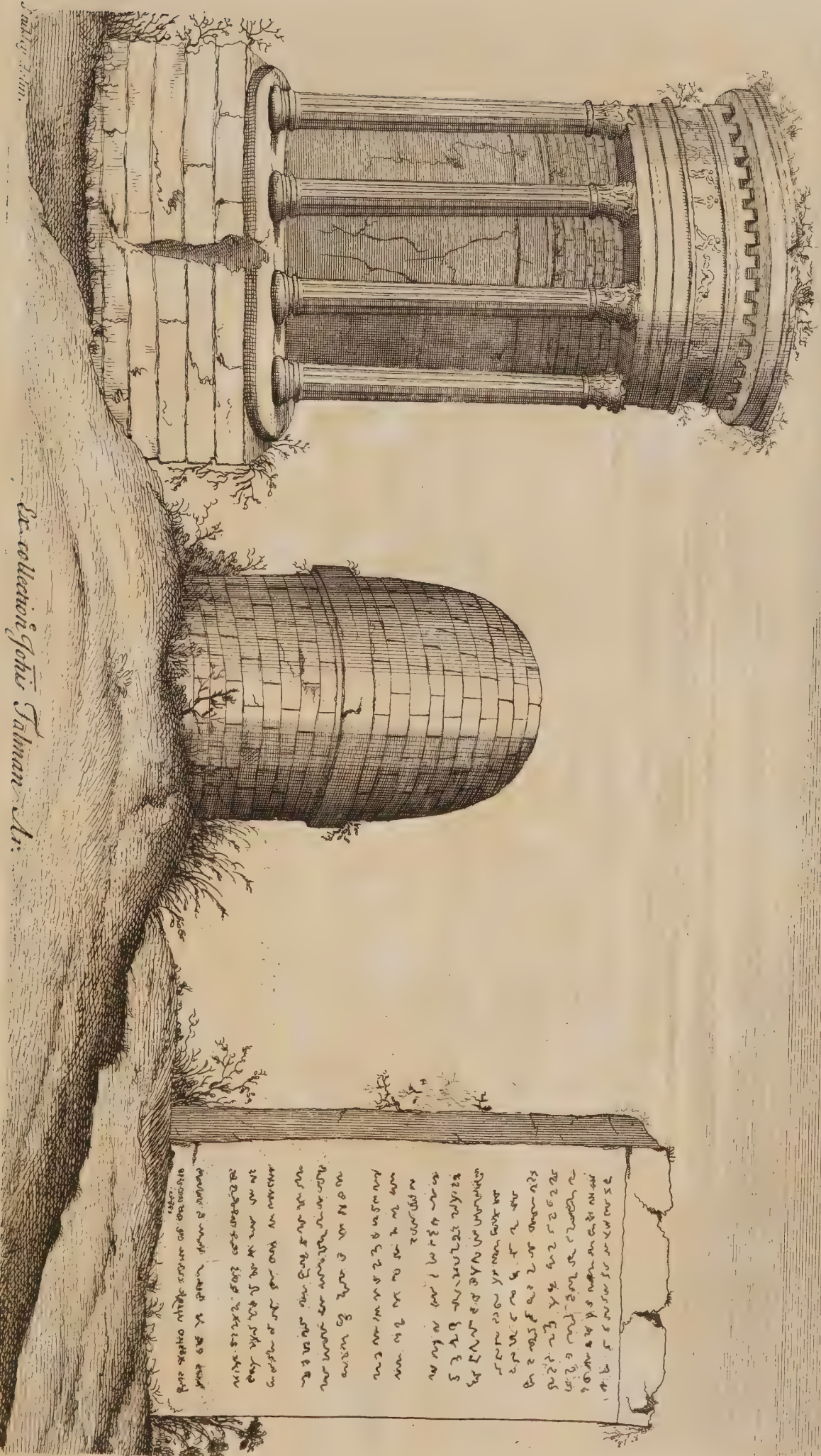
San. flu.

*Illustrissimo Principi
Johi Duci de Novo Castro &c.
Antiquitatis in Vivario suo
juxta Nottingham Tabula
Sacra.*





A View at Athens.



Engraving by J. Smith.

Excavation of the Salamin Altar.

Platonia, 1846.



Chlori Imp. Castrum vulgo Clorendon Aug. 25. 1723.



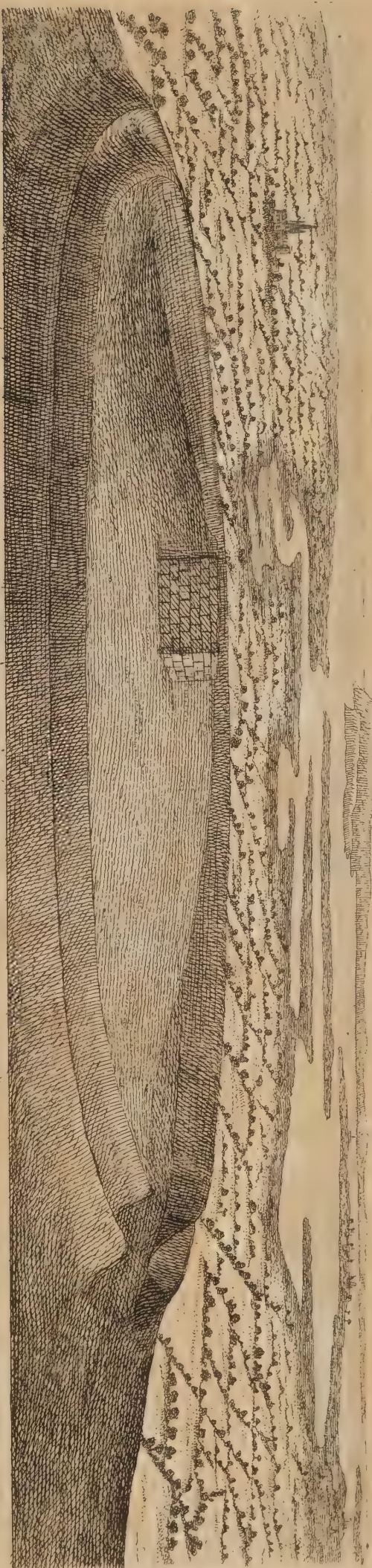


Oldbury Castle 11 July. 17 23.





Prospect from St. Peter's hill Sep. 15. 1723.



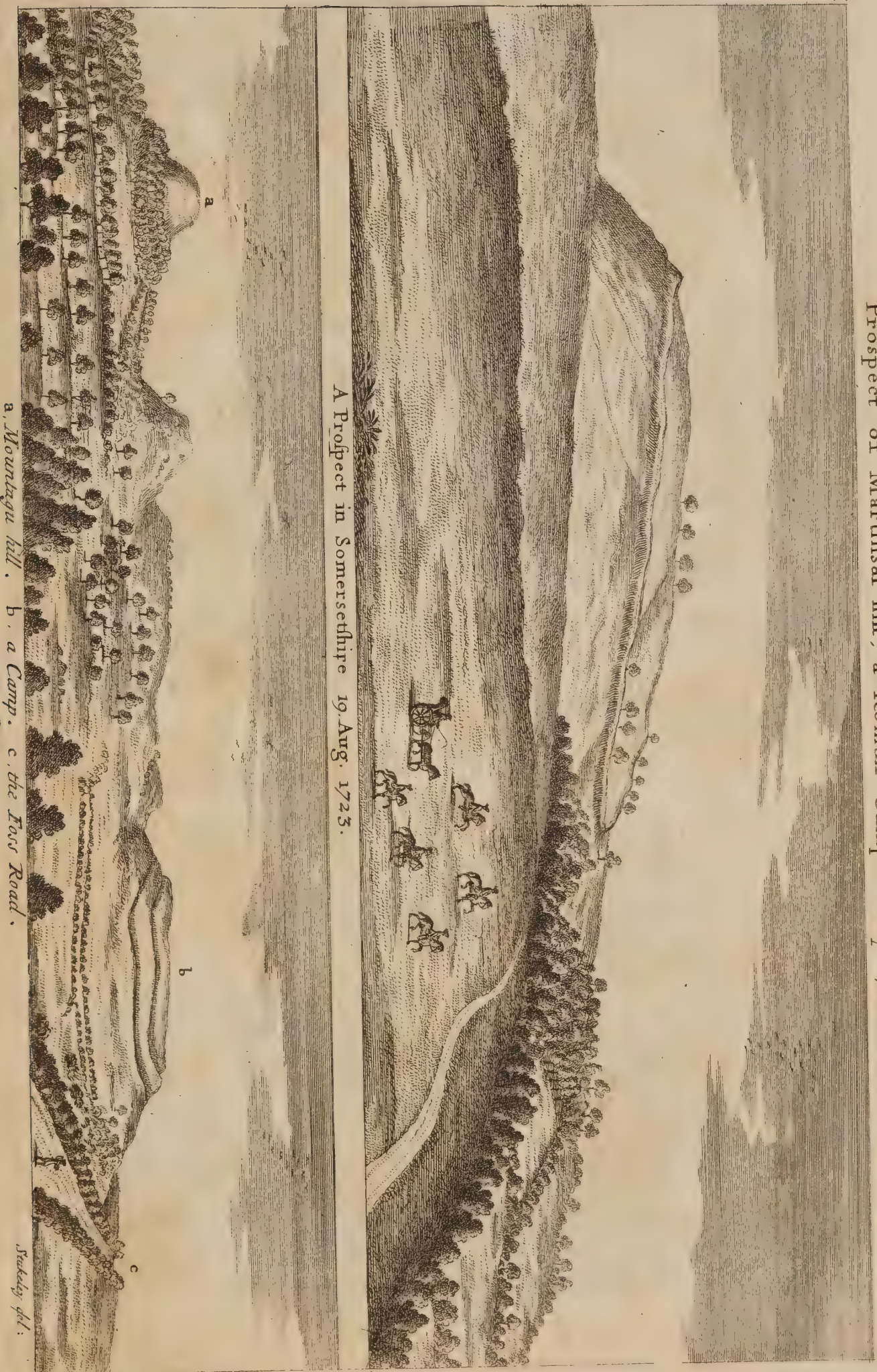
Prospect of Camulet Castle. 15. Aug. 1723.

Shubley Del.



Prospect of Martinsal hill, a Roman Camp 6 July 1723.

A Prospect in Somersethire 19 Aug. 1723.



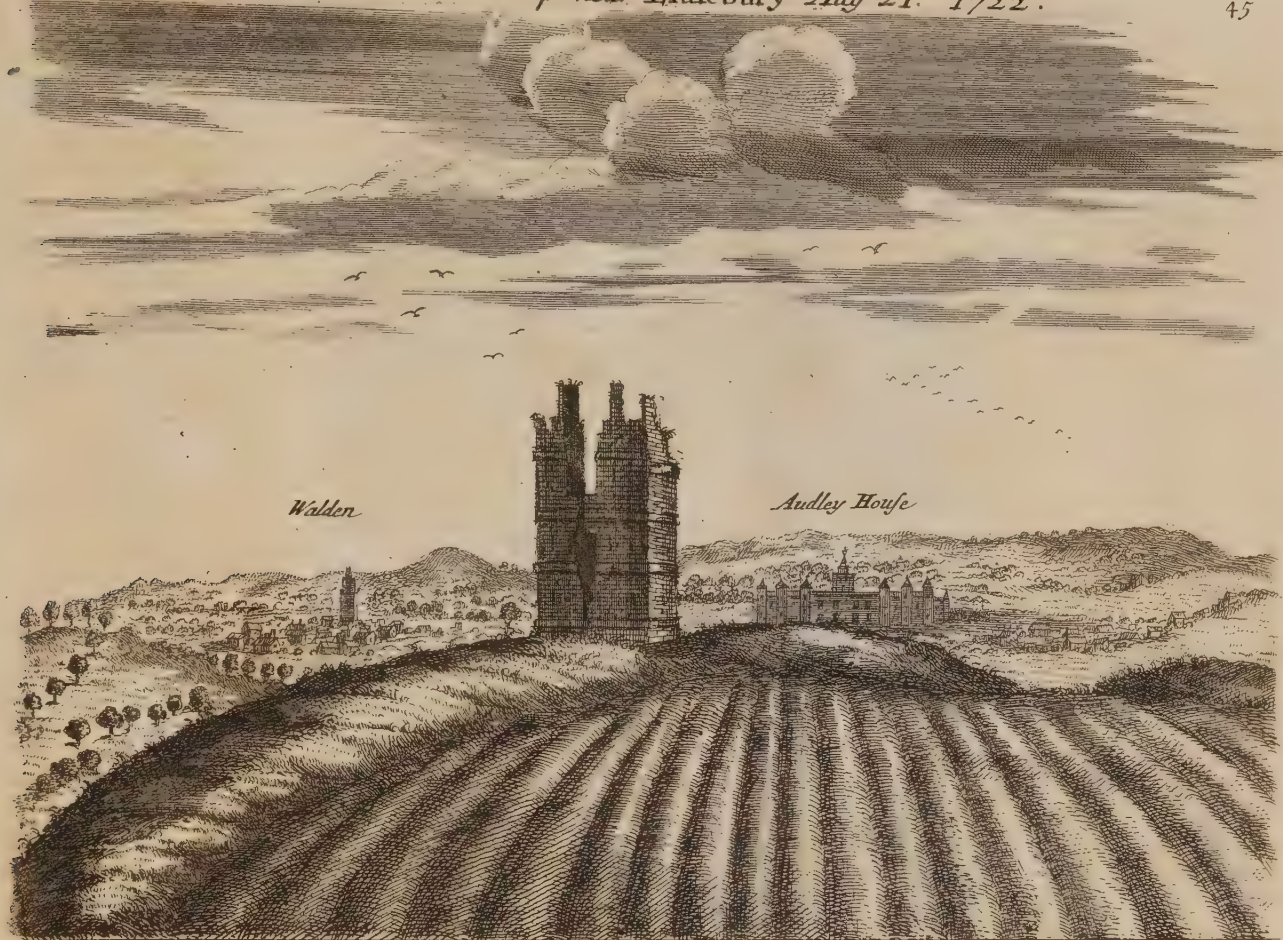
a. Mountagu hill. b. a Camp. c. the Foss Road.

Stokely del.



The Hunting Tower in the Ro. Camp near Littlebury Aug 21. 1722.

45



View of Silchester Walls from the N.E. corner Aug 5. 1722. Ro. Brick & Flint.



Stukeley delin: & Amico Peregrino Bertie Ar. vovet.

E. Kirkall sculp:



THE ROMAN PHAROS IN DOVER CASTLE

40
8 Oct. 1722.



Quæ olim Romanis navigantibus facem præbuit

Pharon in Castro Dubriensi Rog. Gale Arm.

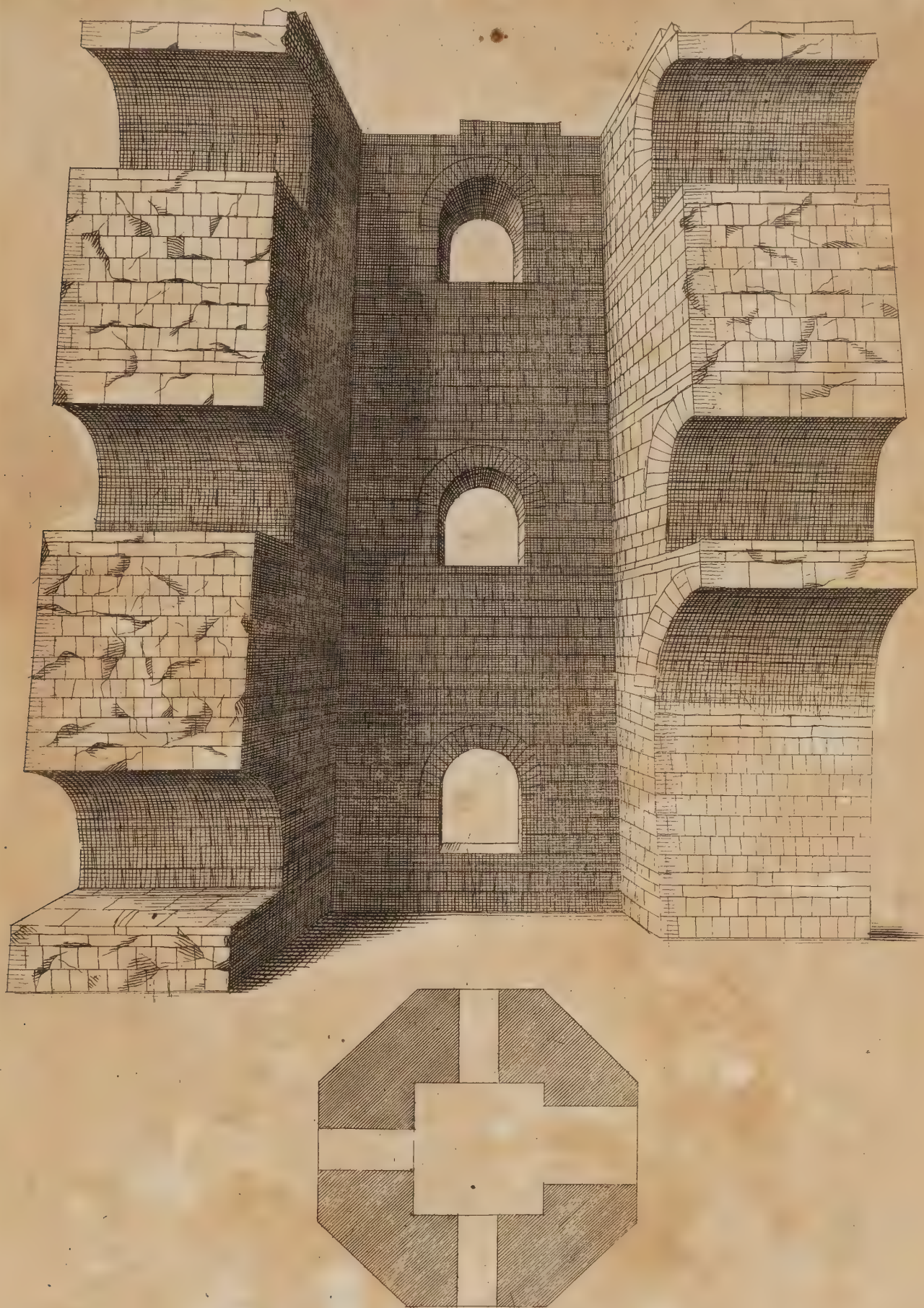
consecratum posuit W. Stukeley 1722.

Stukeley delin.

E Kirkall scul



47
The Ichnography & Section of the ROMAN PHAROS in Dover Castle.

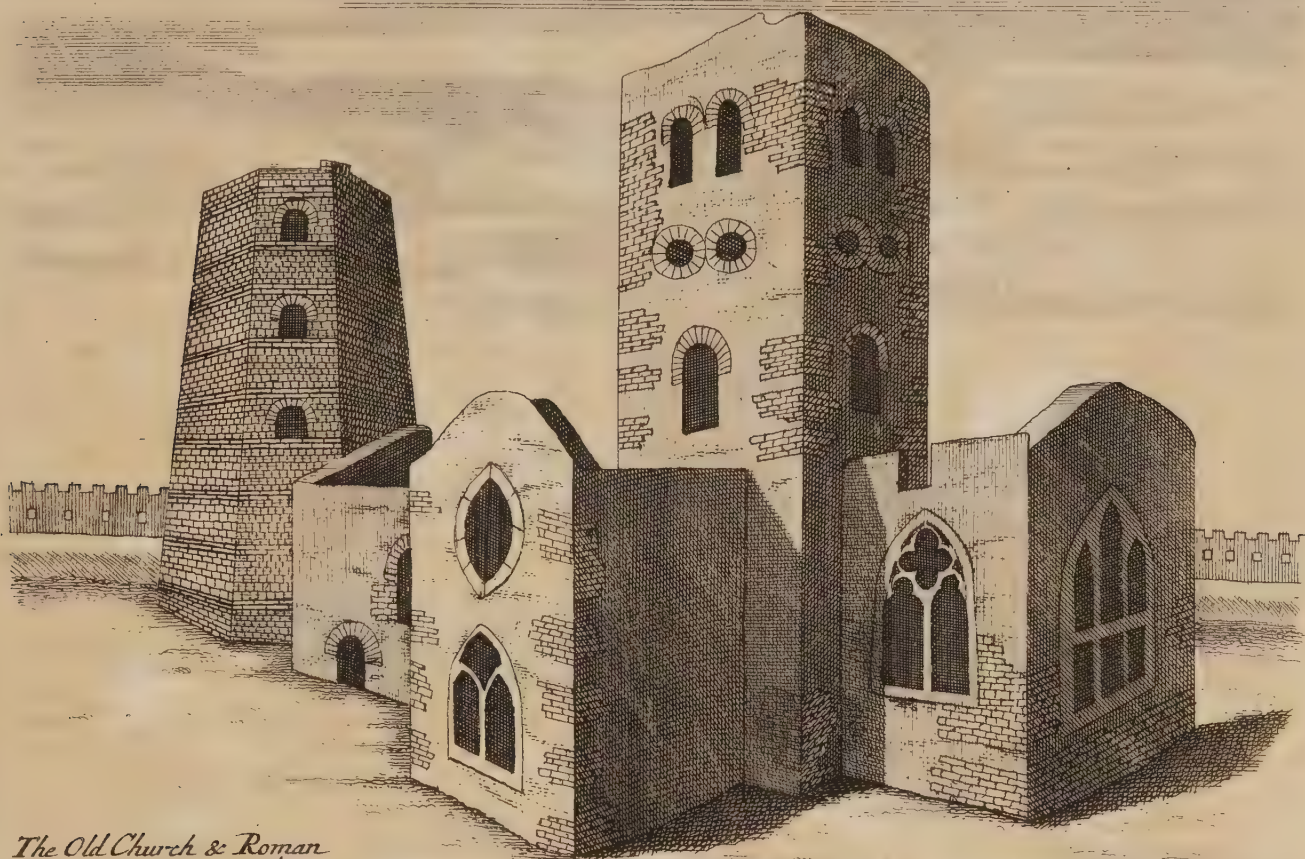


Tabulam Architectonicam Dno. Jacobo Thornhil Equiti, ad Rem Pictoriam Servienti

Regio. D.D. *W. S. Stukeley.*

Stukeley del.





*The Old Church & Roman
Pharos in Dover Castle.
8. Oct. 1722.*

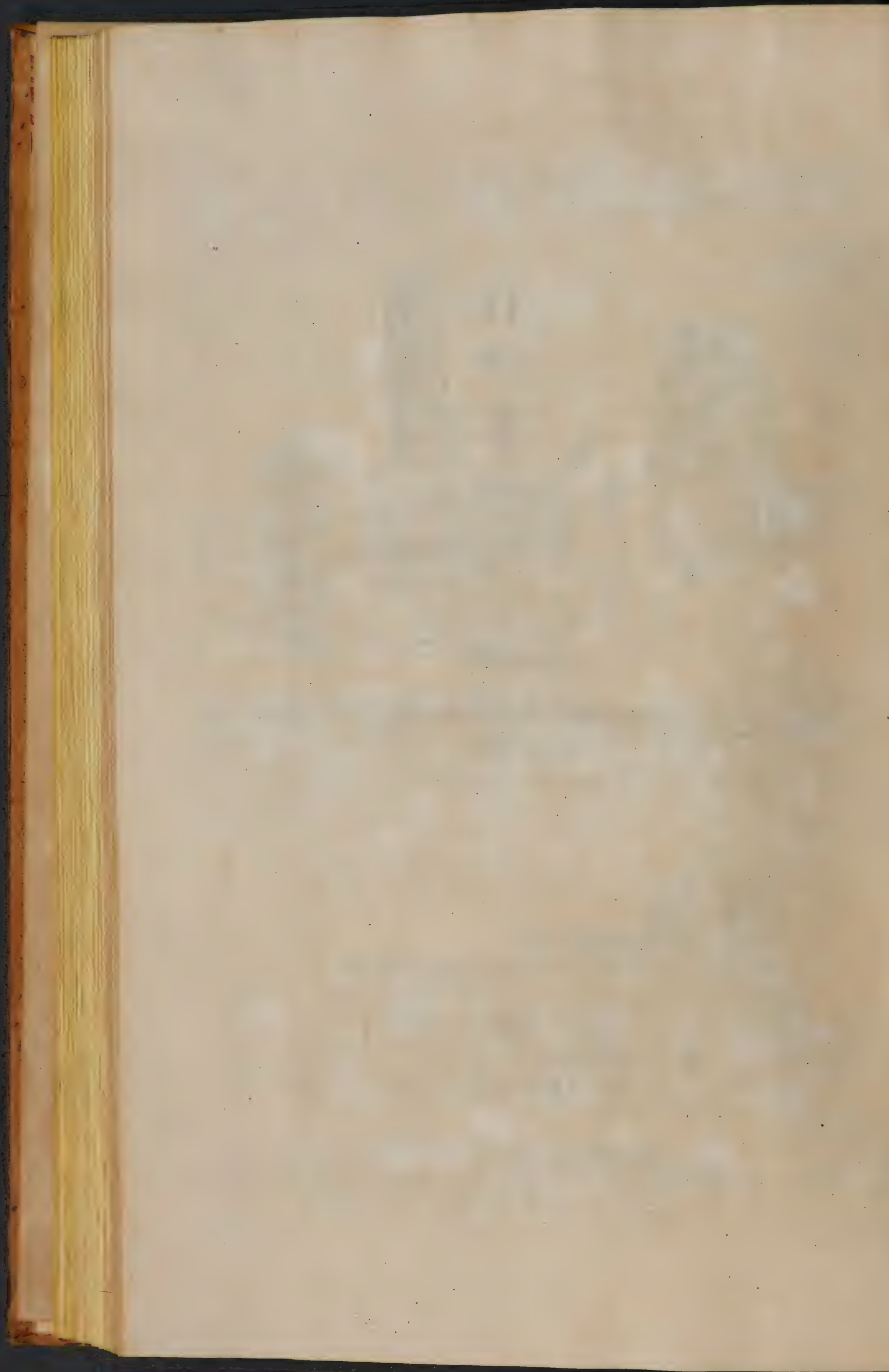
*S^t Martins Church near Canterbury where K. Ethelberts Queen us'd to goe
to Christian Service.*



*Erudito viro et Amicissimo Johi Hardy de Nottingham.
Tabulam hanc vovet W. Stukeley*

Stukeley delin.

J. Harris scul.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS

49

Honorabili Johi Clerke Baroni Scaccar. in Scotia tab. d.d. W. Stukeley.

*Found in
Portugal*

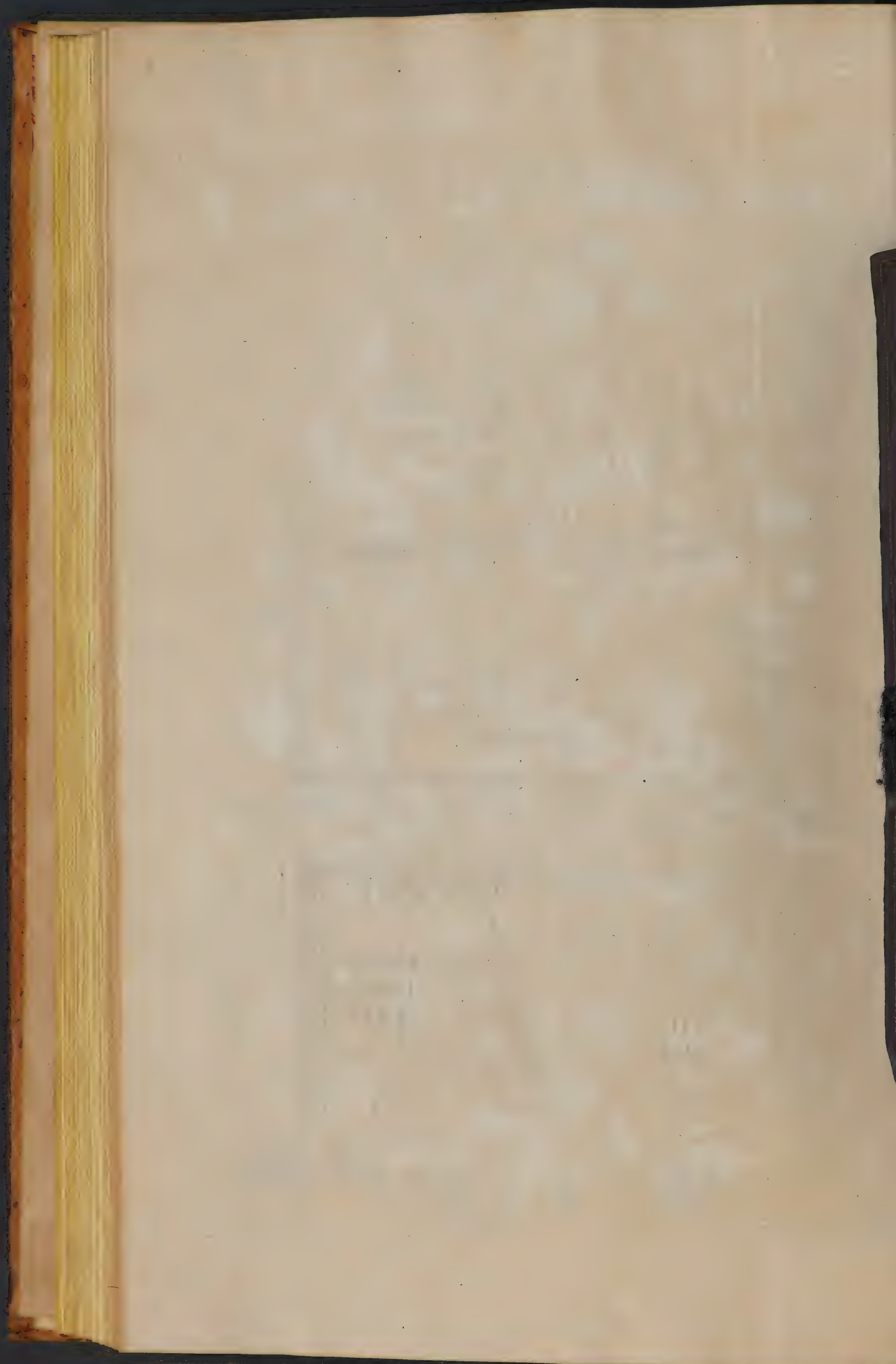
L·TERENTIO
M·F·QVIR·RVF
PRAEF·COH·VI·BRITTON
LEG·IMP·T·DON·DON·AB
IMP·TRAIANO·BEL·DAC·
P·P·LEG·XV·APOLL
TRIB·COH·II·VIC
D·D

at Bath

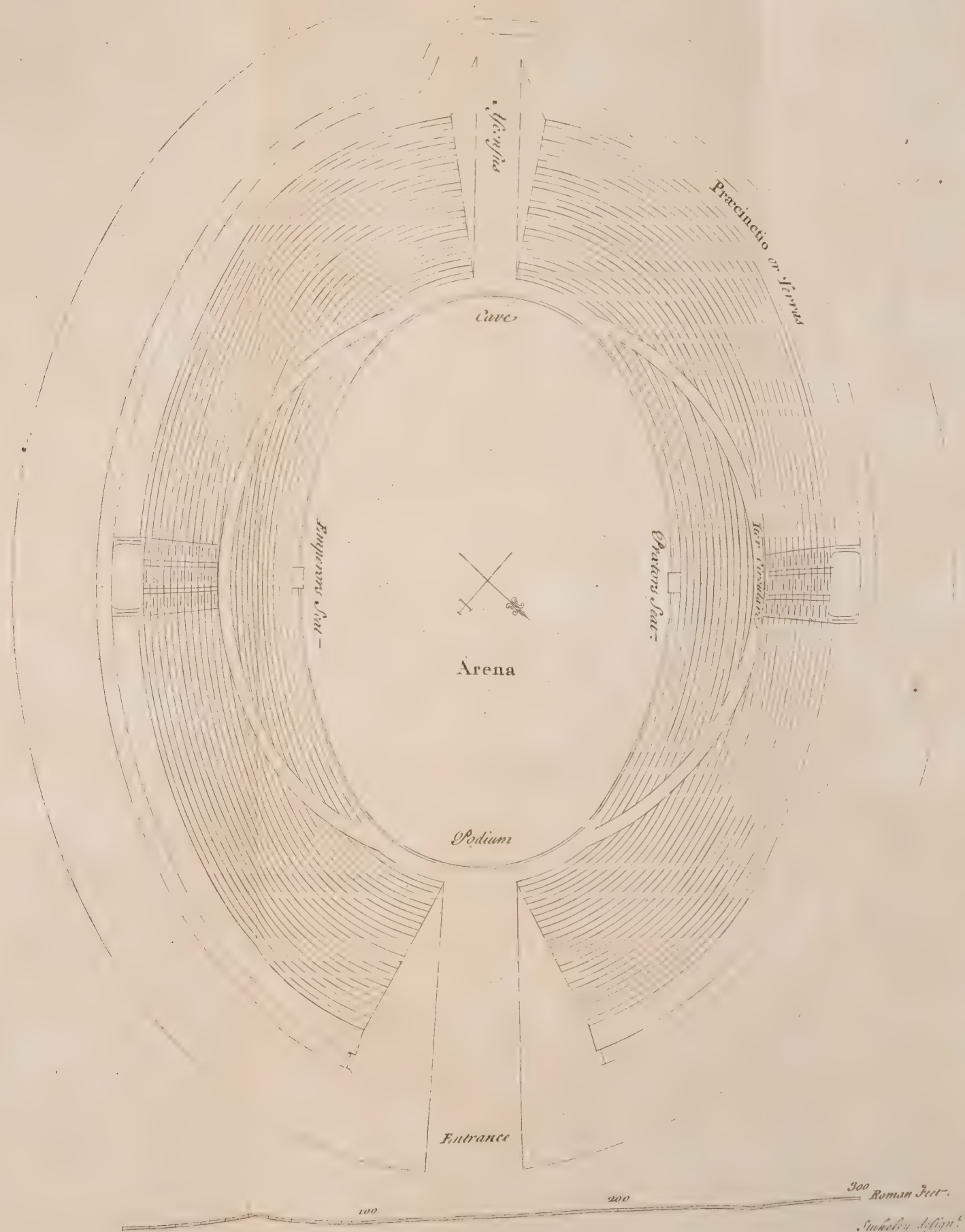
D M
SVCCPETRONIAE·VIX
ANN·III·M·III·D·IX·V RO
MVIVS·ET·VIC·SARINA
FIL·KAR·FEC

at Chichester

NEPTVNO·ET·MINERVAE
TEMPLVM
PRO·SALVTE·DOMVS·DIVINAE
EX·AVCTORITATE·TIB·CLAD·
CO·GIDVBNIR·E·GATAG·N·BRIT·
COLEGIVM·FABROR·ET·QVIN·EO
SPP·S·D·S·D·DONANTE·AREAM
PVDENTE·PVDENTINI·FIL·

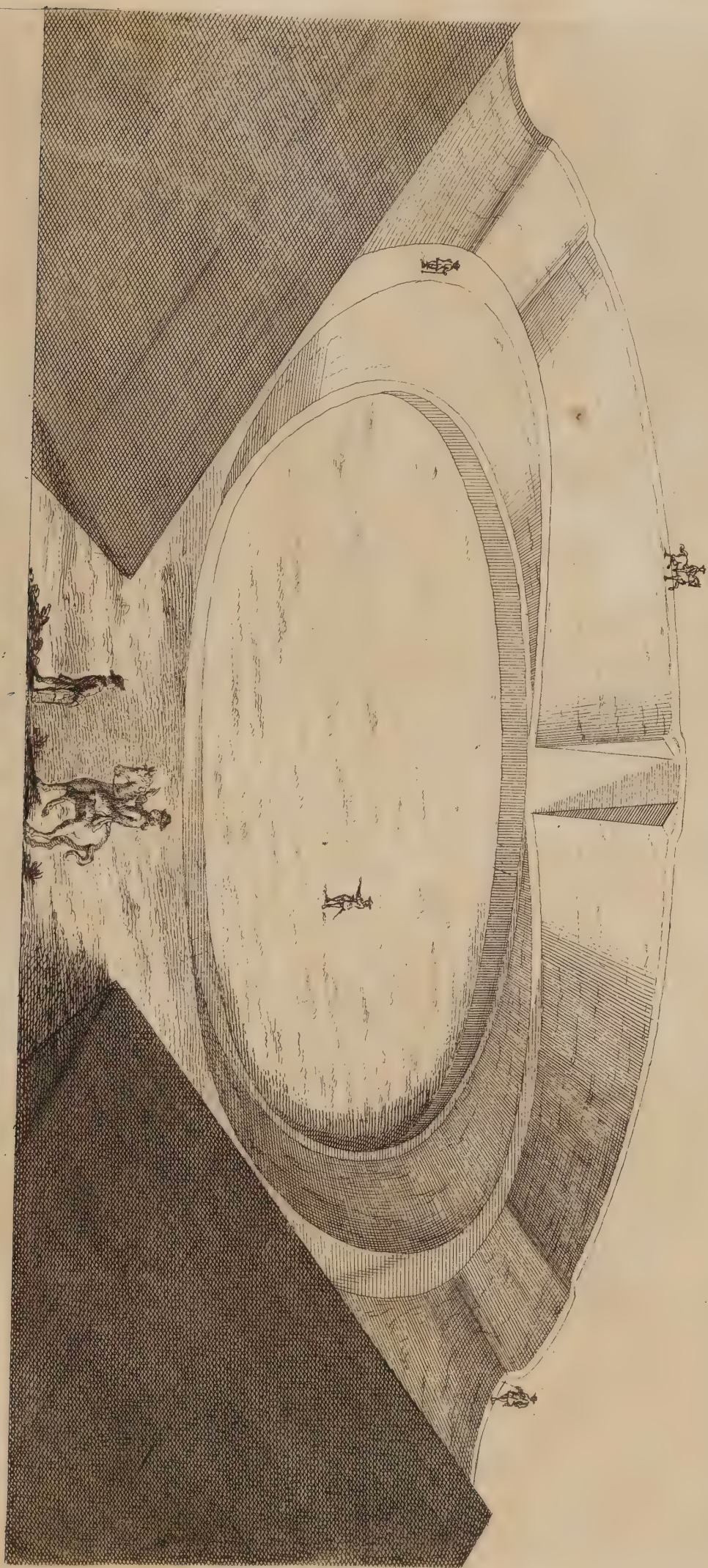


The Geometrical Groundplot of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester 50
Aug. 22. 1723.



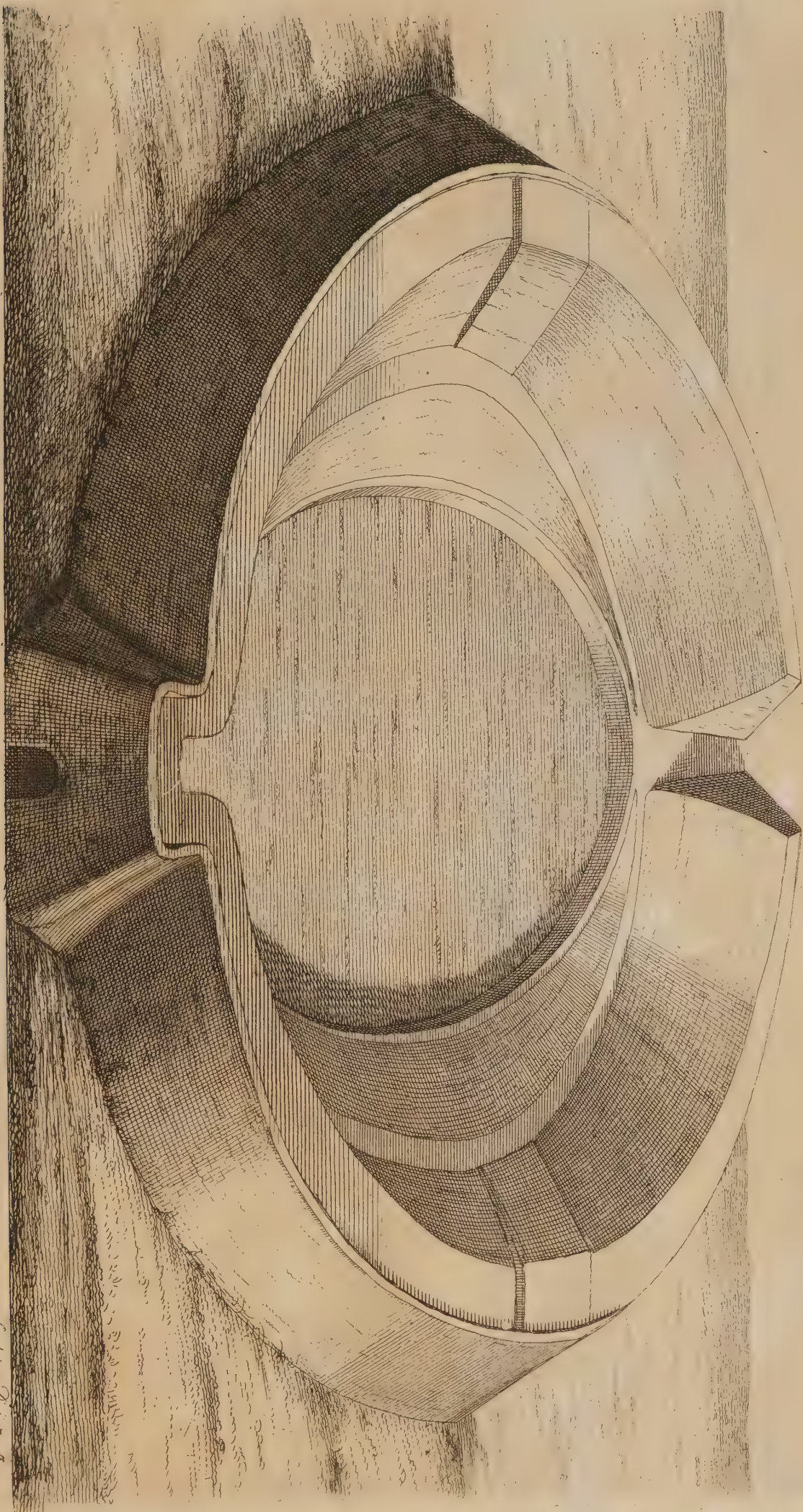


View of Dorchester Amphitheatre from the Entrance.





View of Dorchester Amphitheatre from the South West.

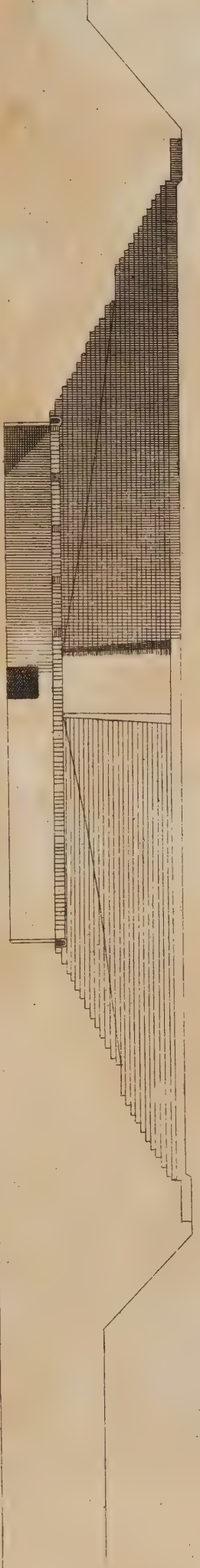




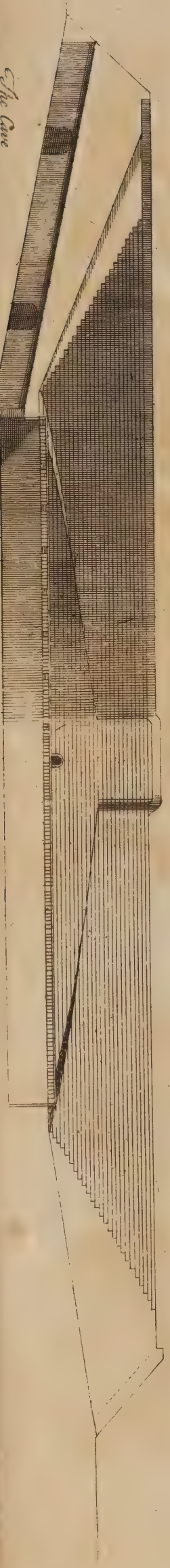
The present appearance of Dromedary Amphitheatre Aug. 23. 1723.



The Section upon the Shortest Diameter



The Section upon the longest Diameter.

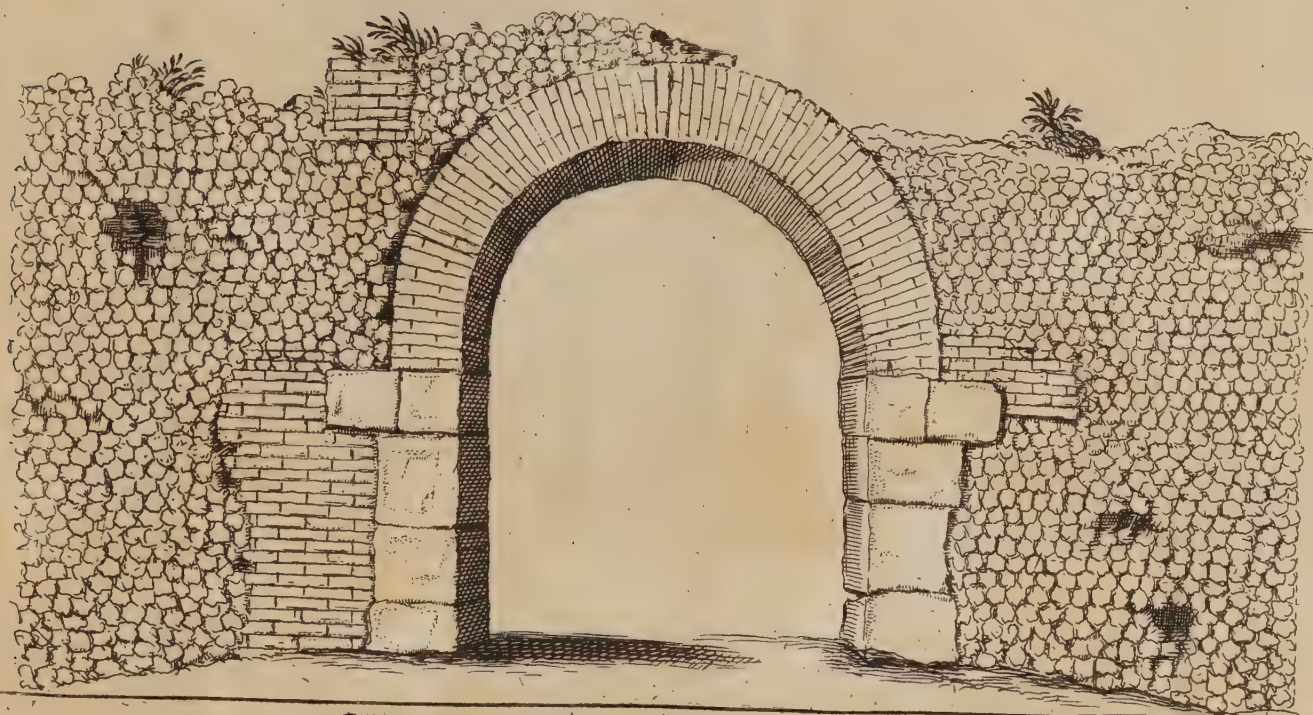


The Cave



Worth Gate (a Roman Work) Canterbury
6, oct 1722,

54



NEWPORT Gate at LINCOLN

Sept. 3. 1722,

The Arch of Roman Work

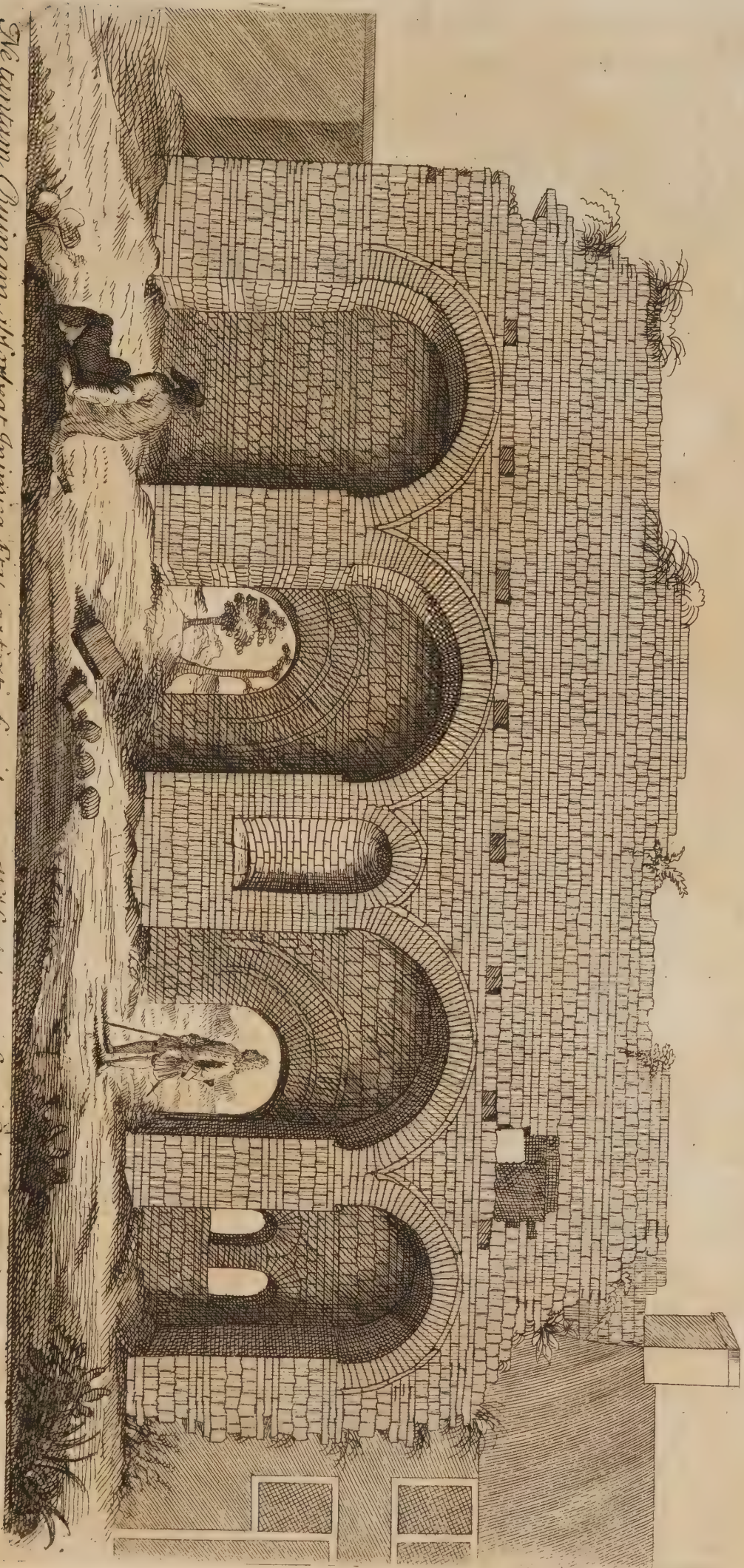


Stukley delin & Amicusimo Conterraneo Mauritio Johnson Ar: Interioris Templi H. offert, 1722.

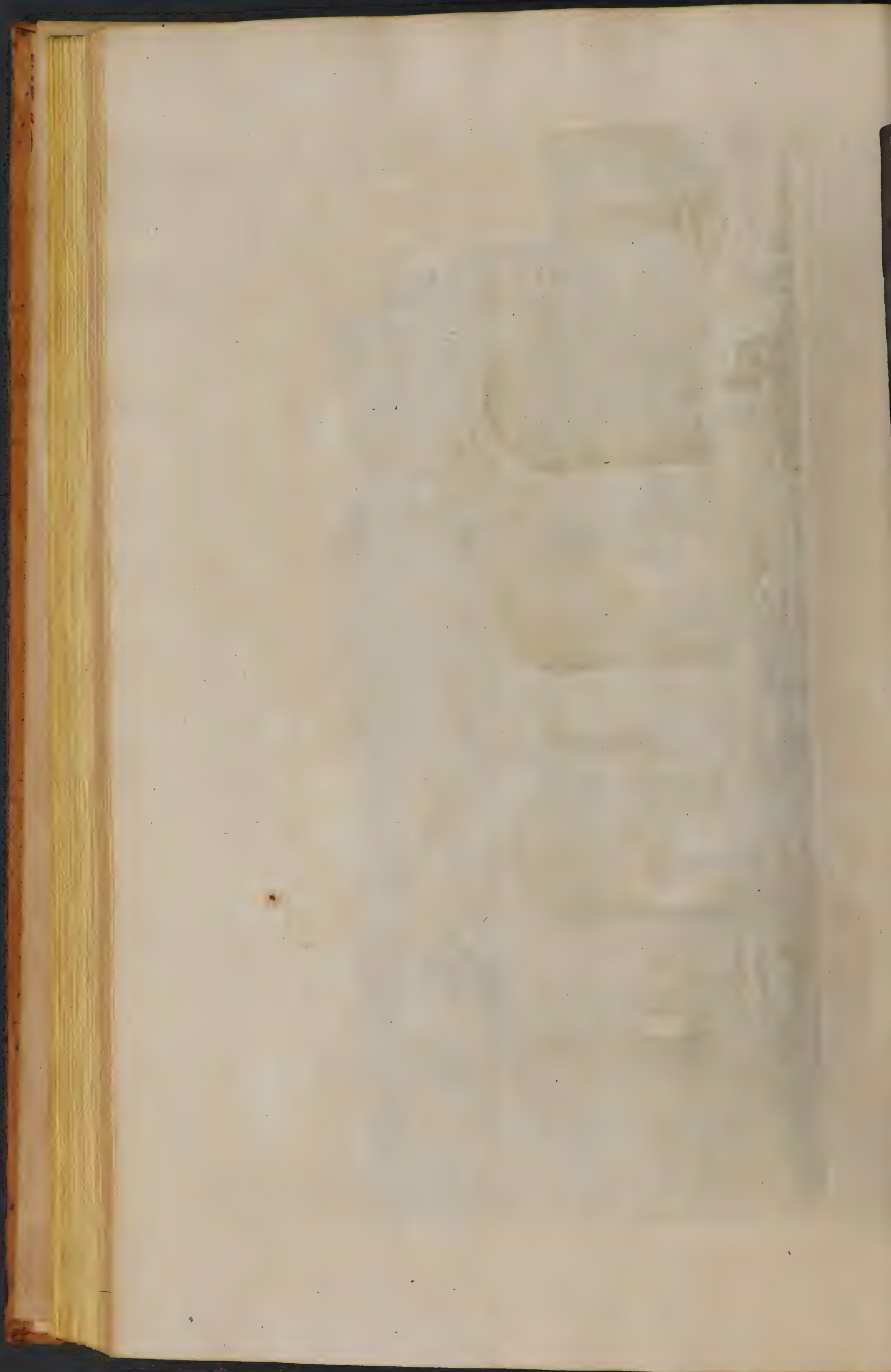


The Roman Building commonly called the Temple of Janus at Leicester.

5 10 20 30 40
Feet Roman



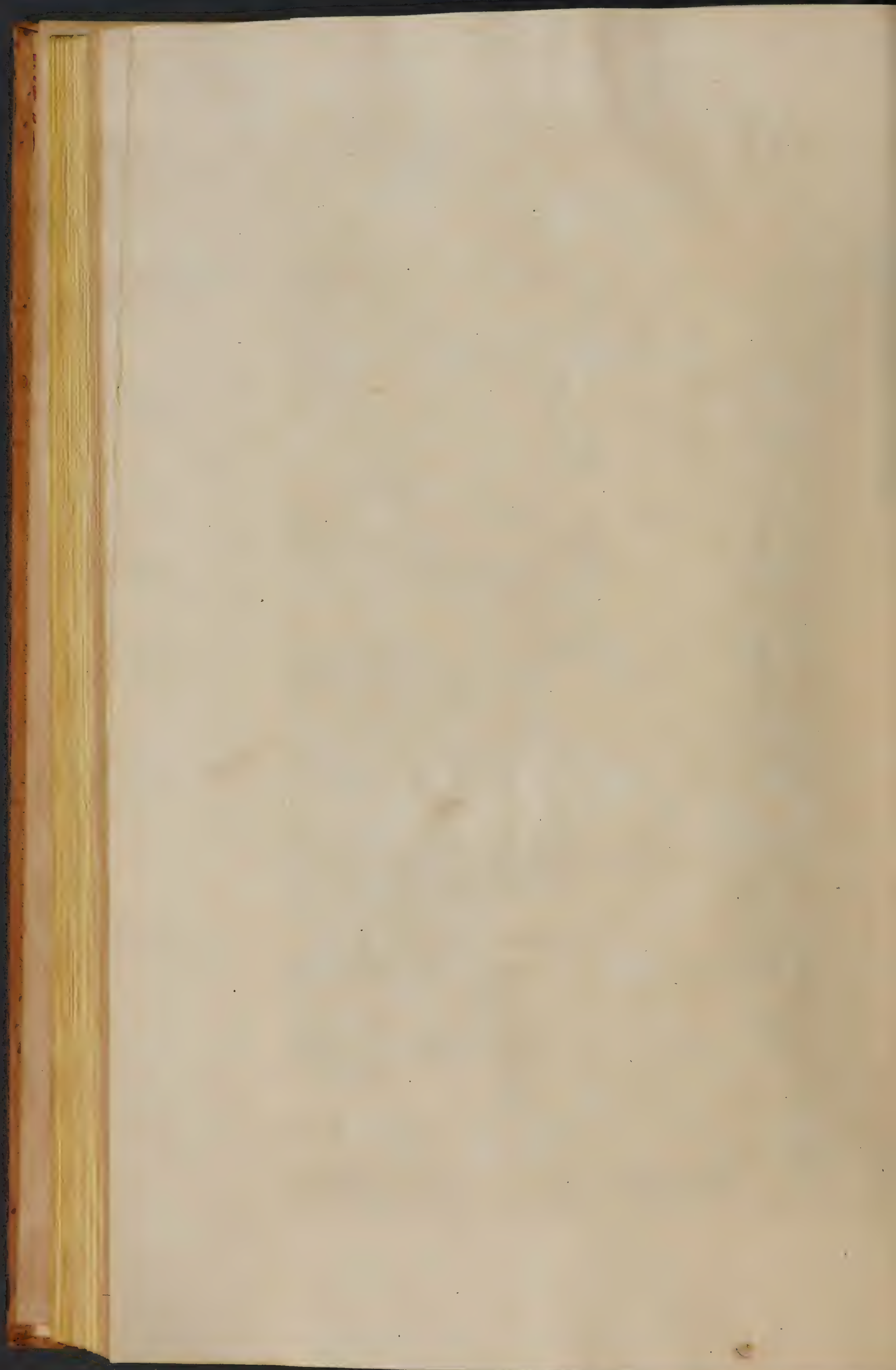
Ne tantum Quiriam abstruat Summa Aetas, apertis fecit. W. Stukley & Saml Gale. An. conscriptis voluit. 1722.





In gratiam Itinerantium
Curiosorum, ANTONINI
Aug. ITINERARIUM per
BRITANNIAM,
tentavit W. Stukeley 1723.

Romana Milliaria
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80



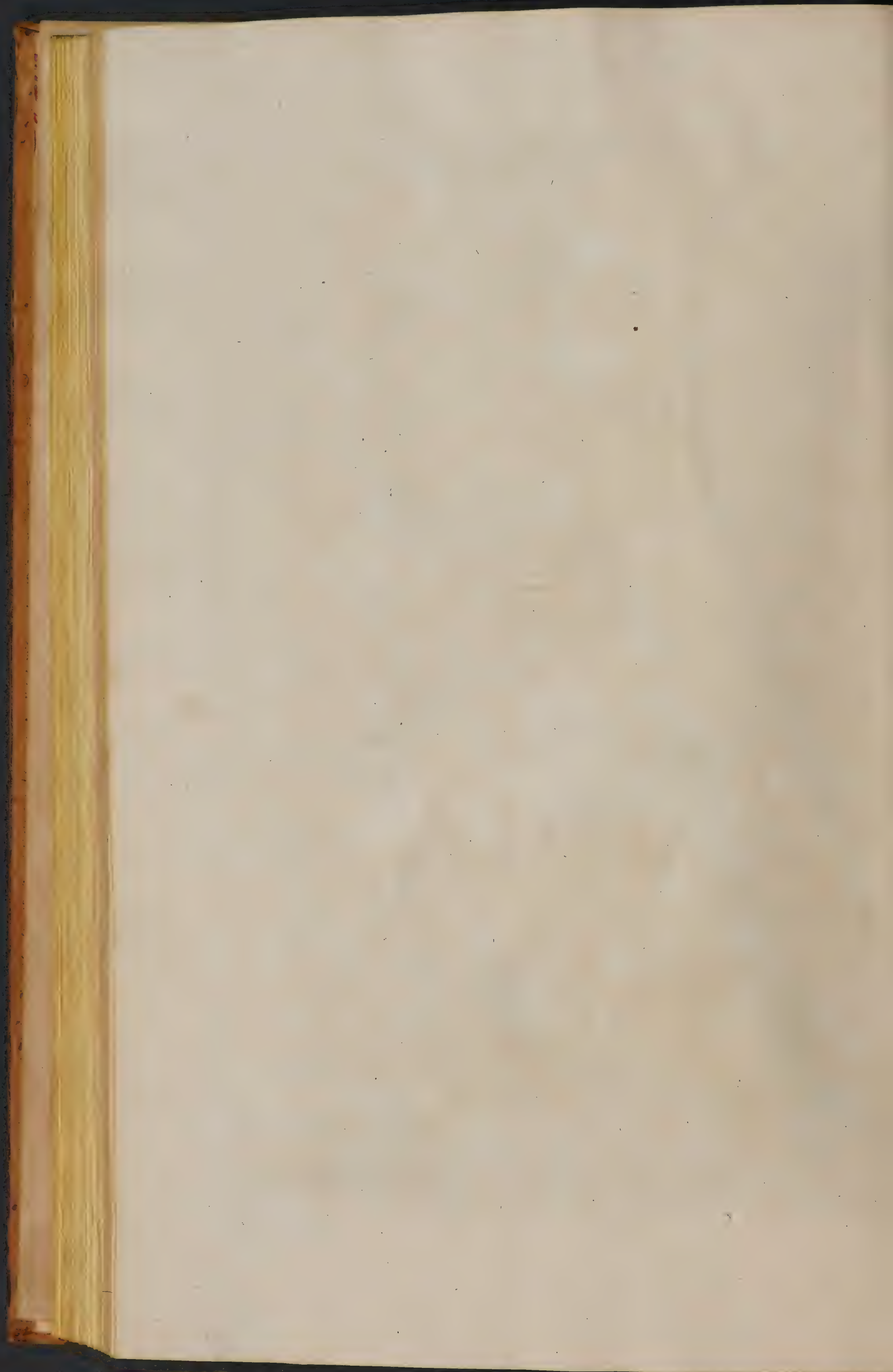
LONDINIVM Augusta

7. Nov. 1792.

57

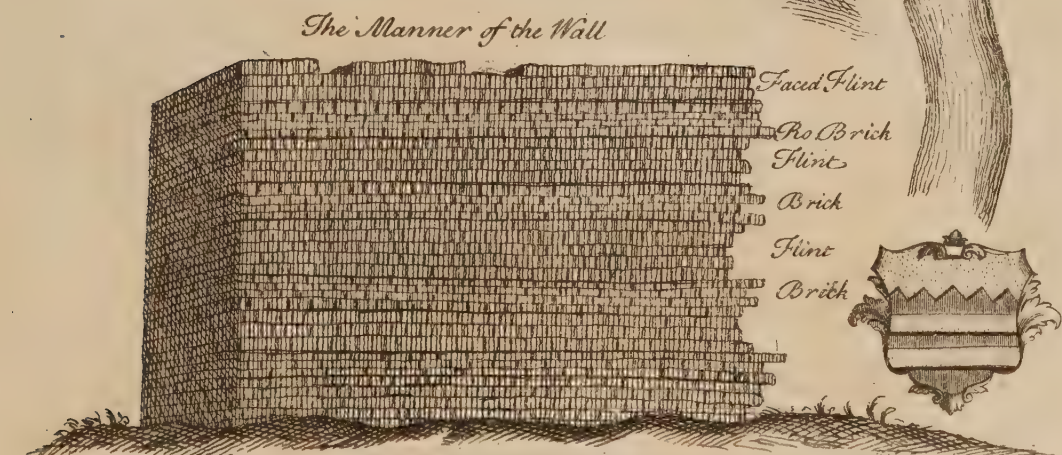
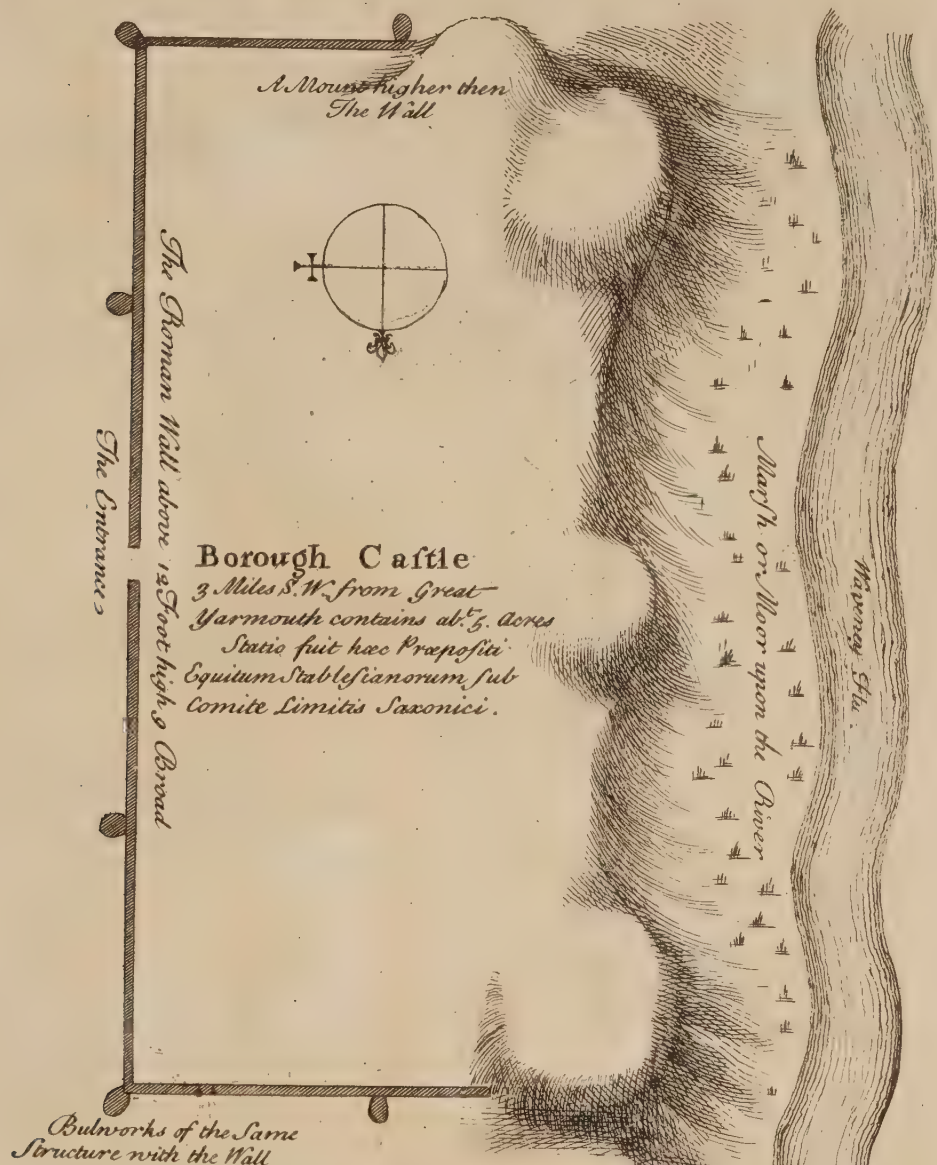
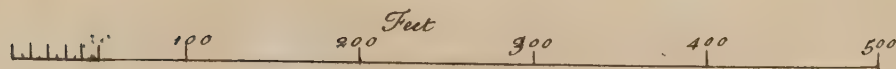


Illustrissimo Comiti Penbrokiae Moecenati Eximio Sacra Tabula.
Stakeley delin

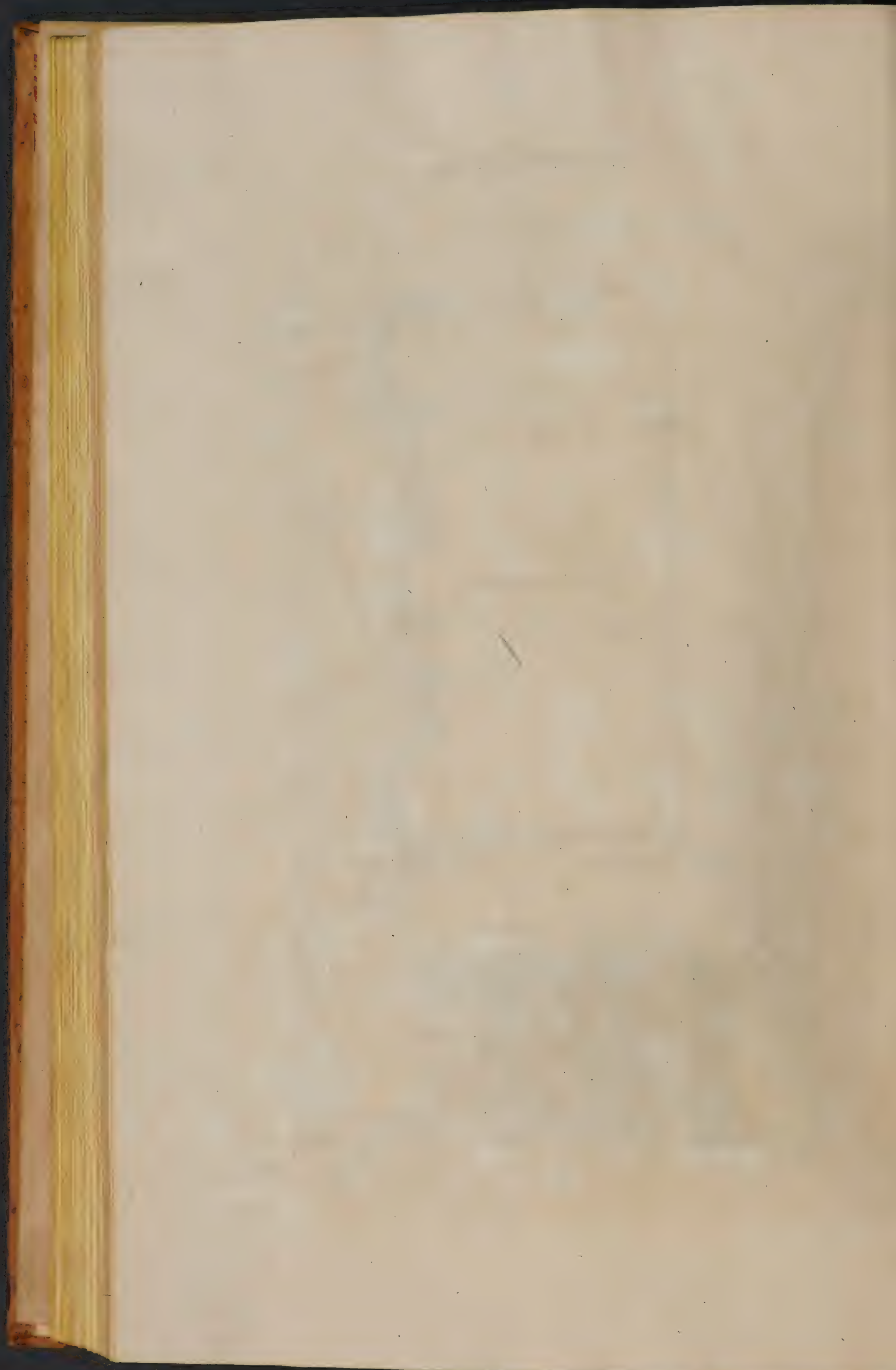


GARIONENVN.

58



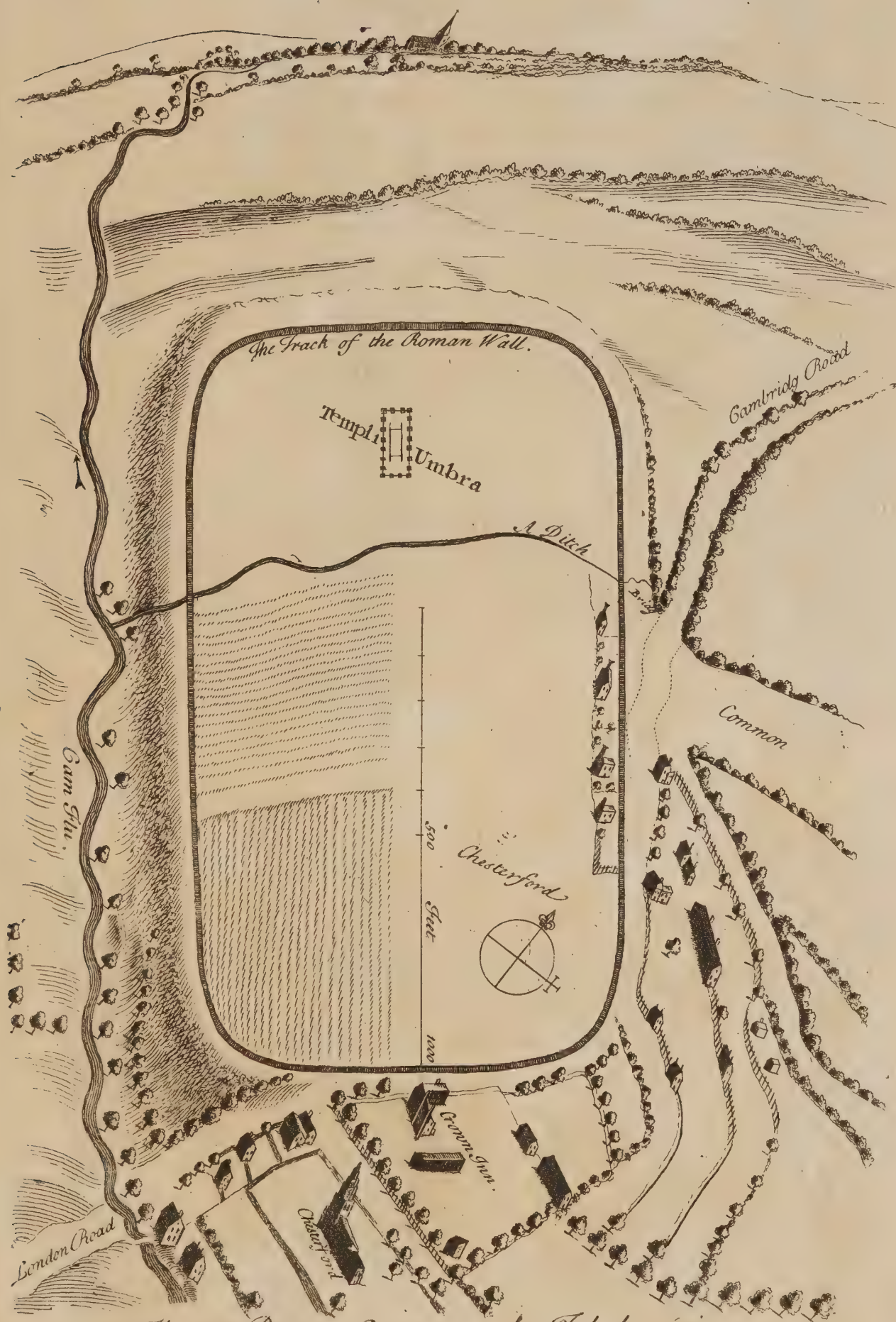
Henrico Hare Arm.^o GARIONENVN sua manu dimensum consecrat
W. Suckley.



CAMBORITVM.

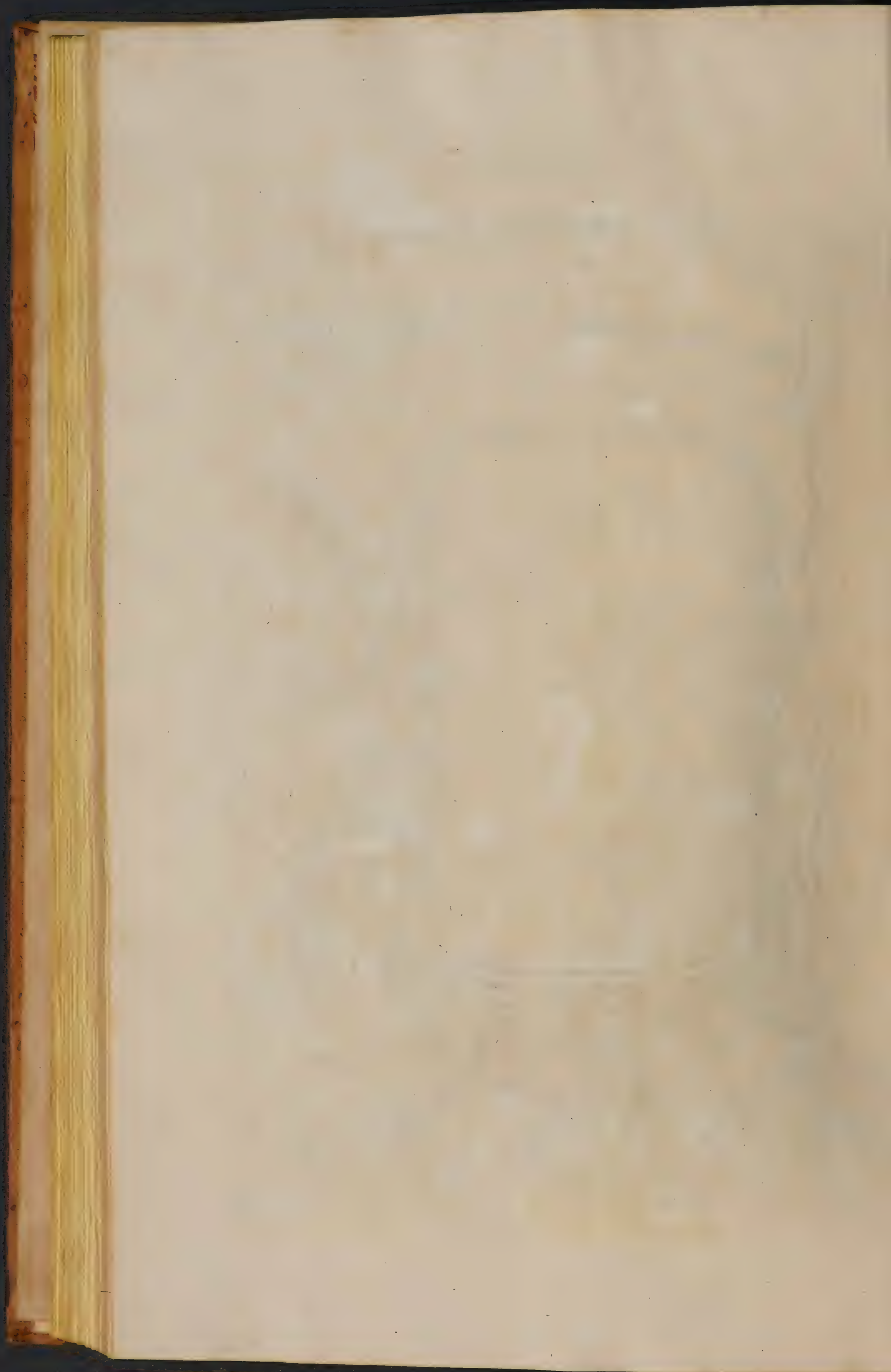
21. Aug. 1722.

59.



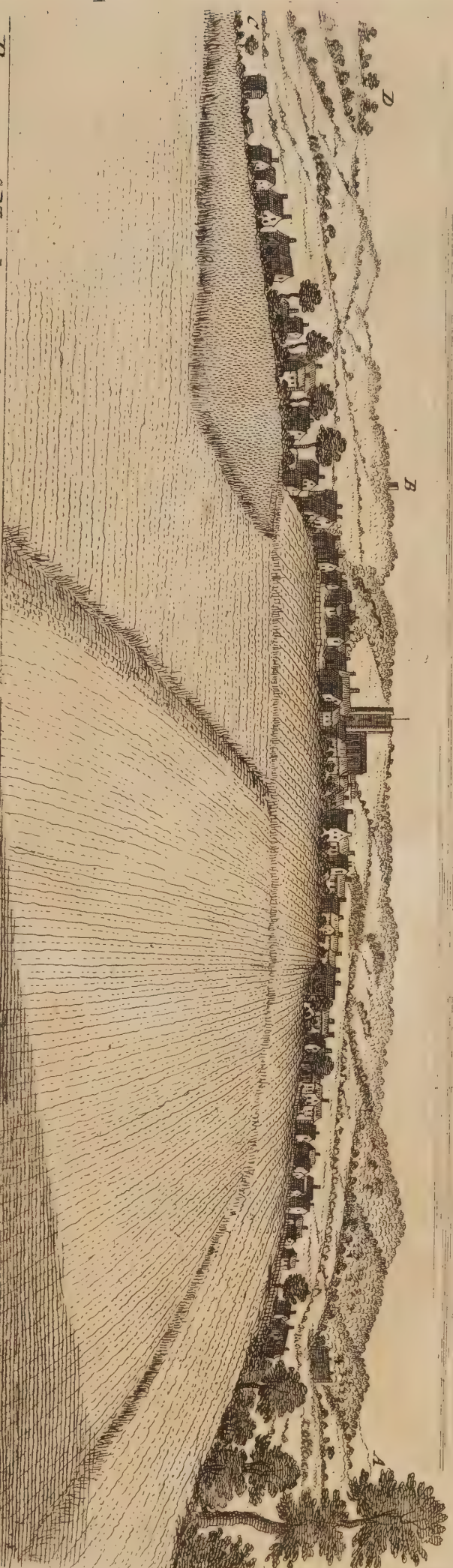
Thomæ Barvire Conterraneo Suo Tabula vôtiva.

Stukeley delin.



Ad SPINAS

69



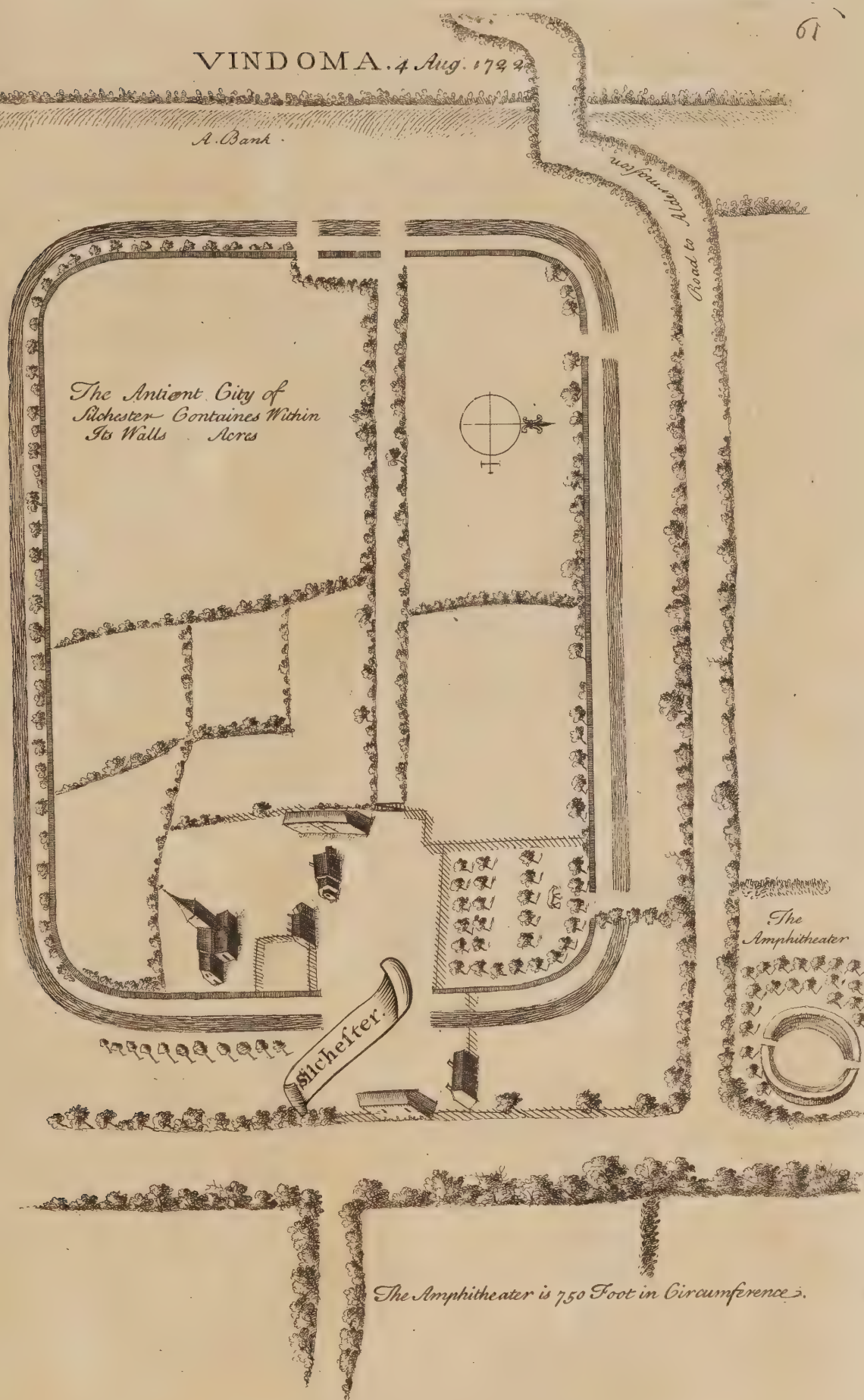
*Prospect of Newberry from the South between Winchester and Silchester Road
Jun. 28, 1723. Stukely del.*

A. Leving Street.
B. Downing Lodge.
C. New to Winchester.
D. Spier.

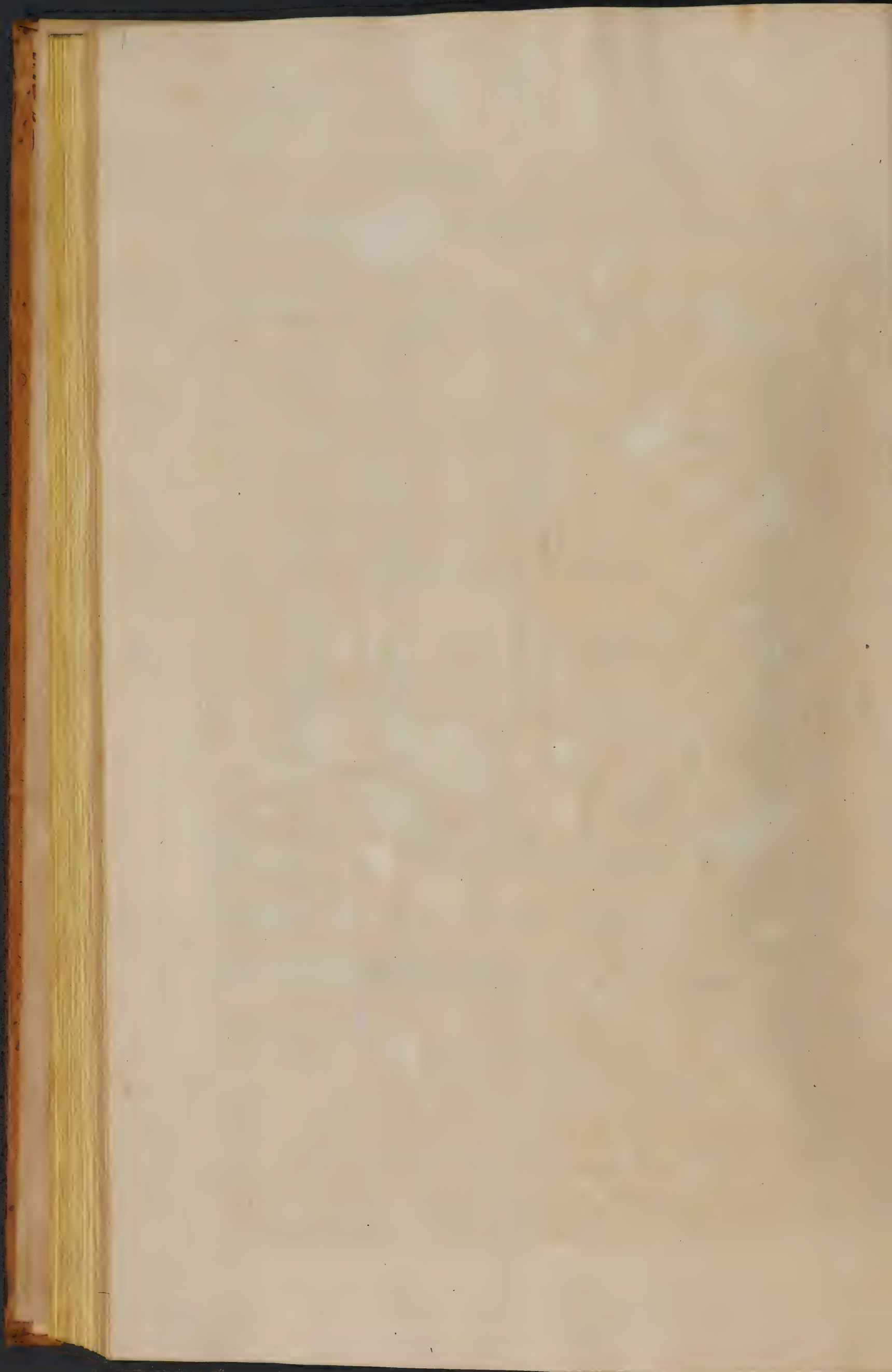


VINDOMA. 4 Aug. 1792

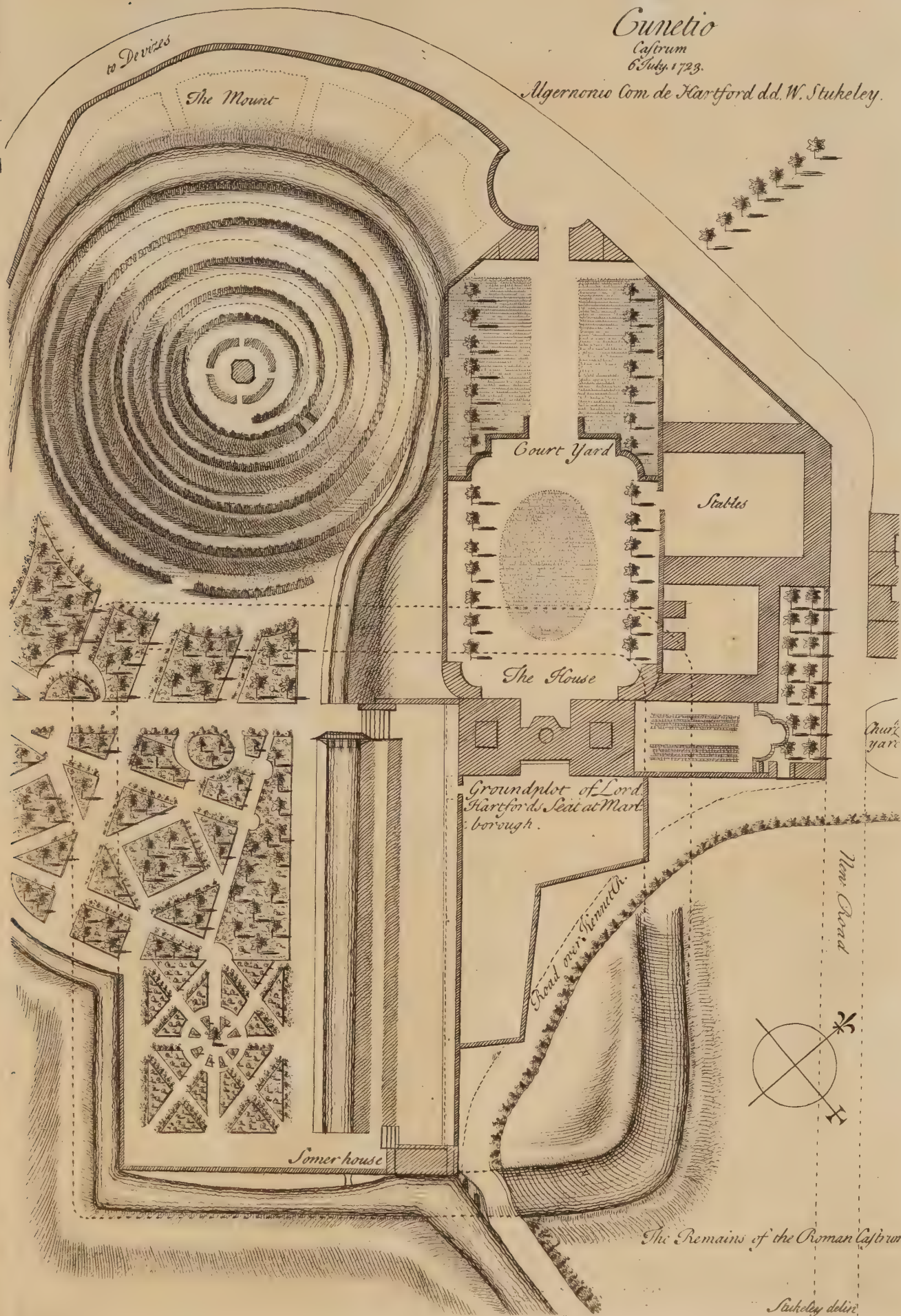
A. Bank

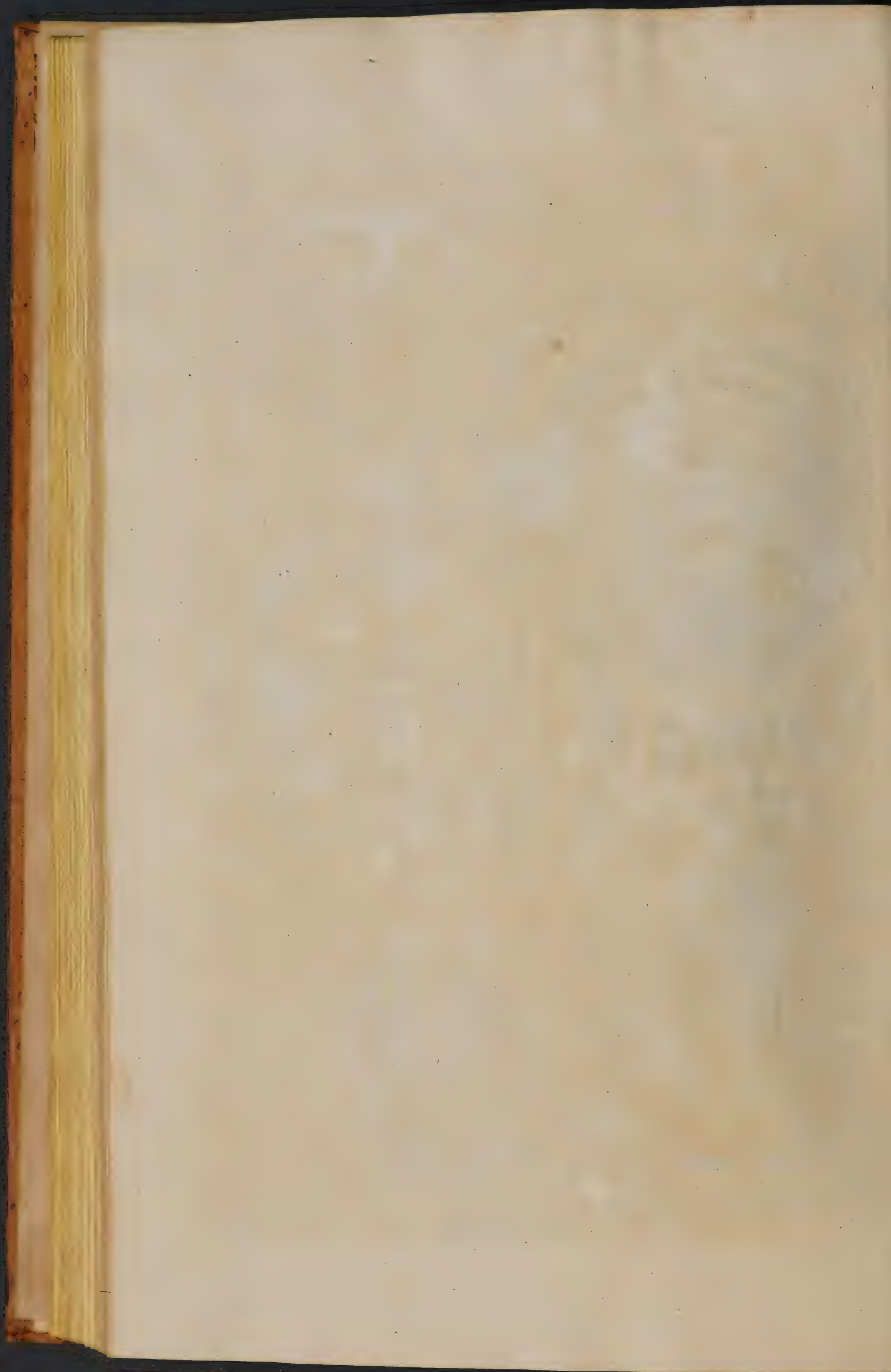


Peritura Moenia Stylo renovavit Ger. Vander Gucht.
Puckley Designavit.



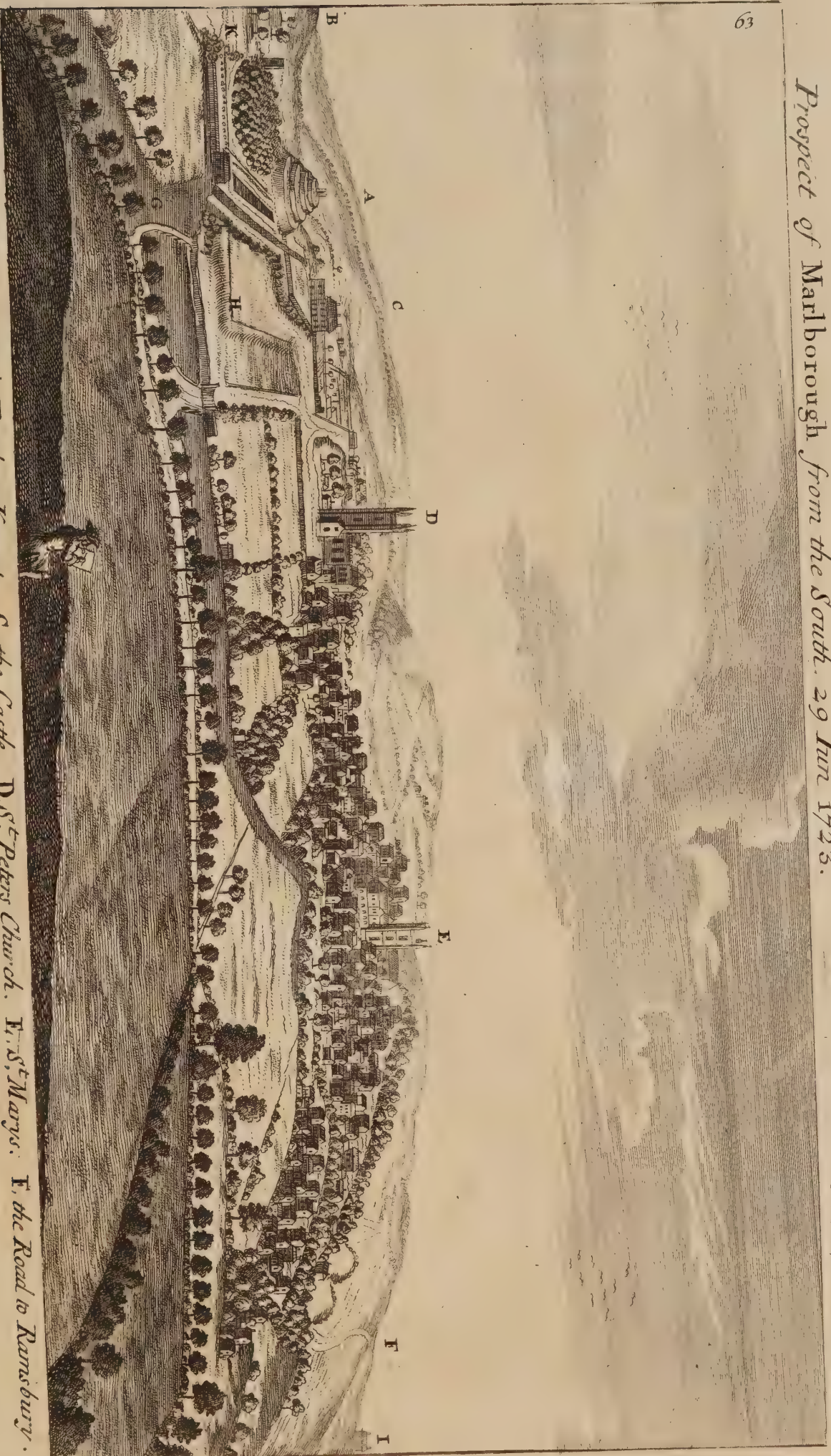
English Feet





Prospect of Marlborough, from the South. 29 Jun 1723.

CVNCTIO.



A. Marlborough Mount. B. the Road to Kennet. C. the Castle. D. S.^t Peter's Church. E. S.^t Mary's. F. the Road to Ramsbury.
G. the Kennet. H. the remains of the Roman City wall. I. Lady Winchilsea's. K. Prefecture.

Stukely, del.

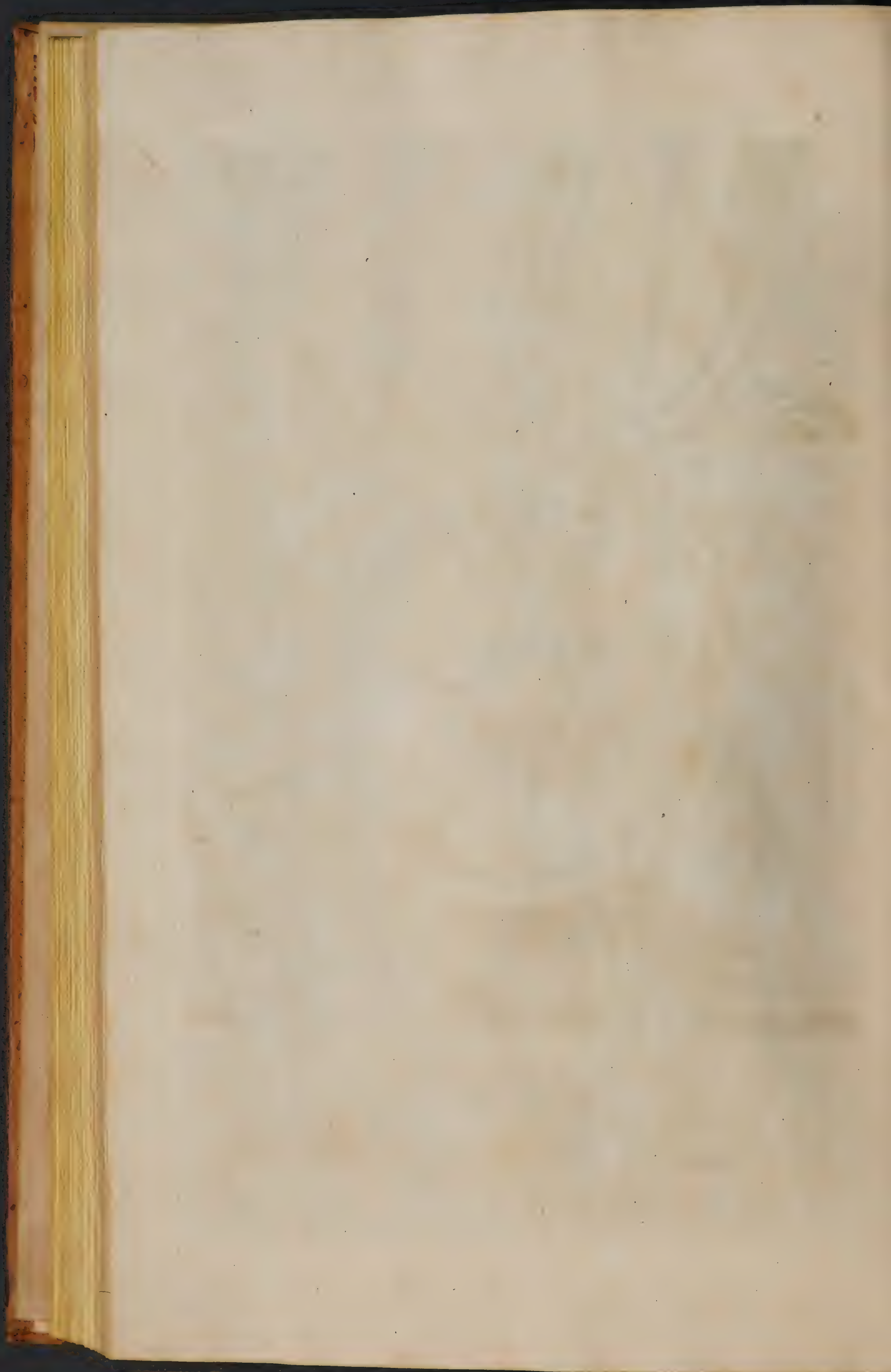


View of Great Bedwin & Wansdike 2 July. 1723. LEUCCOMAGUS.



Bedwin

Stukely del.



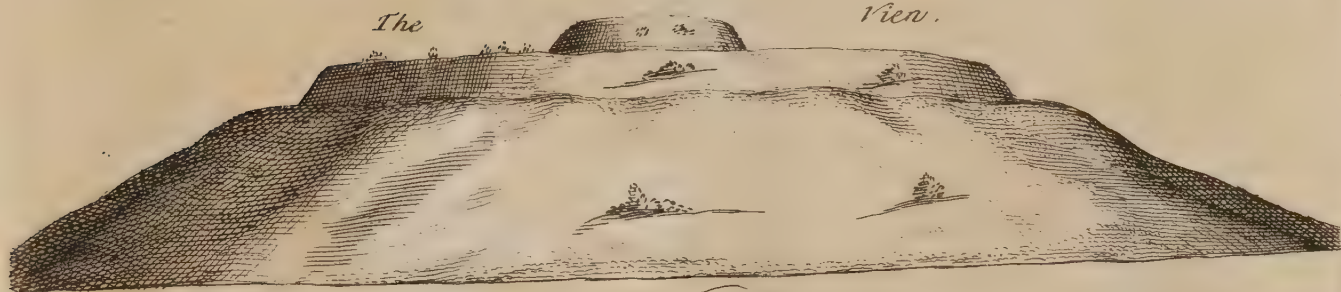
S ORBIODVNVM.

1. Aug. 1722.

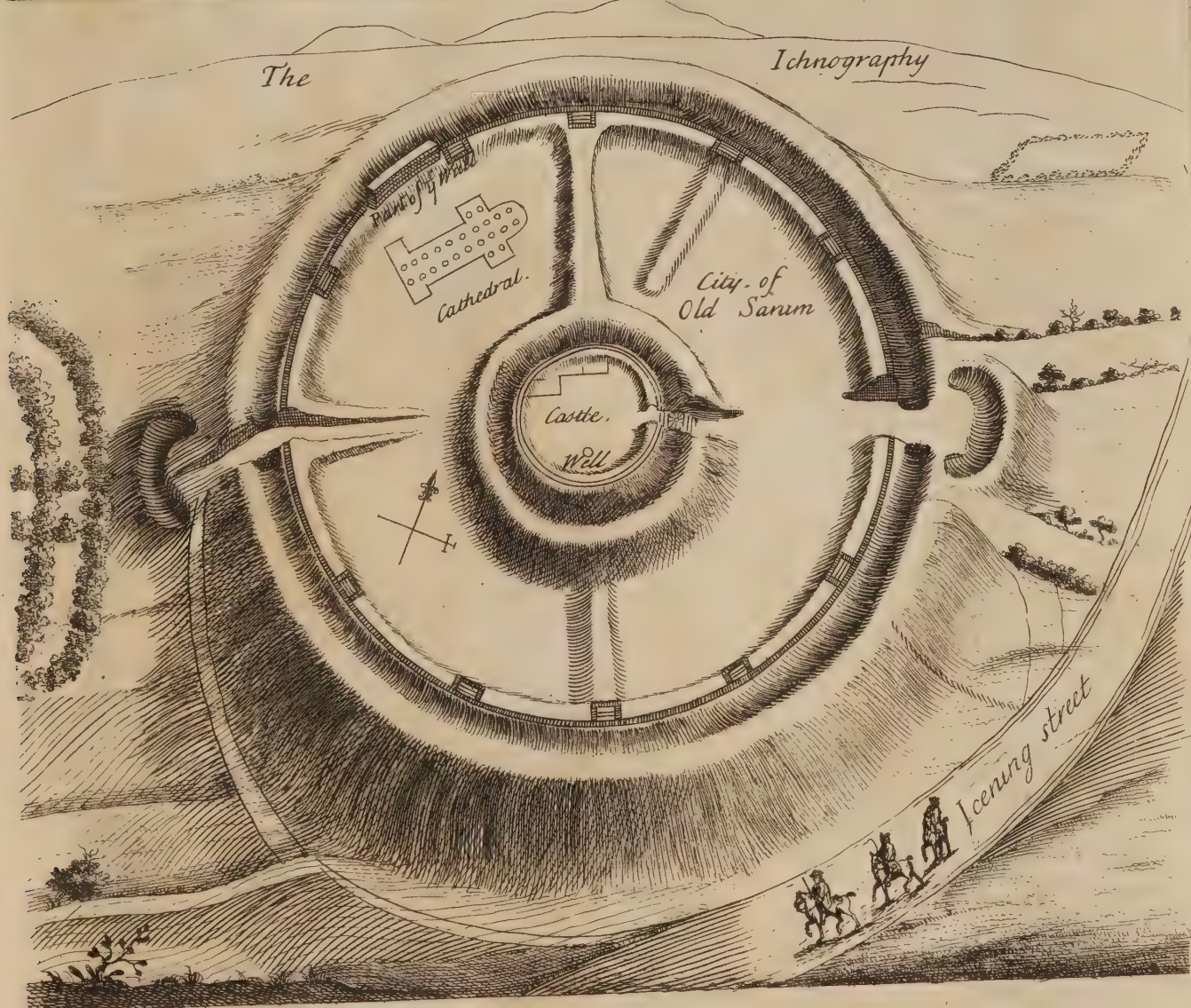
65

500 1000 Feet.

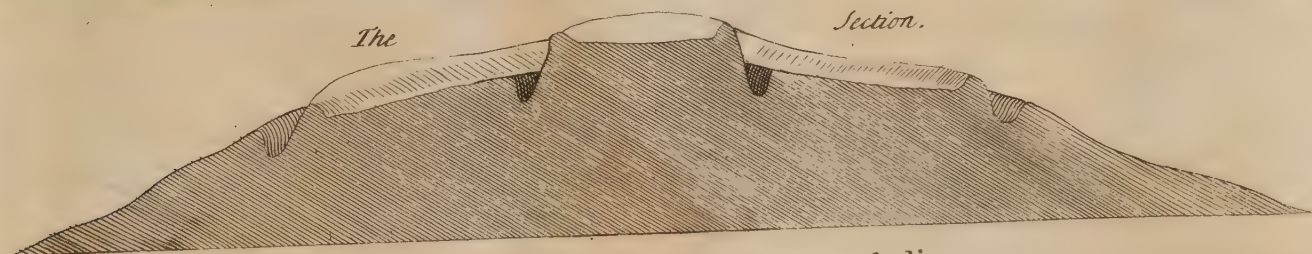
The View.



The Ichnography

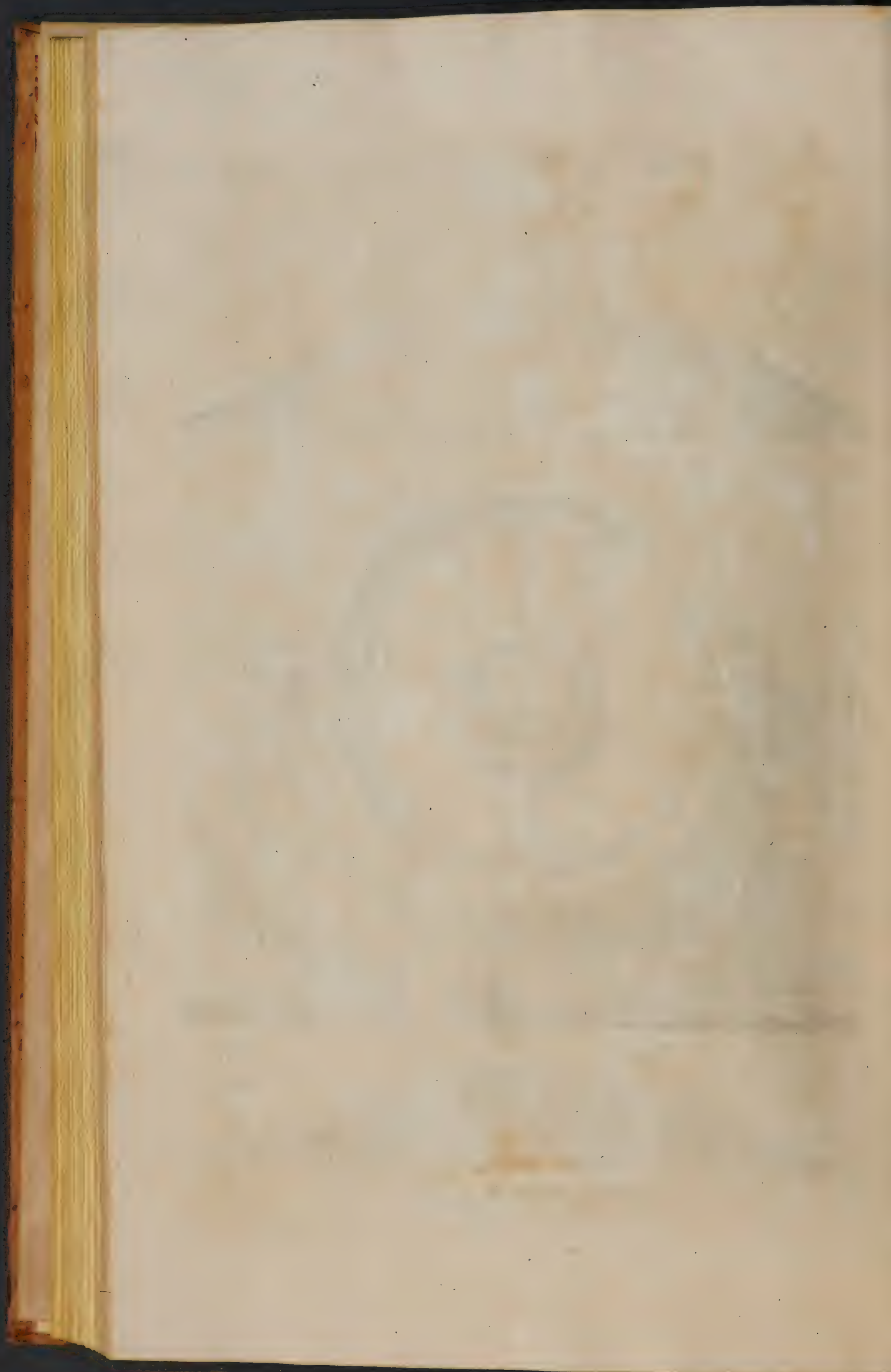


The Section.

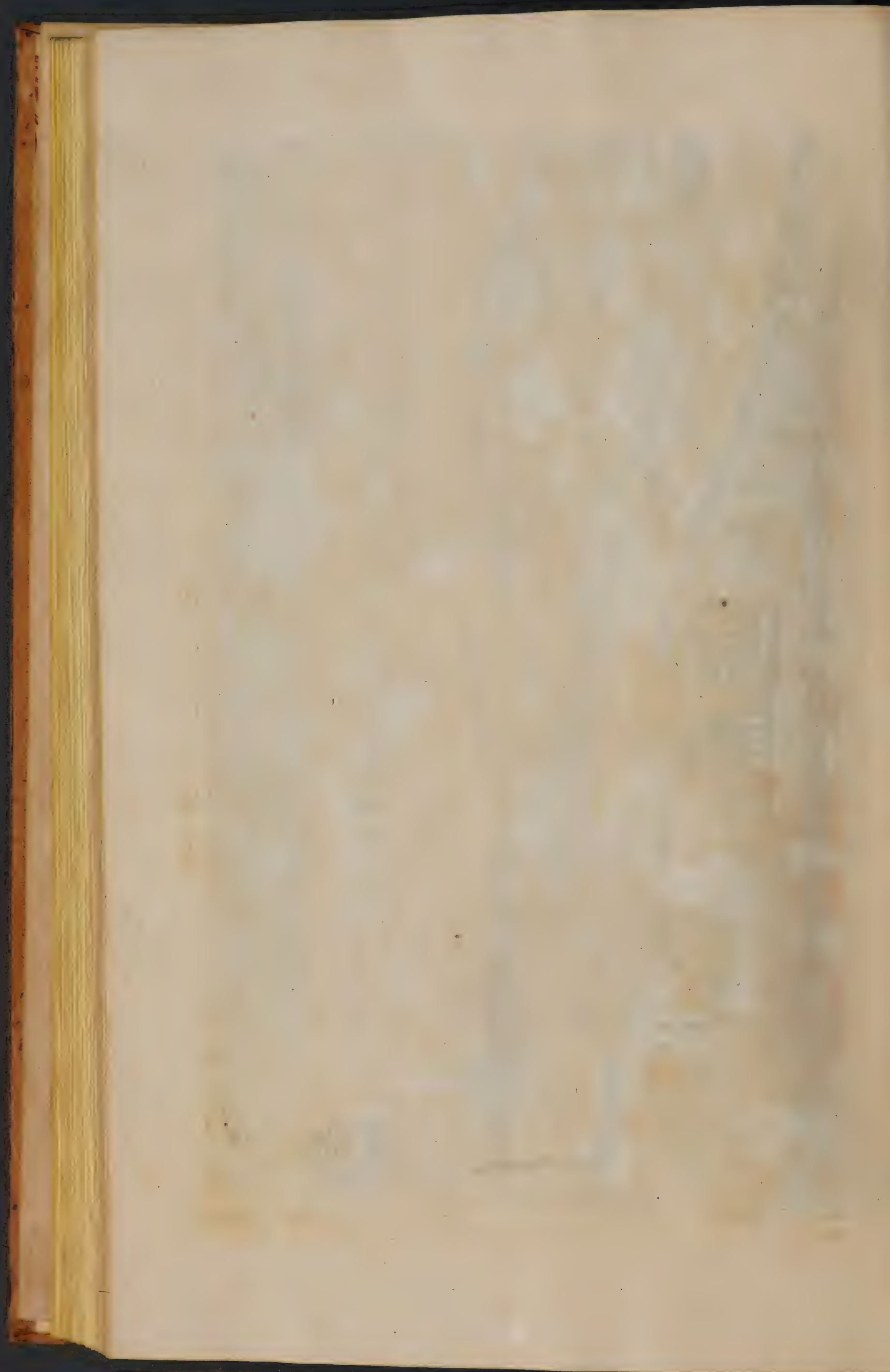


Antiquæ Urbis Cadaver in Æs transtulit
Johes Pine Chalcographus.

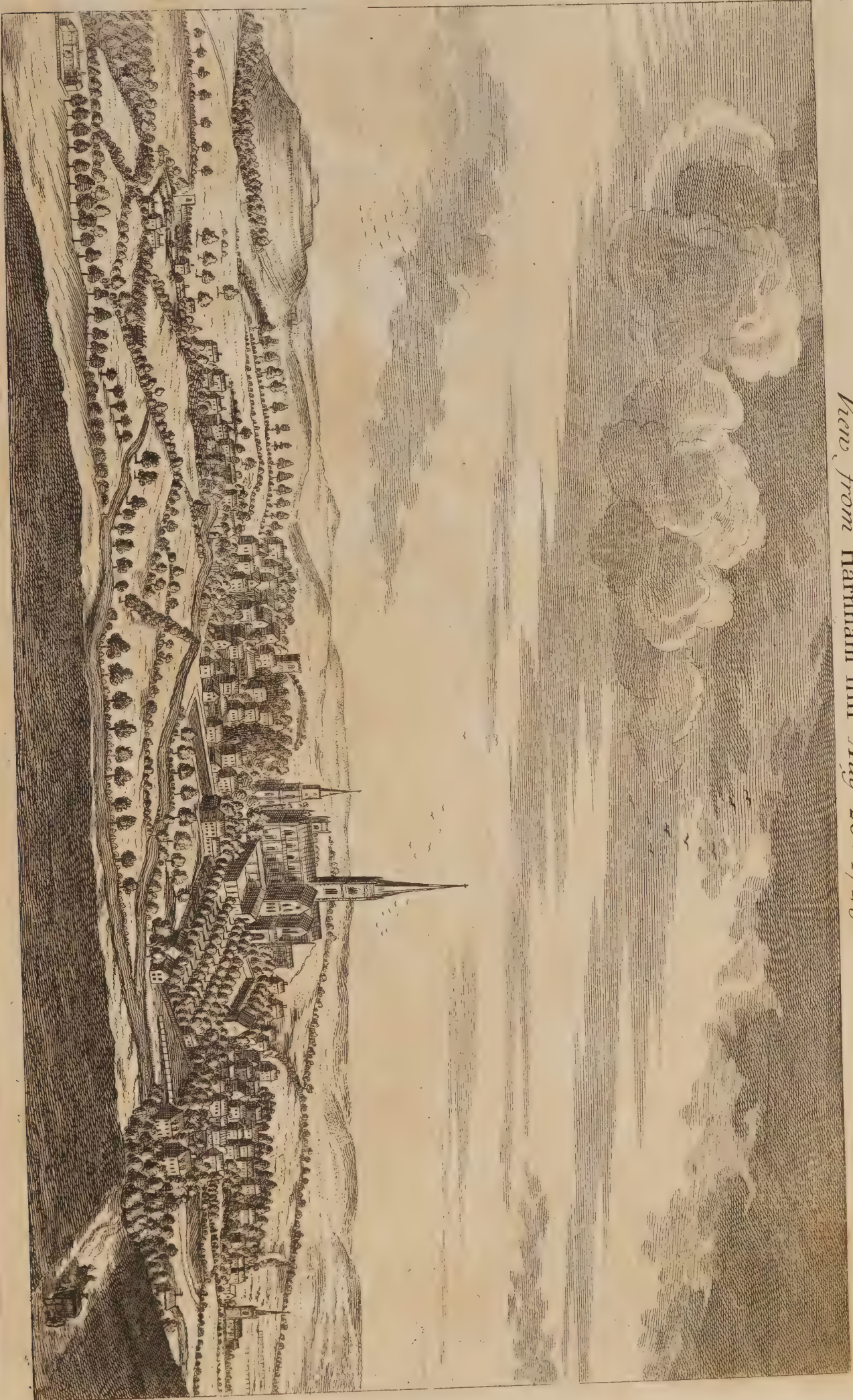
Stukeley designavit.

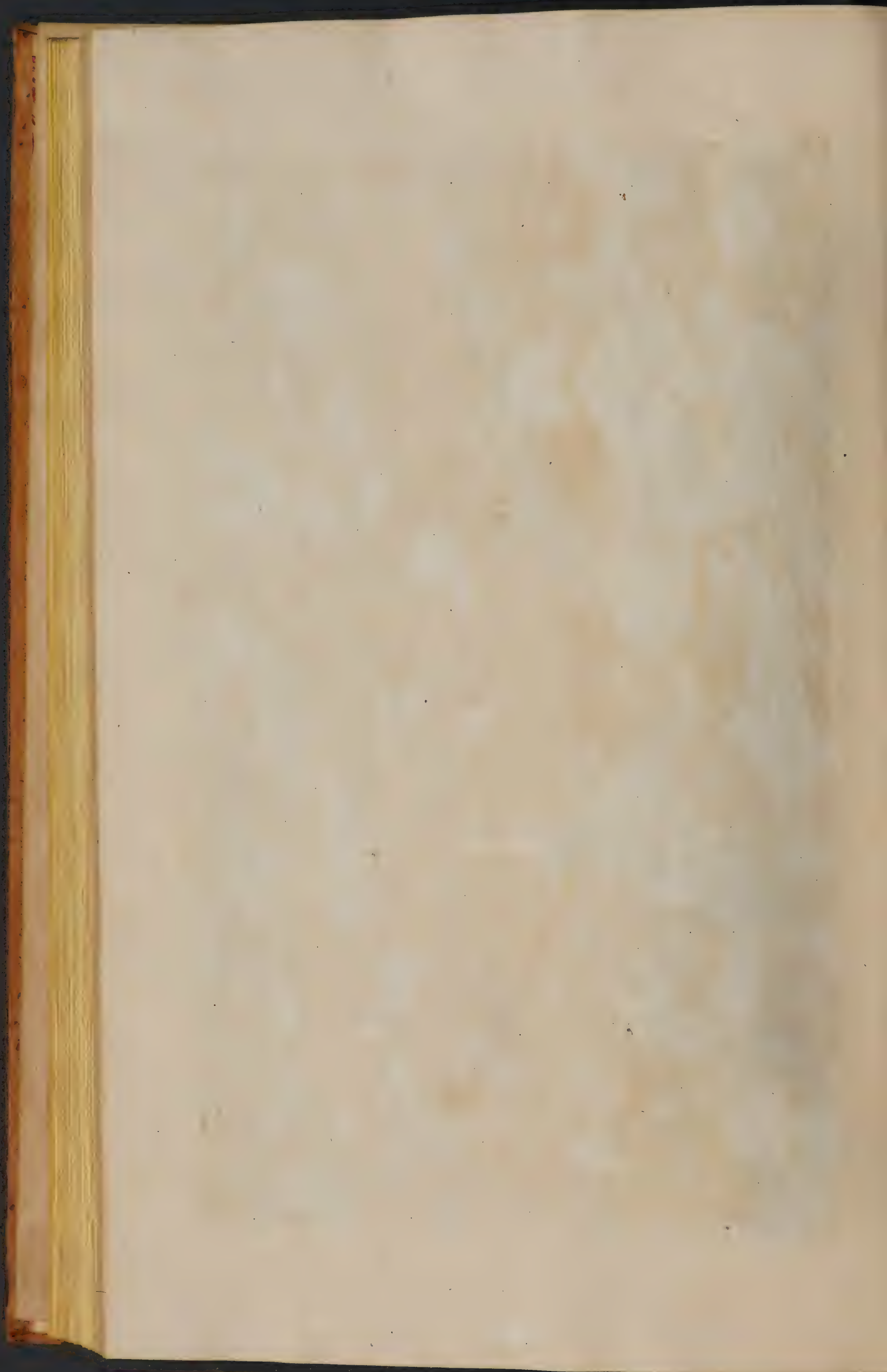






View from Harbham hill Aug 26. 1723.





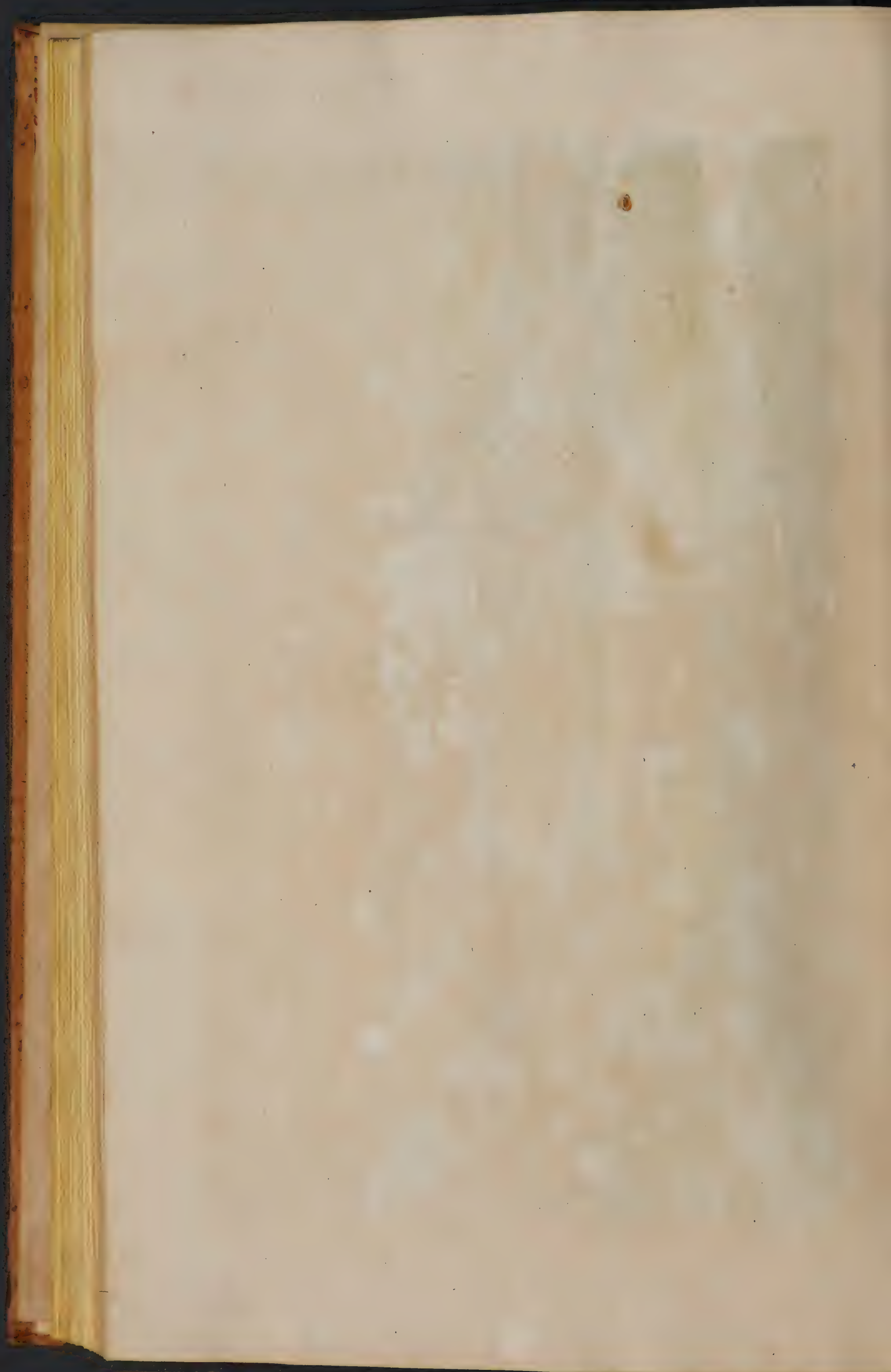
VERIVCIO

Prospect of Medington. 18 July 1723.

Handls



Handls delin.



PVNCTVOBICE.

69

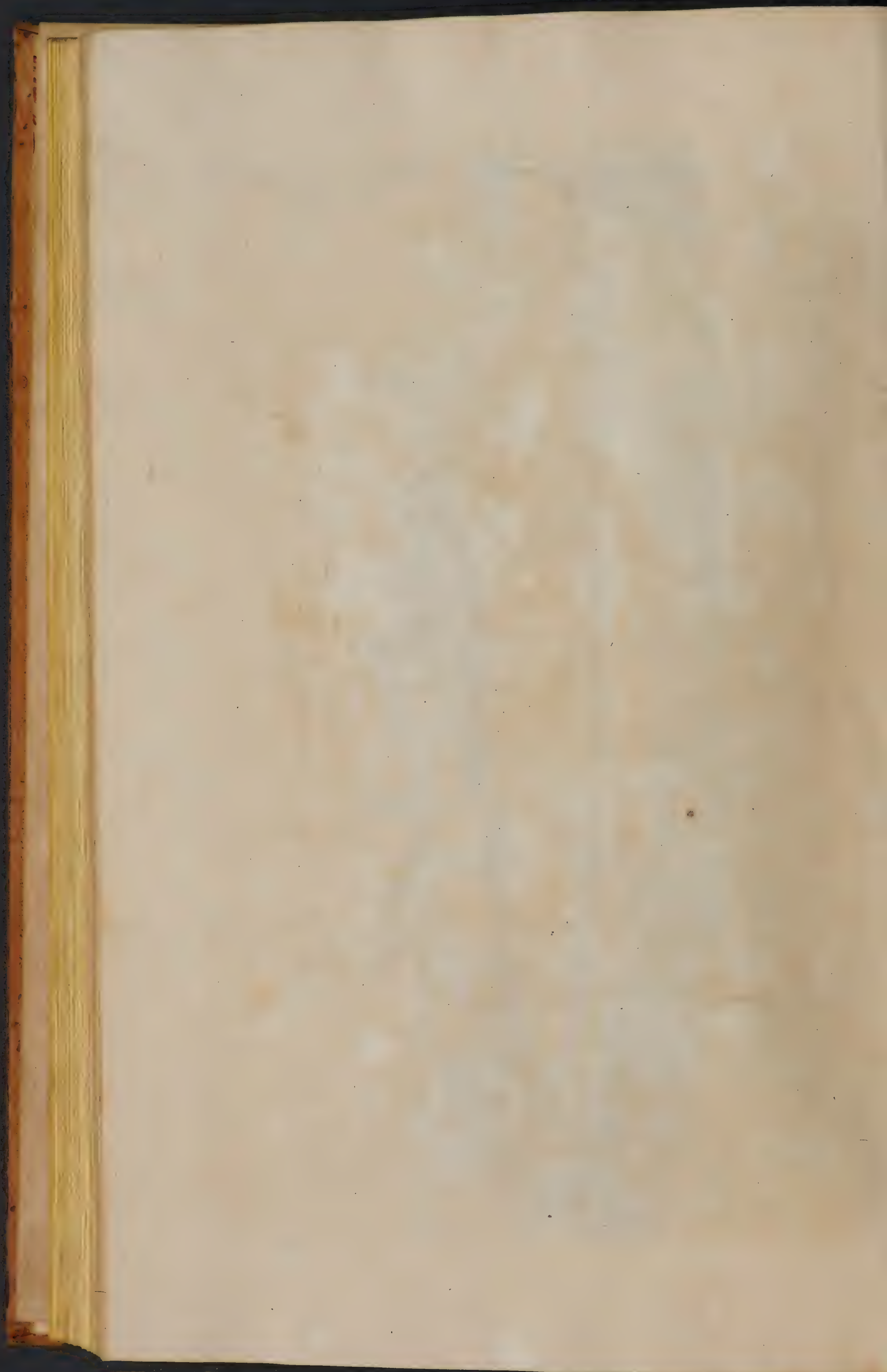
July 27. 1723.

St. Marys.

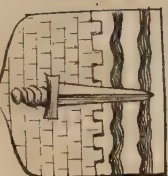
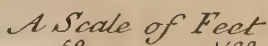
St. Johns.

Crofton.





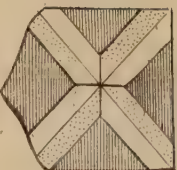
July 1723



Insignia Urbis

Magdalen Chapel

Foss Road



Insignia ecclesiae

A of the Kings Bath
B of the Queens Bath
C the Tryp Bath
D the Hot Bath
E Calverley Towers
F St. Catherine's Hospital
G St. Johns Hospital
H Bridwell
I the Play House
K St. Marys
L the Market House
M St. Peters Cathedral
N St. James's
O the Abby Gate
P St. Michaels
Q St. Michaels broadway

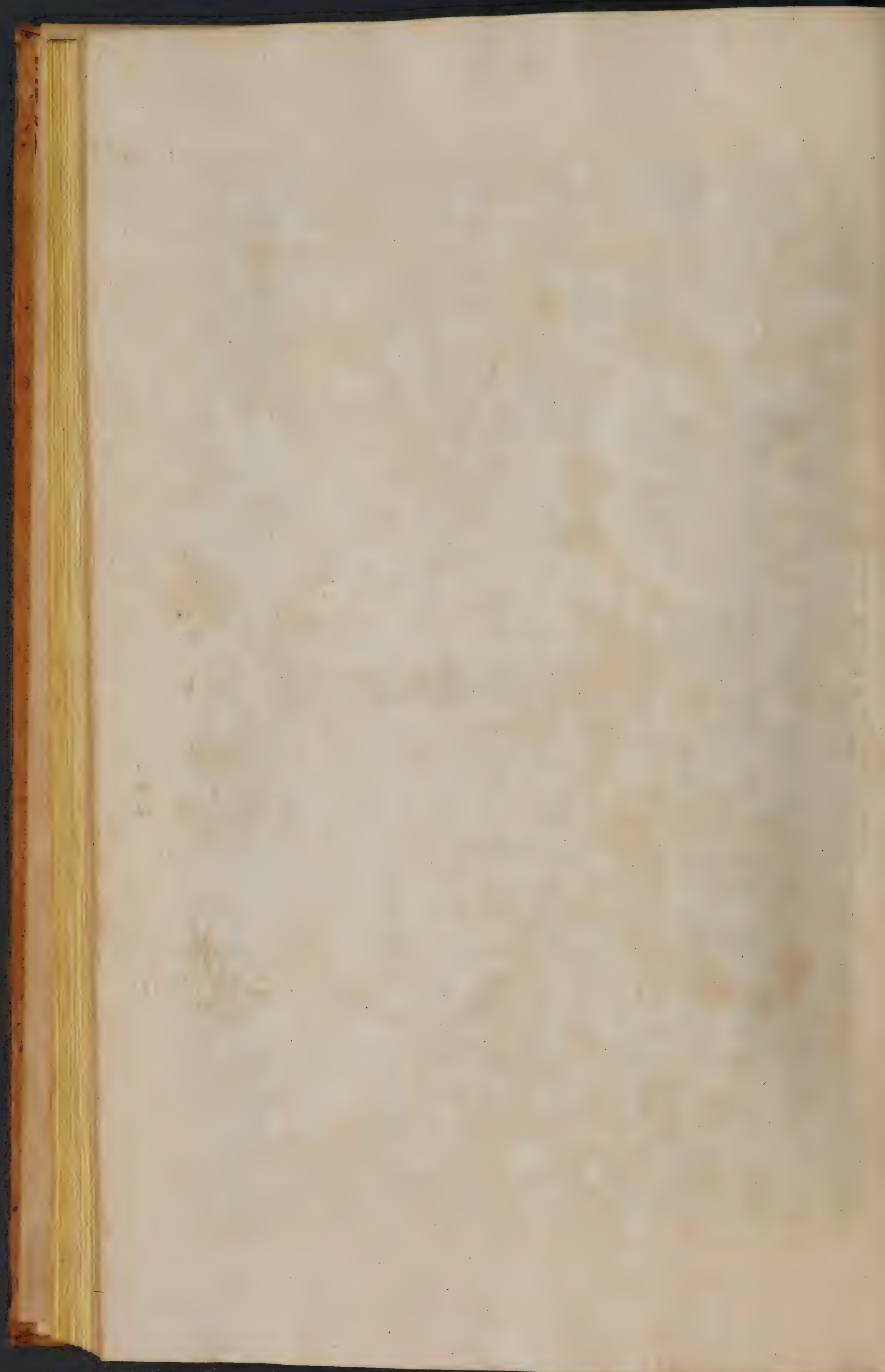


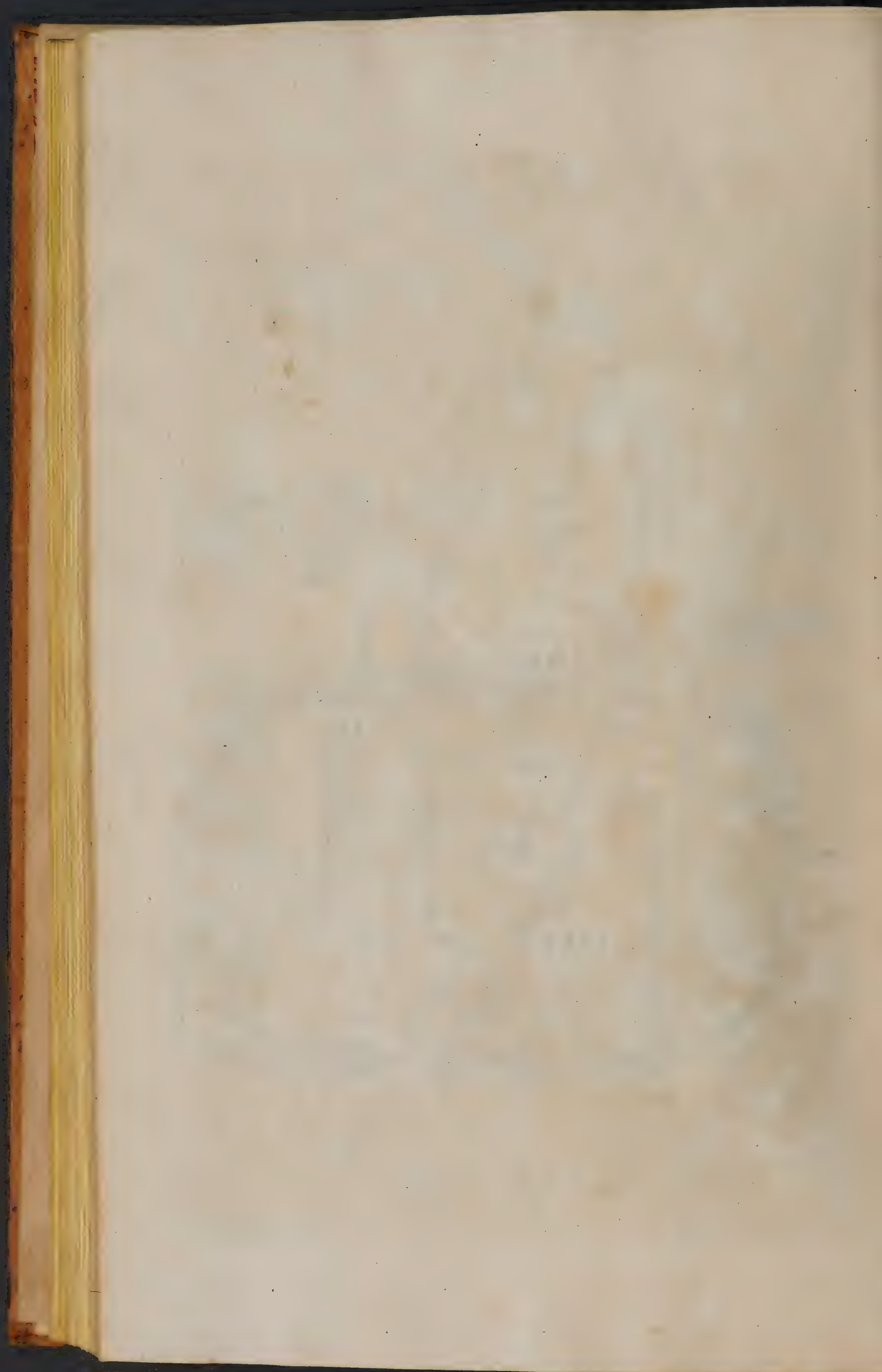
77
Aguæ Solis July 21. 1723. From the top of the Southern hill.



c1. Richardo Mead M.D. tab. d.d. W. Stukely.

Stukely del.





ISCA S. Sidm. DVMNONIO RVM .
19 Aug 1723

73

A Scale of 500 1000 feet

Insignia Ecclesie



Insignia Civitatis

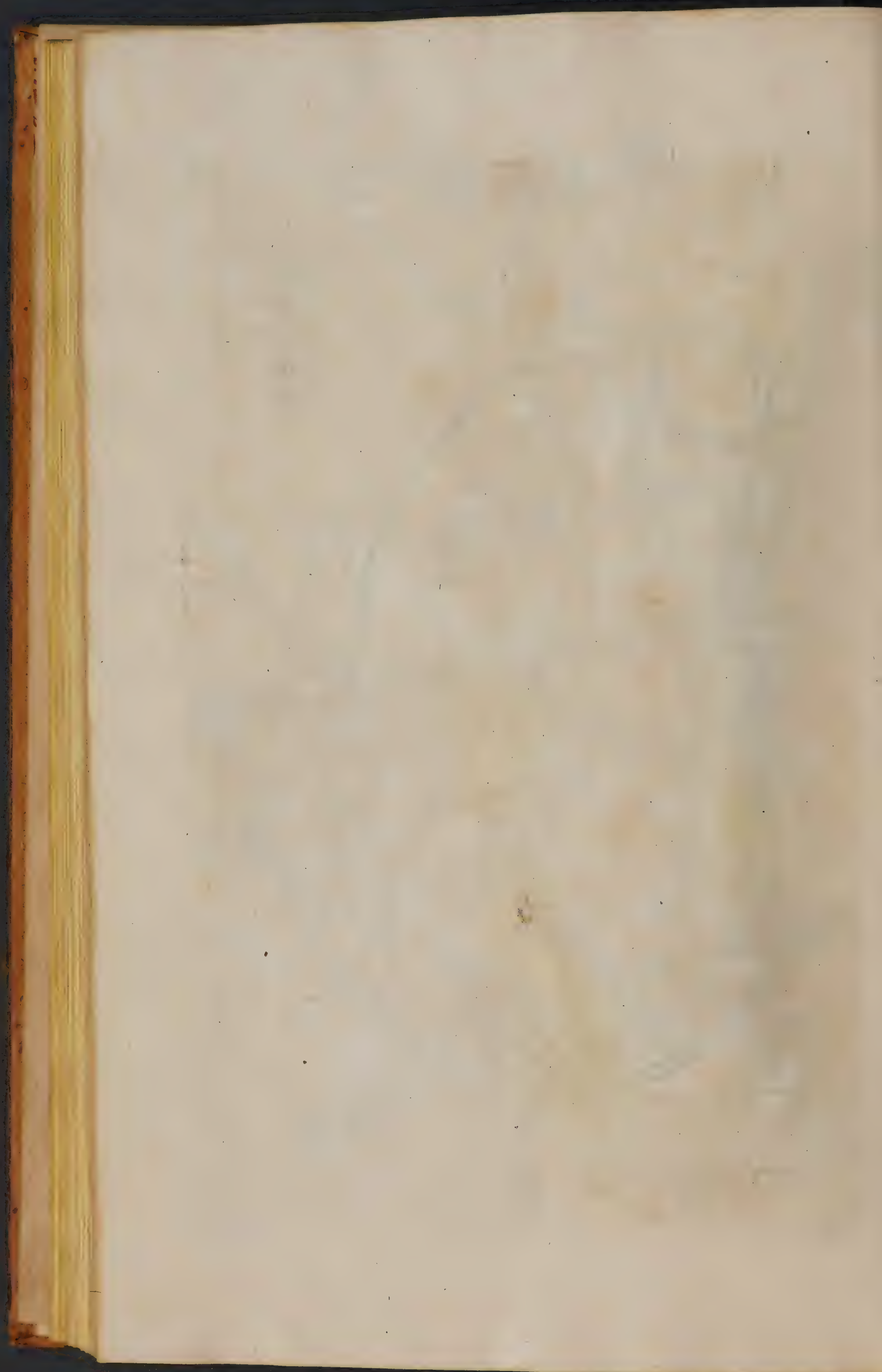


- 1 St. Peter's
- 2 St. Nicholas Priory
- 3 St. Mary Moor
- 4 The Deanery
- 5 Alhallows Wall
- 6 Abbot of Tavistock's
- 7 St. Edmunds

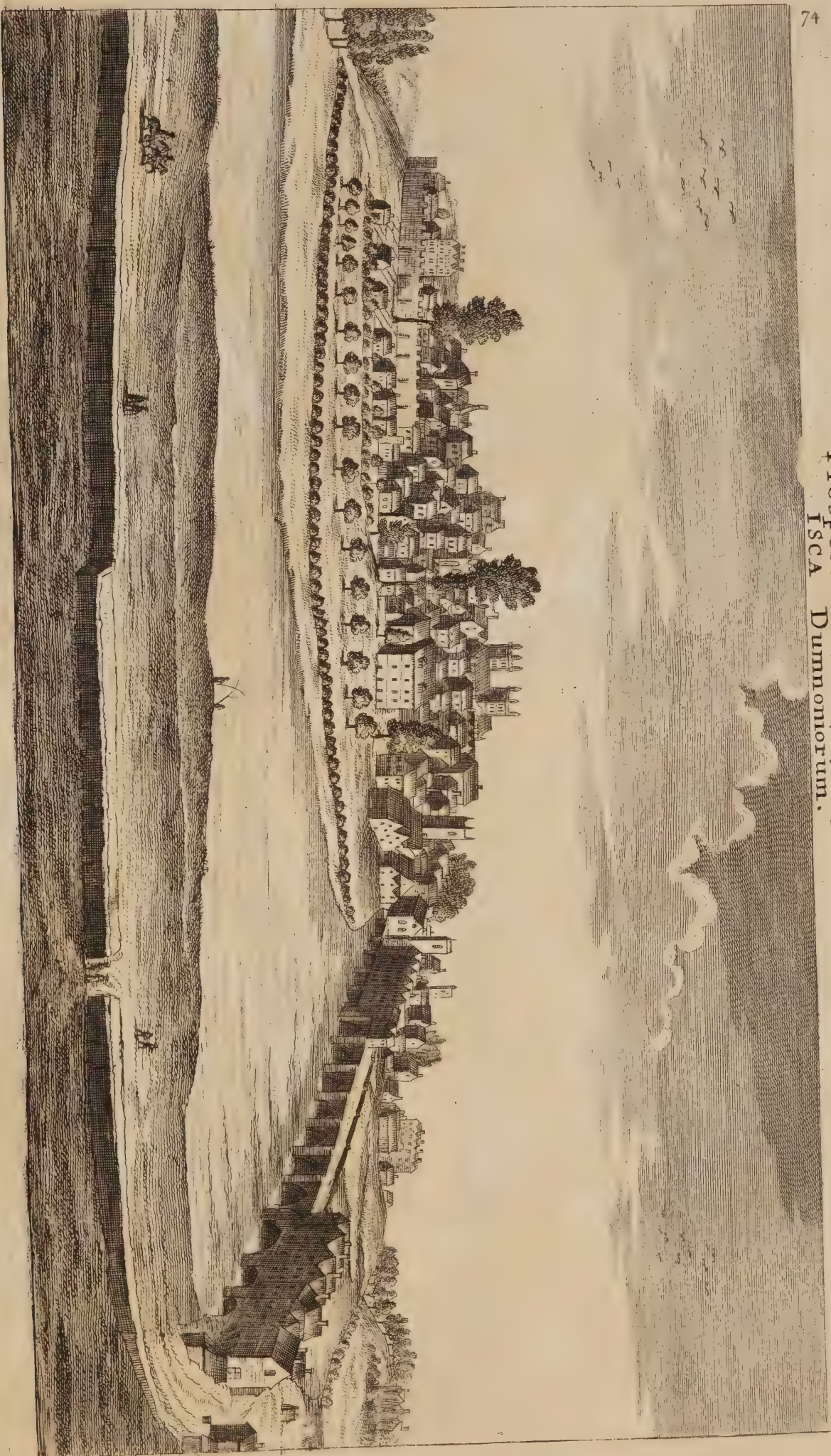
Gulielmo. Mulgrave M.D. Gulielmi
filio. Amico suo d.d. W. Stukeley

Stukeley delin.

Parker. Sculp.

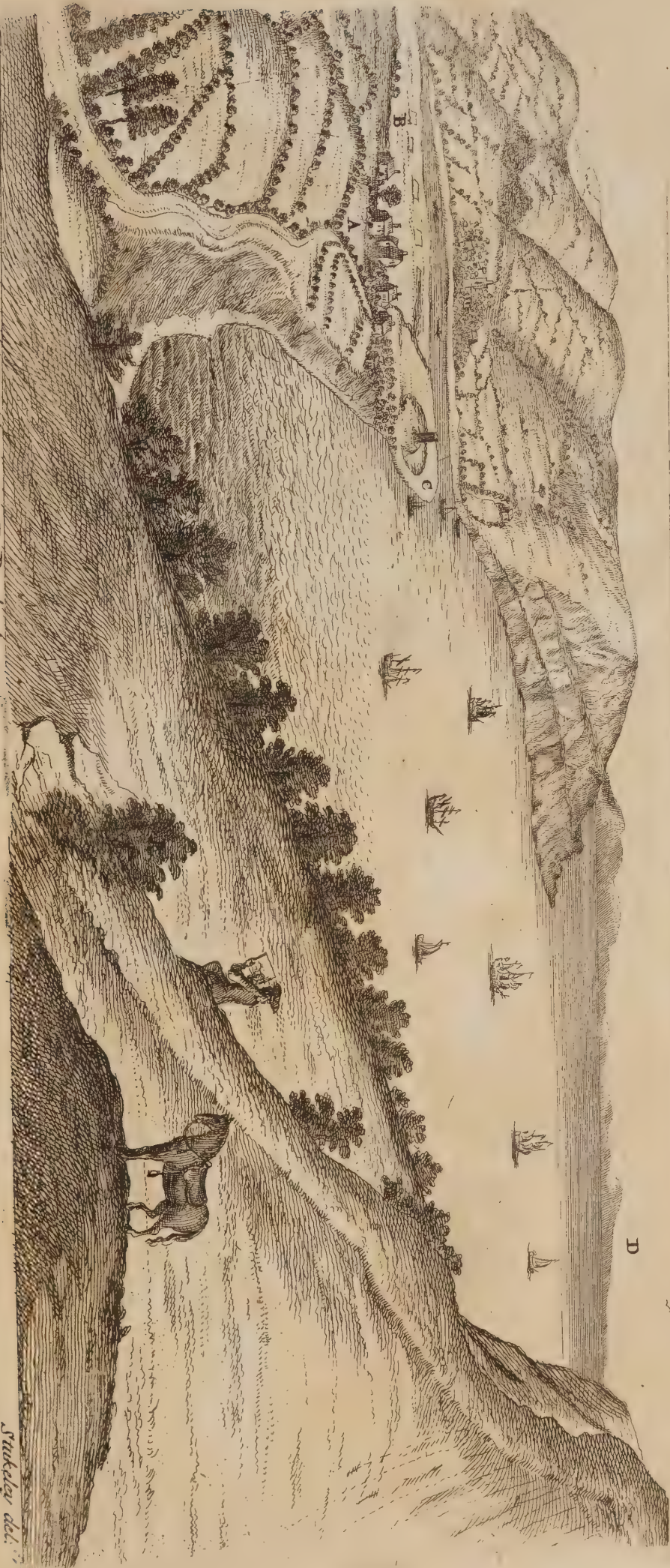


Prospect of Exeter 19 Aug. 1725.
ISCA Dumnoniorum.

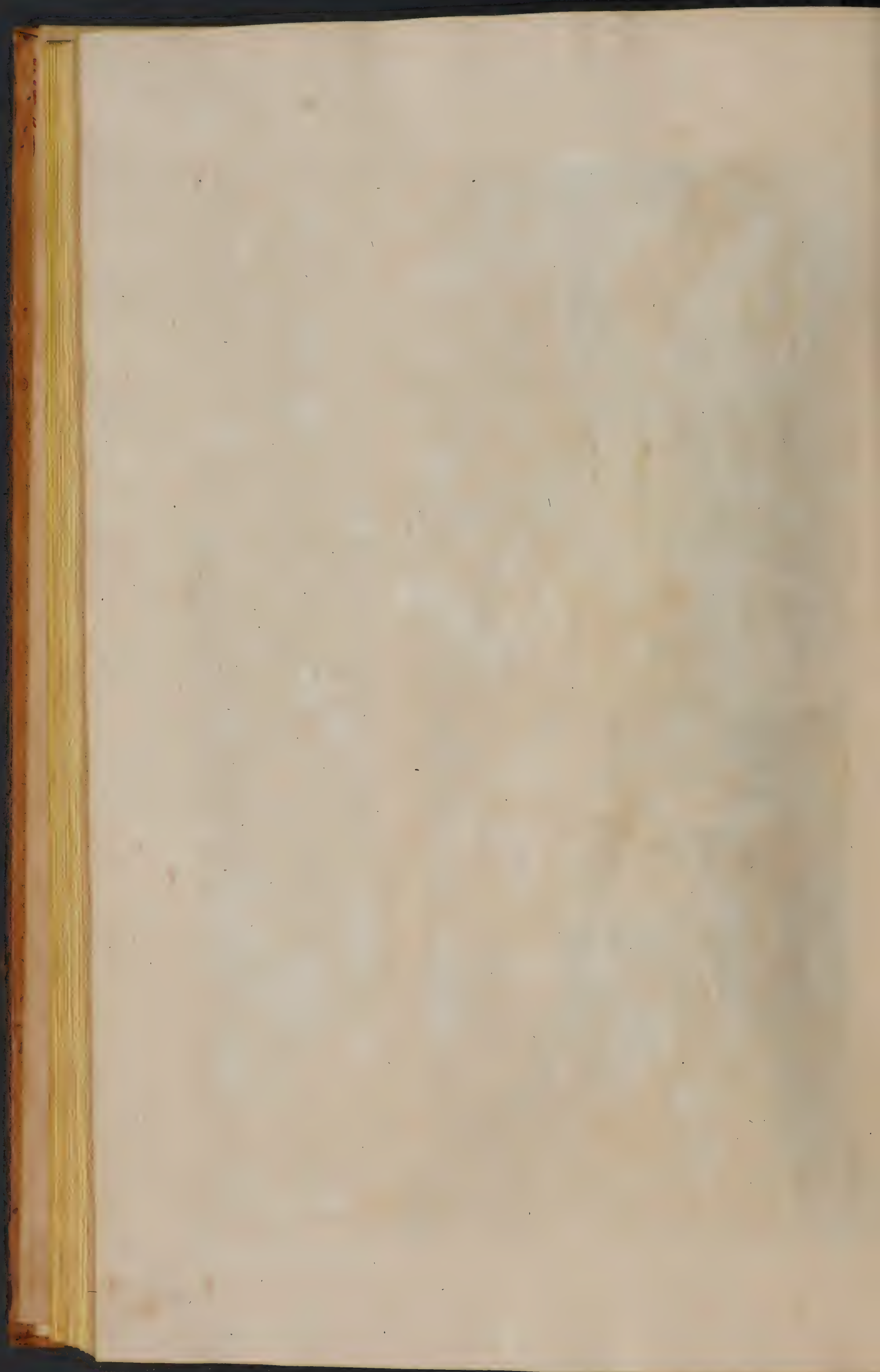




MORIDVNM Aug. 20 1723.



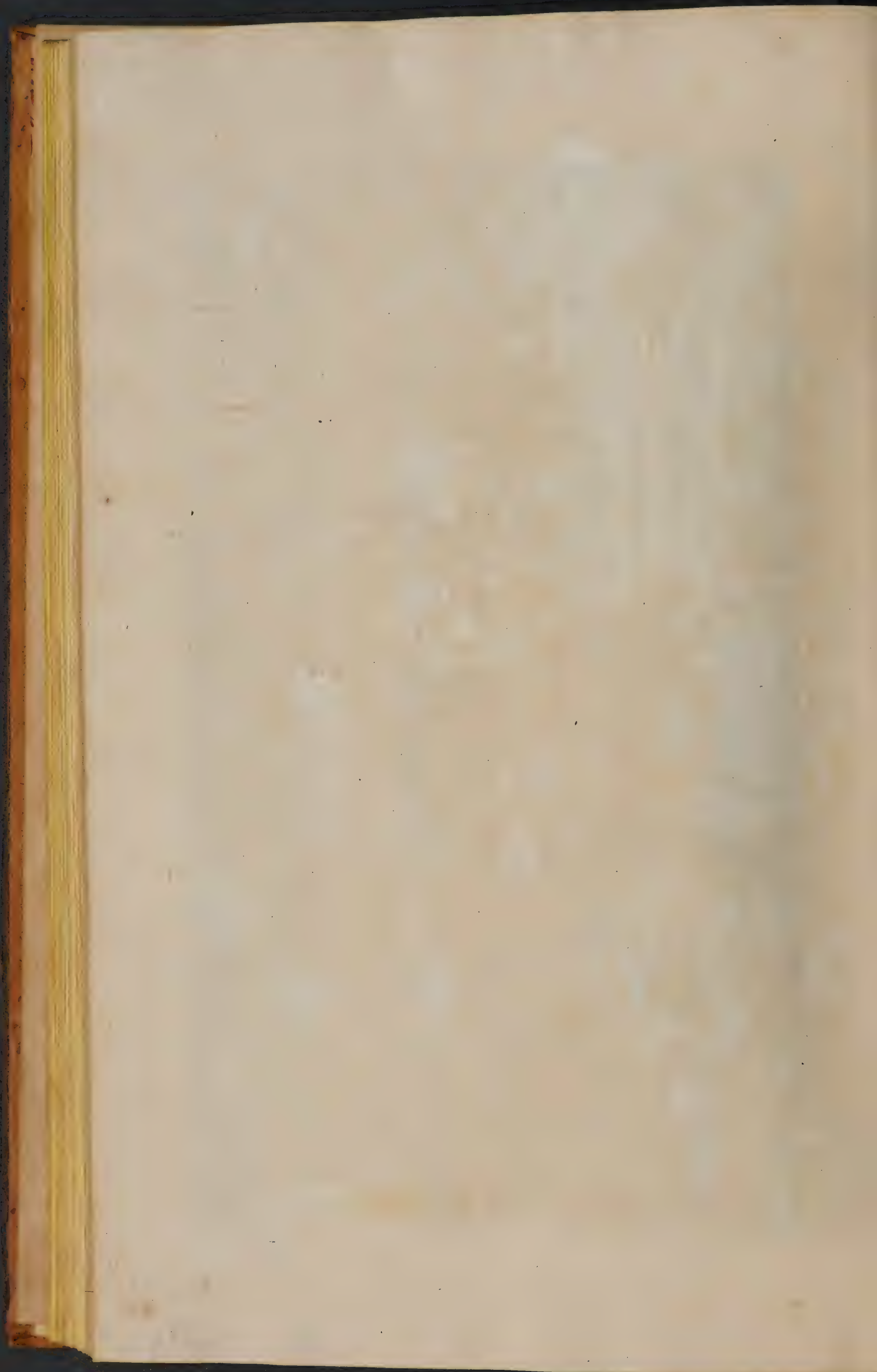
A. Station. B. Salt pits. C. Watch tower. D. Portland.





Prospect of Lyme 21 Aug. 1723.
LONDINIS.

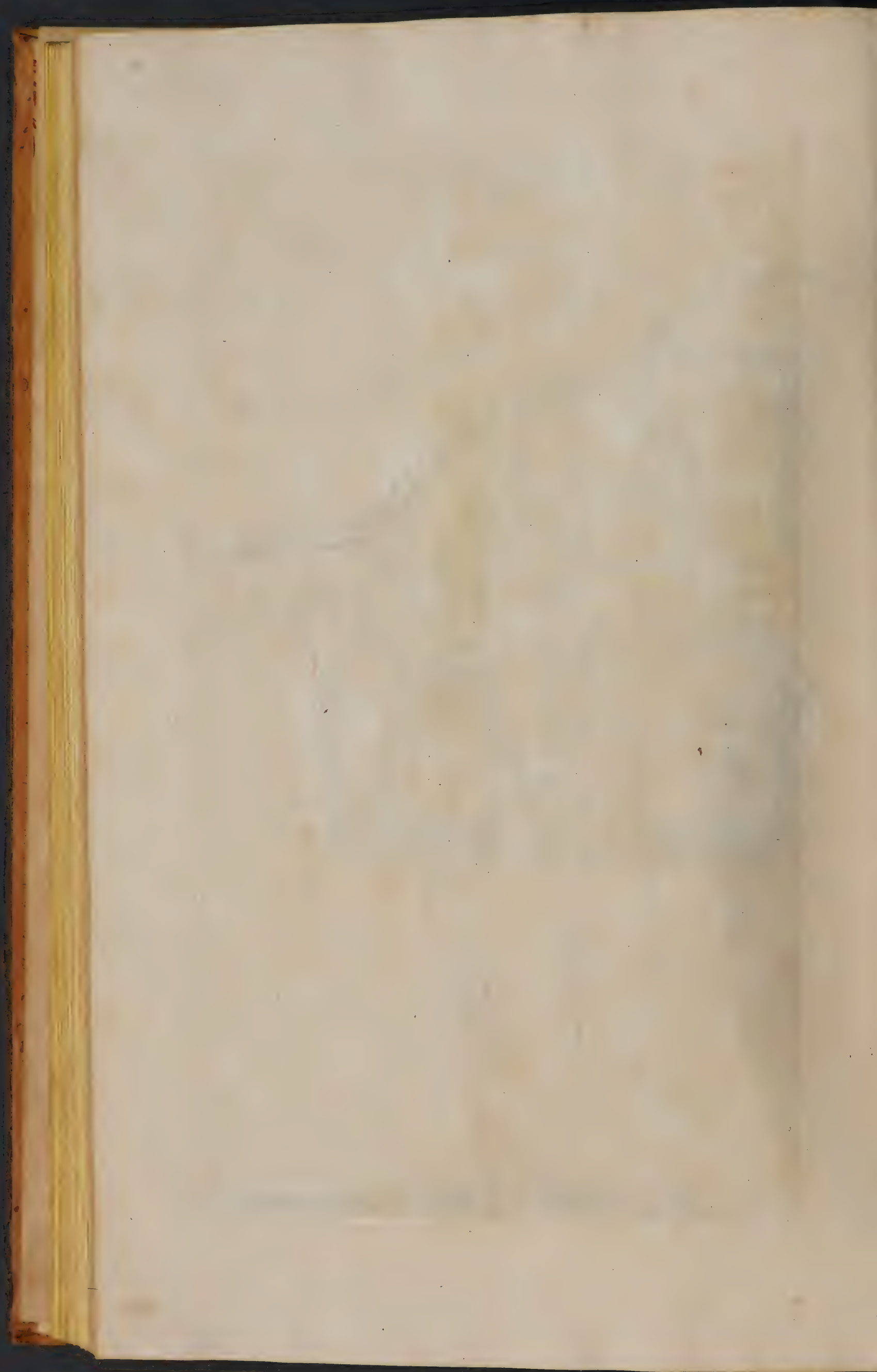
A. Where the Duke of Monmouth landed
B. Portland
C. The Pier
Stuckey del.



DVRNOVARIA

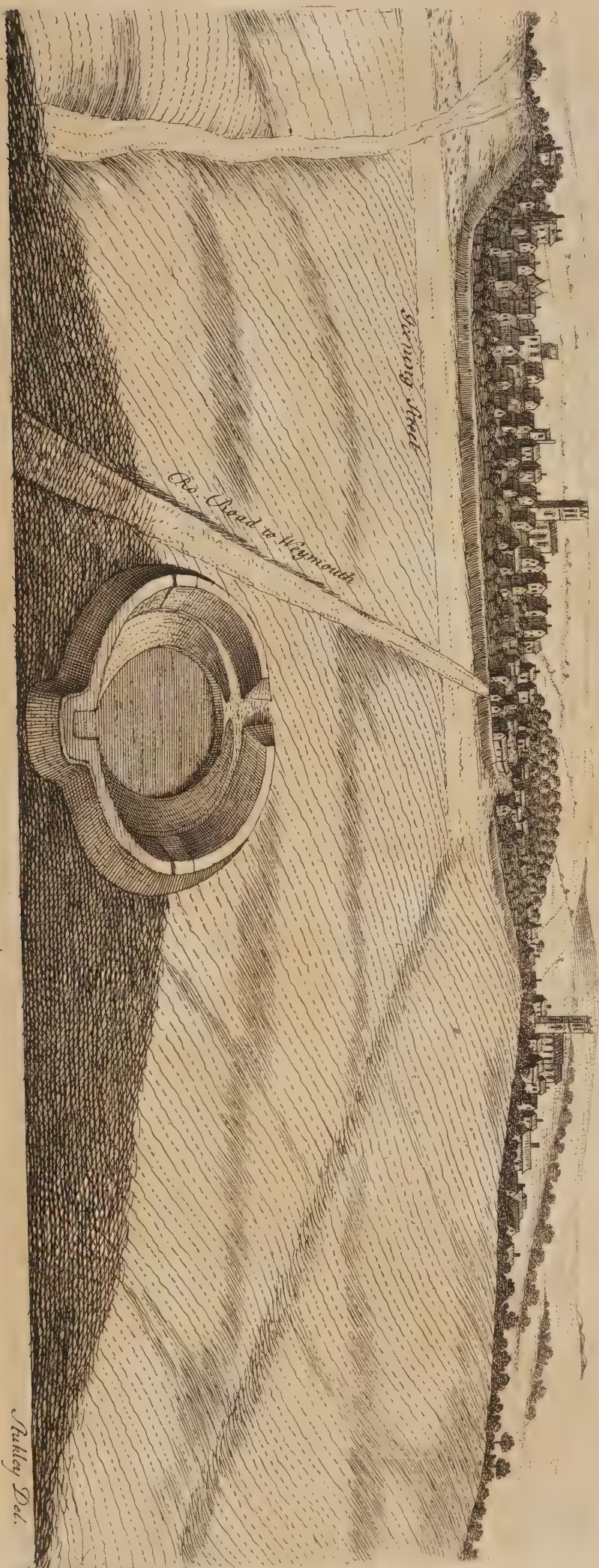
Aug. 22. 1723



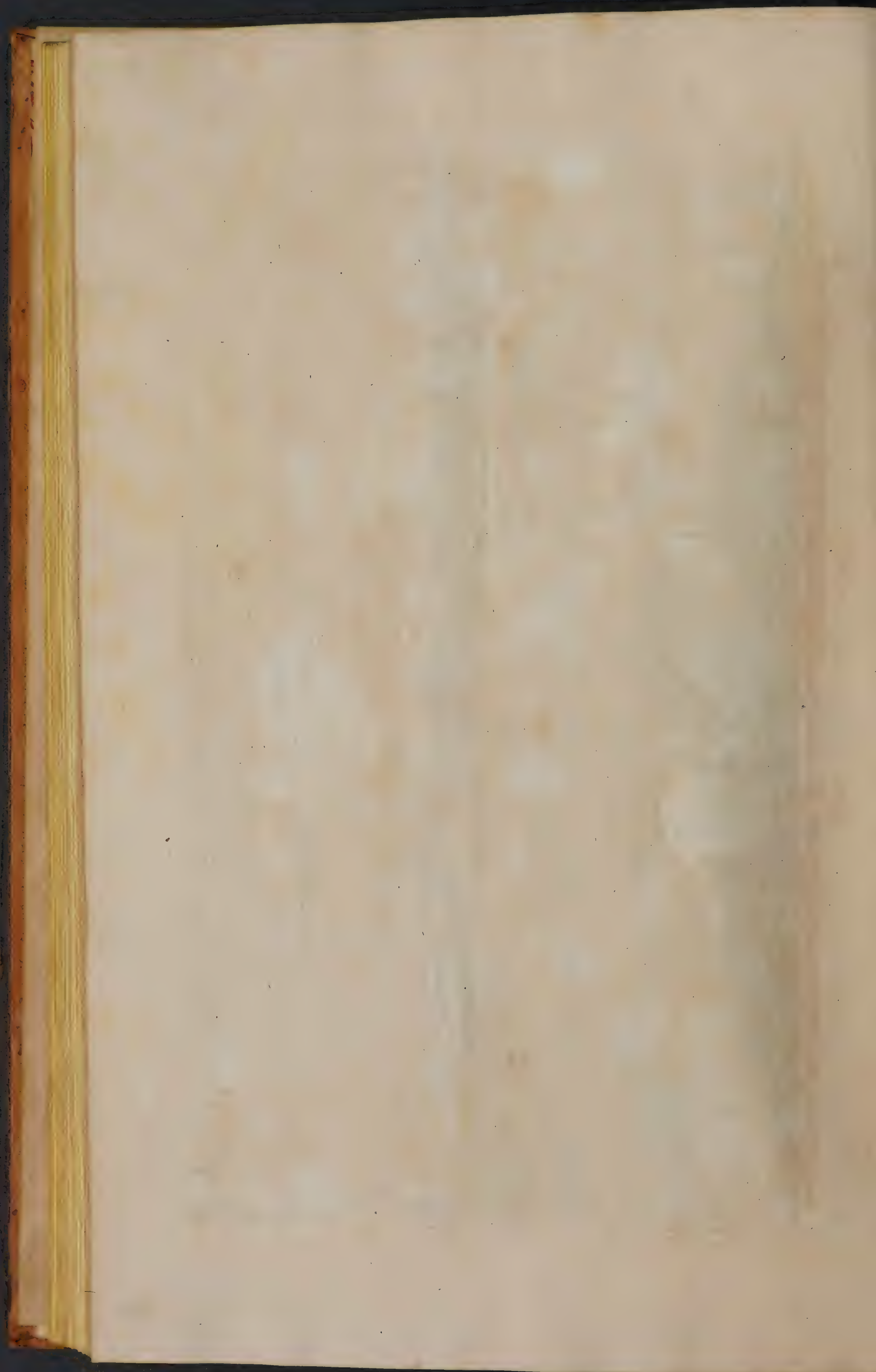


Prospect of Dorchester from the Amphitheatre.

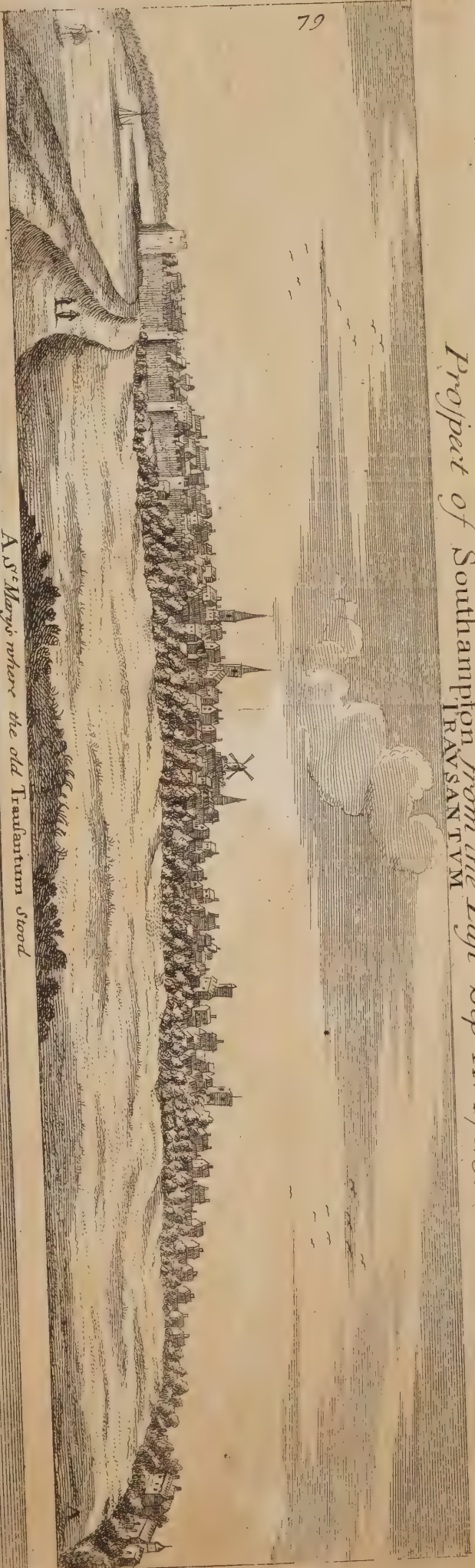
Aug: 22. 1723



Nutley Del.

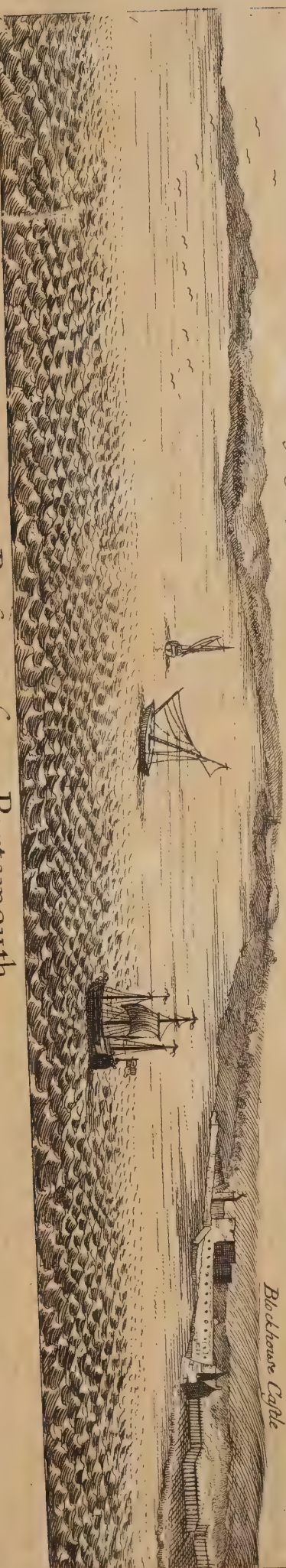


Prospect of Southampton from the East Sep 11. 1723.



Isle of Wight

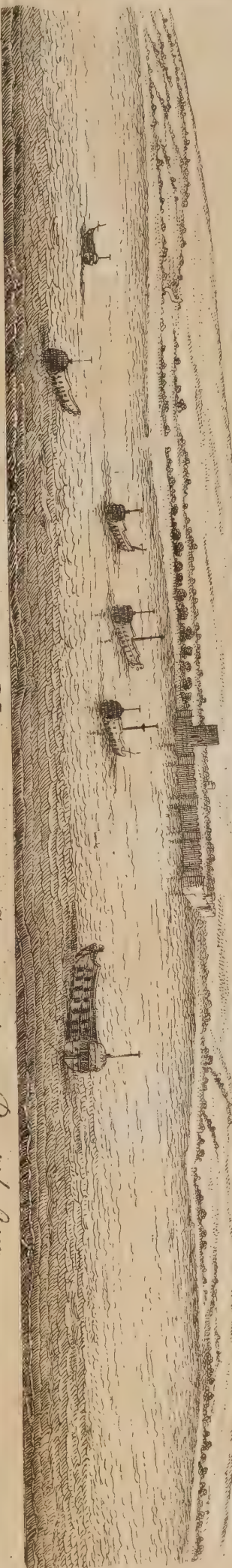
Blackhouse Castle



Stuckey &

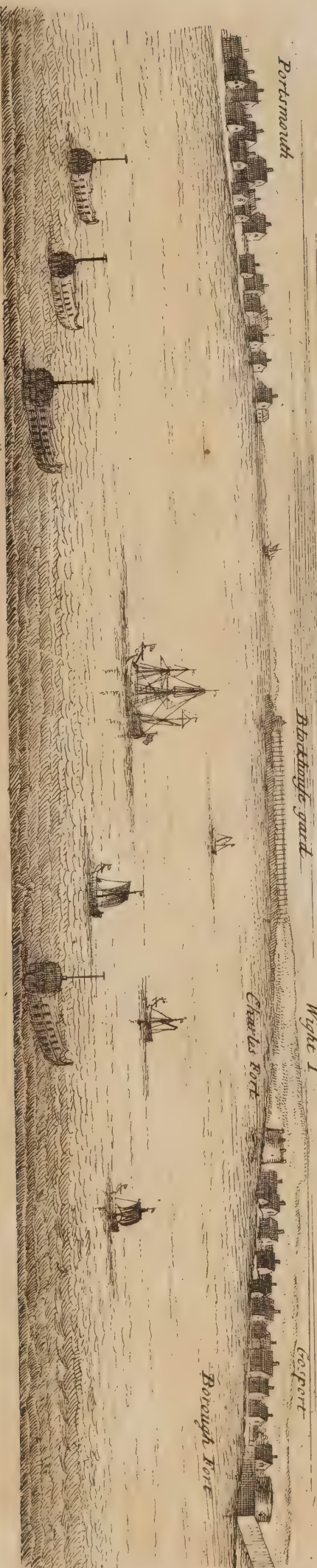
Prospect from Portsmouth.





London Road

PORTVS MAGNVS 12 Sep. 1723. Portchester



Portsmouth

Blackthorn yard

Wight I

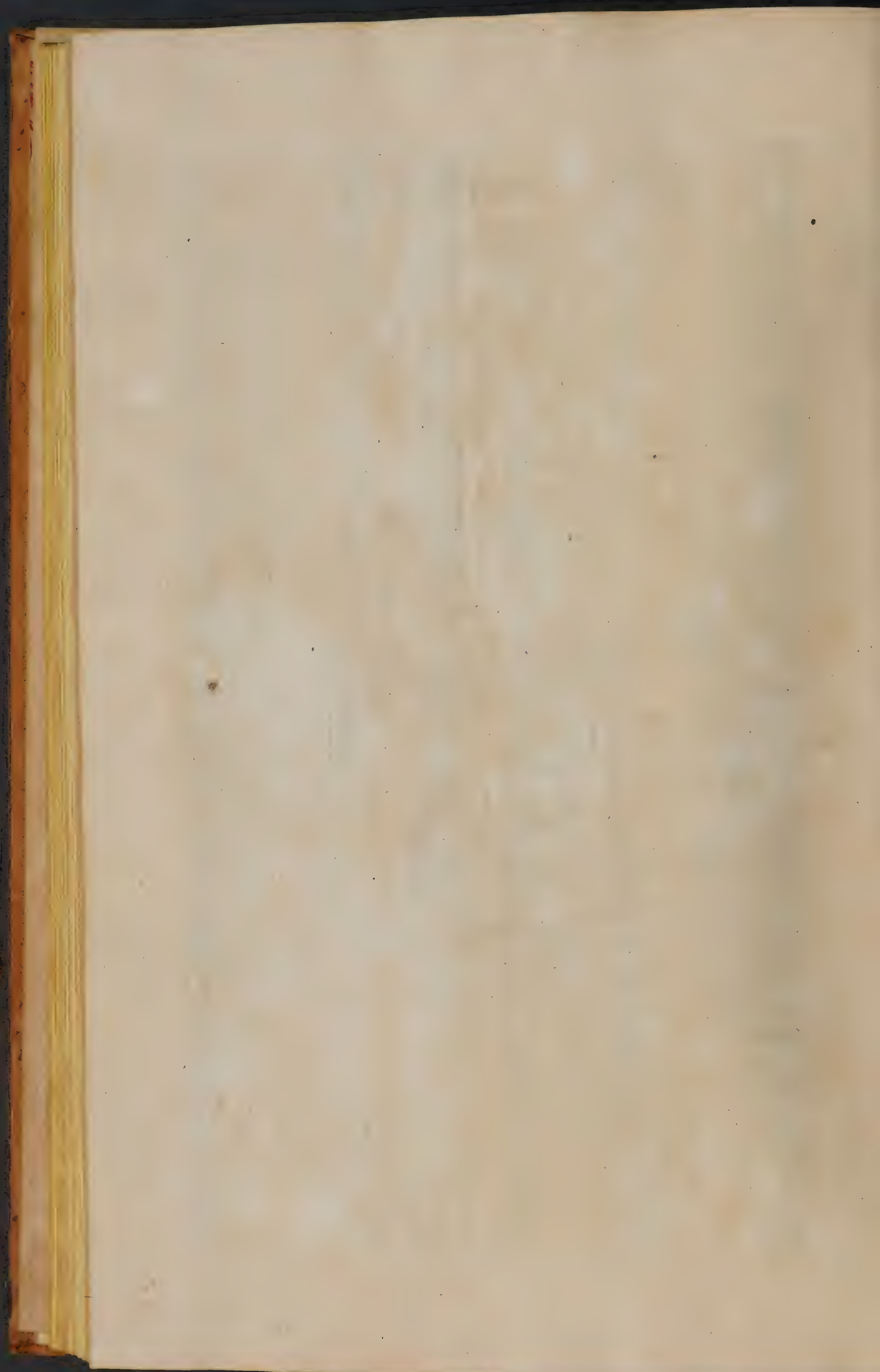
Charles Fort

Co. Port

Borough Fort

Stukeley, d.

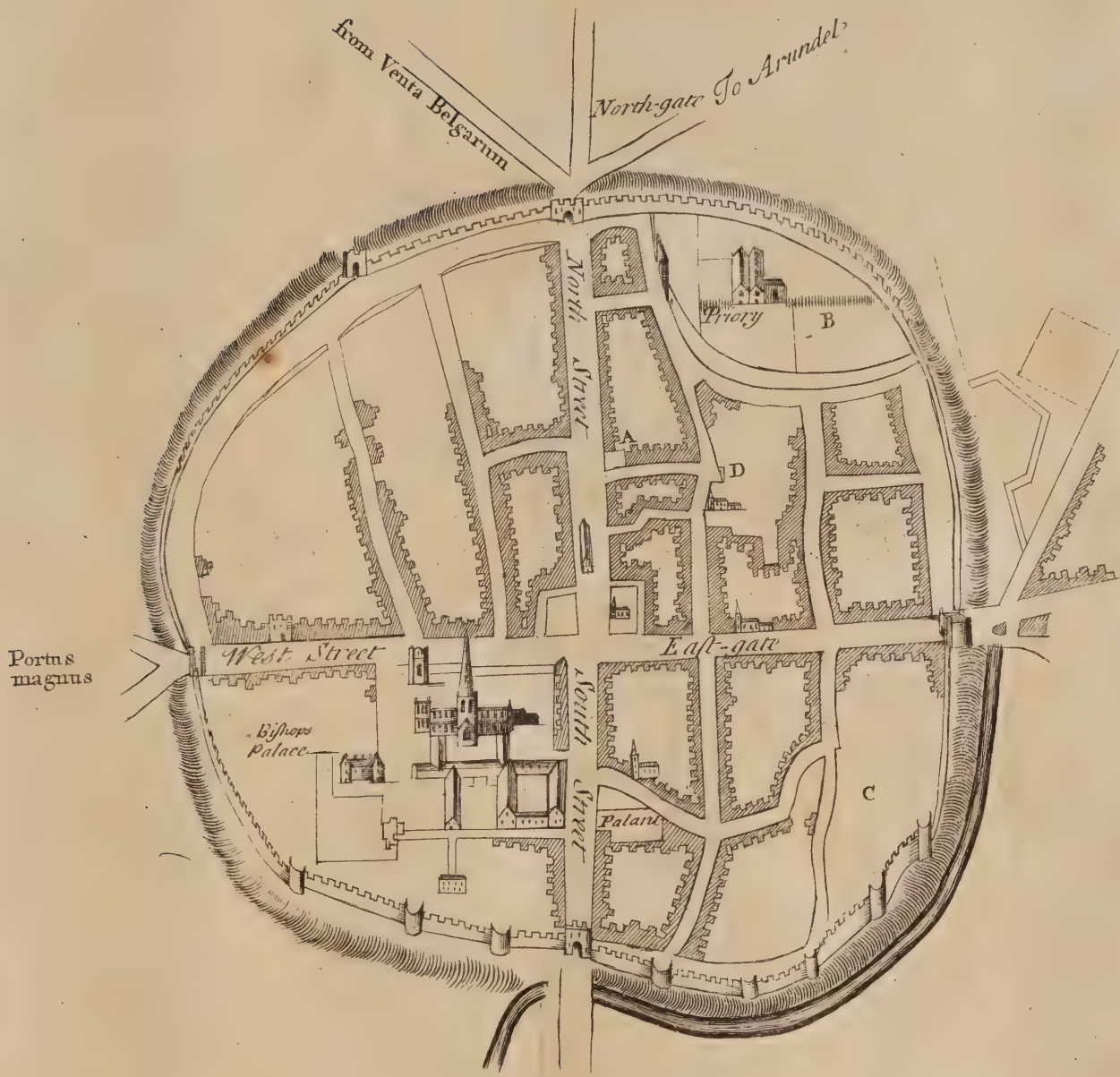
View in the Port.



MANTANTONIS

Sep. 14. 1723.

A Scale of 1000 feet
500 1000

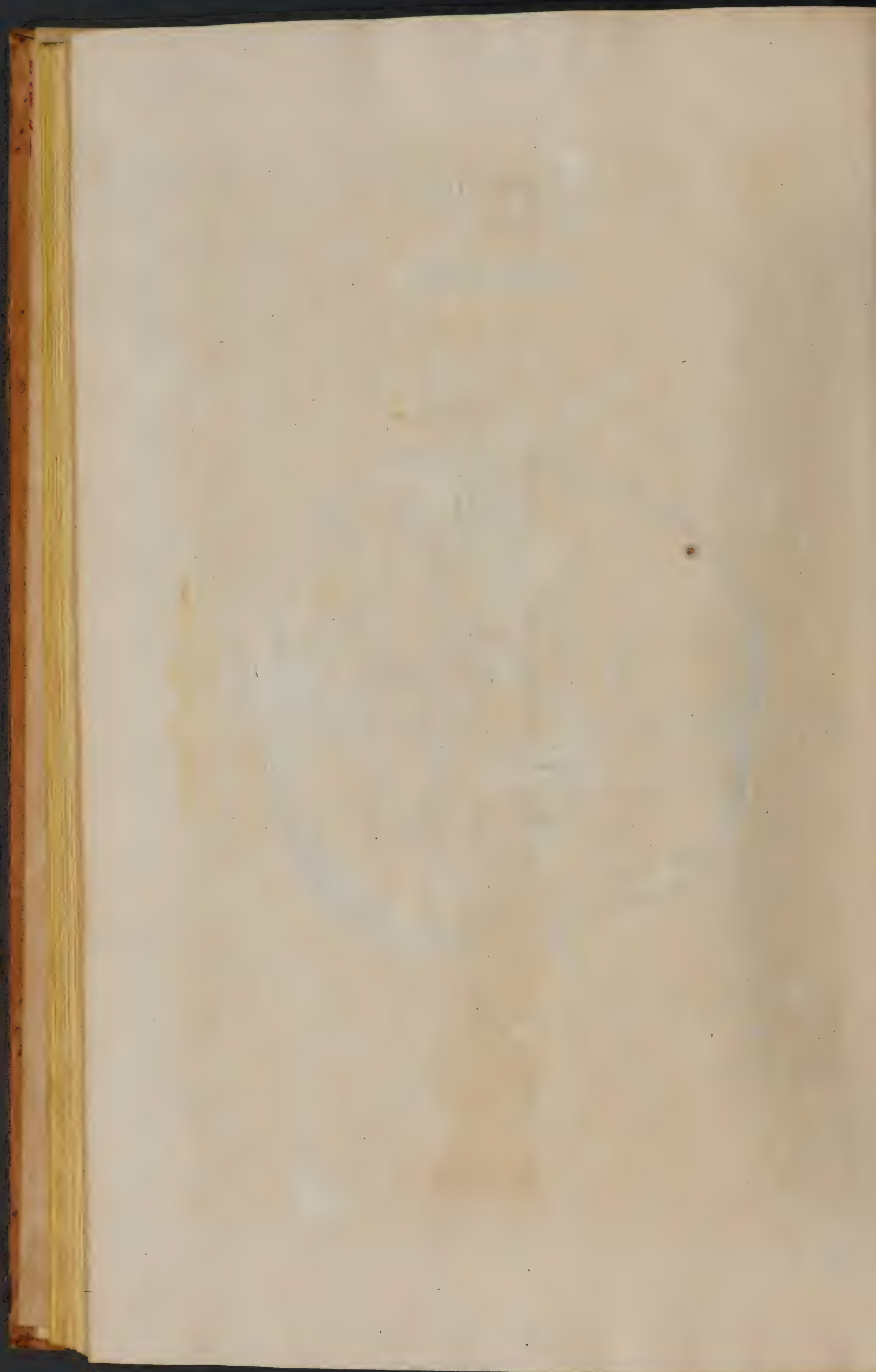


A. Where the Roman Temple stood

B. Grey-fryers

C. Black fryers

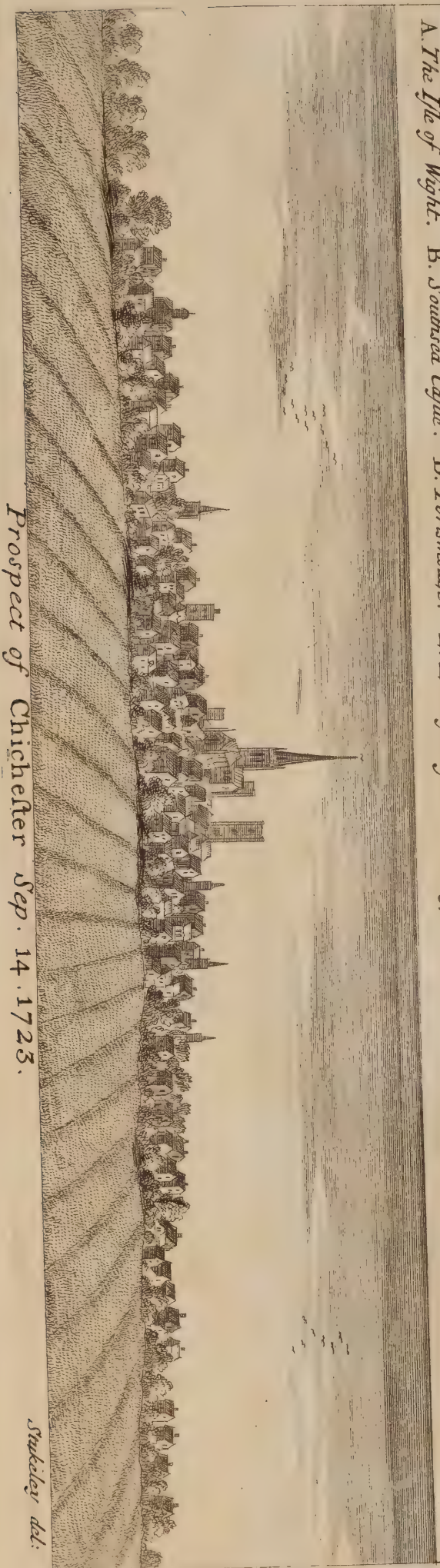
D. S^r Marys Hospital



Prospect of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight Gosport, Portchester &c Sep. 13. 1723.

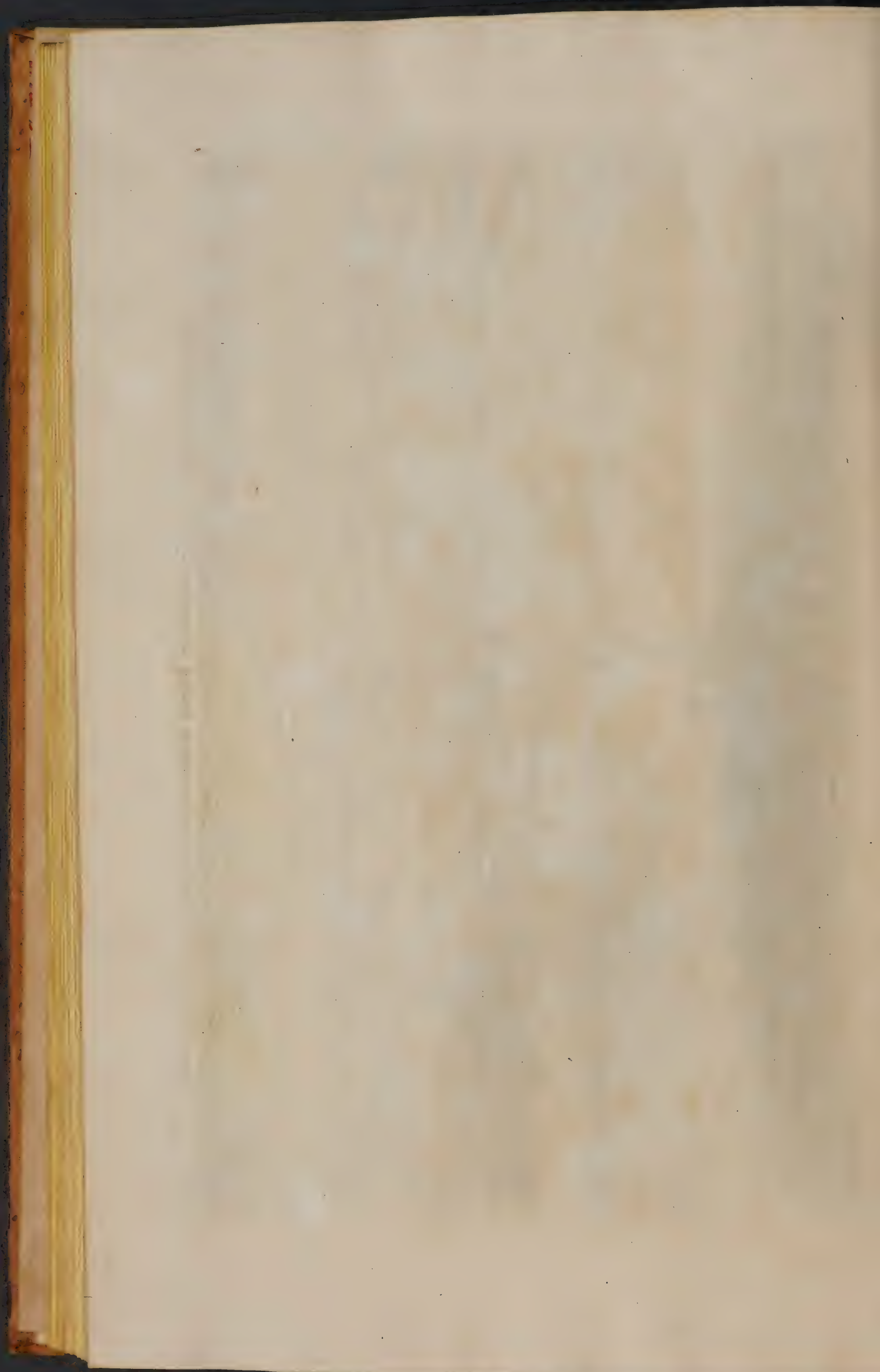


A. The Isle of Wight. B. Southsea Castle. D. Portsmouth. E. Landguard fort. F. Gosport. G. Portchester. H. Portsdown hill.



Prospect of Chichester Sep. 14. 1723.

Stukelley del.



A. the Cathedral. B. the Kings house
C. the Bishops Palace
D. the College
E. the Ro: road to Southampton



W^m Rufus his Tomb

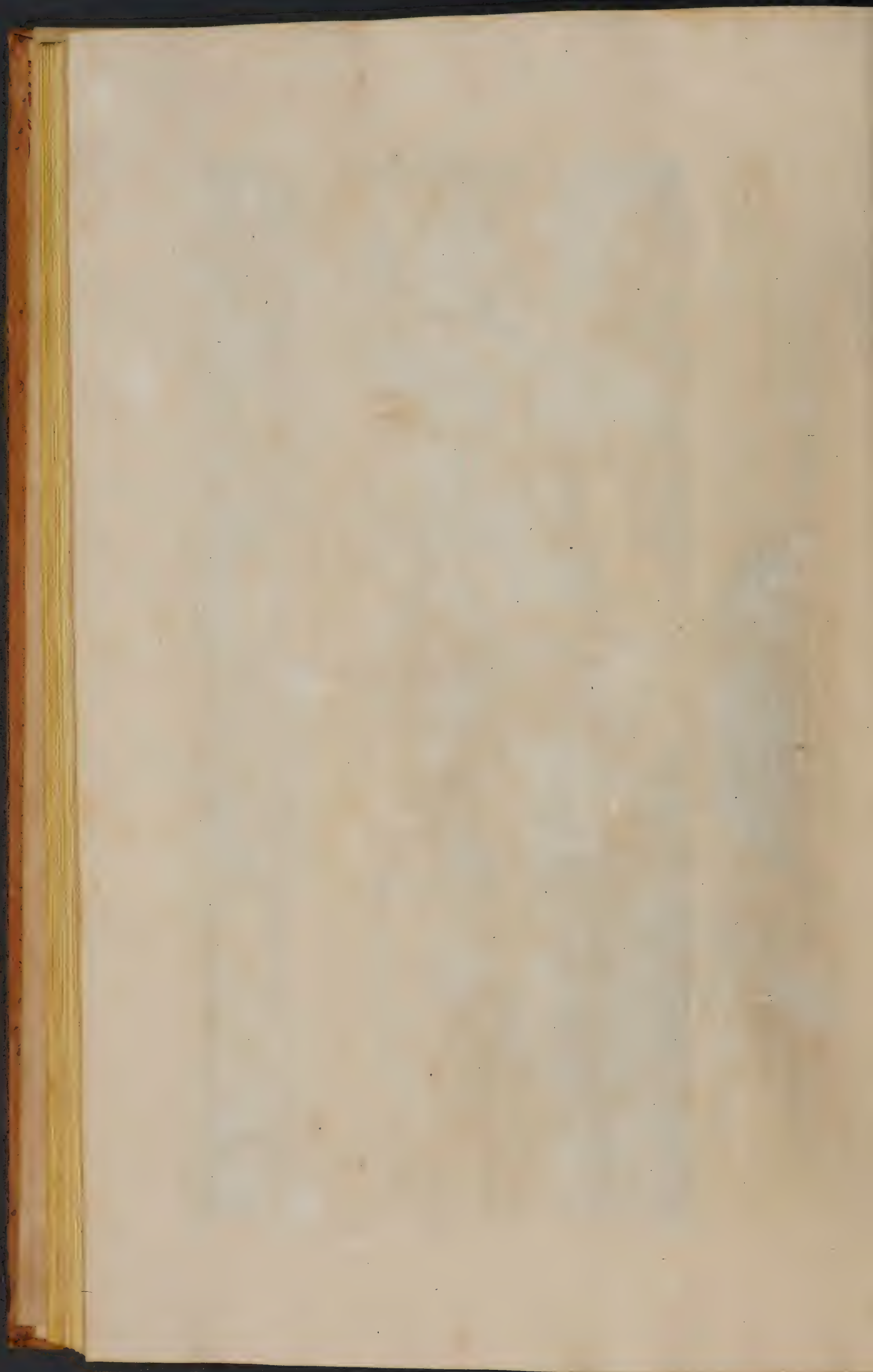
F. the Ro: Road to old Sarum
G. Ro: road to Speen & Silchester

Dno Rogers No 100 Barr. 100
tab. d. d. W. Stukely.

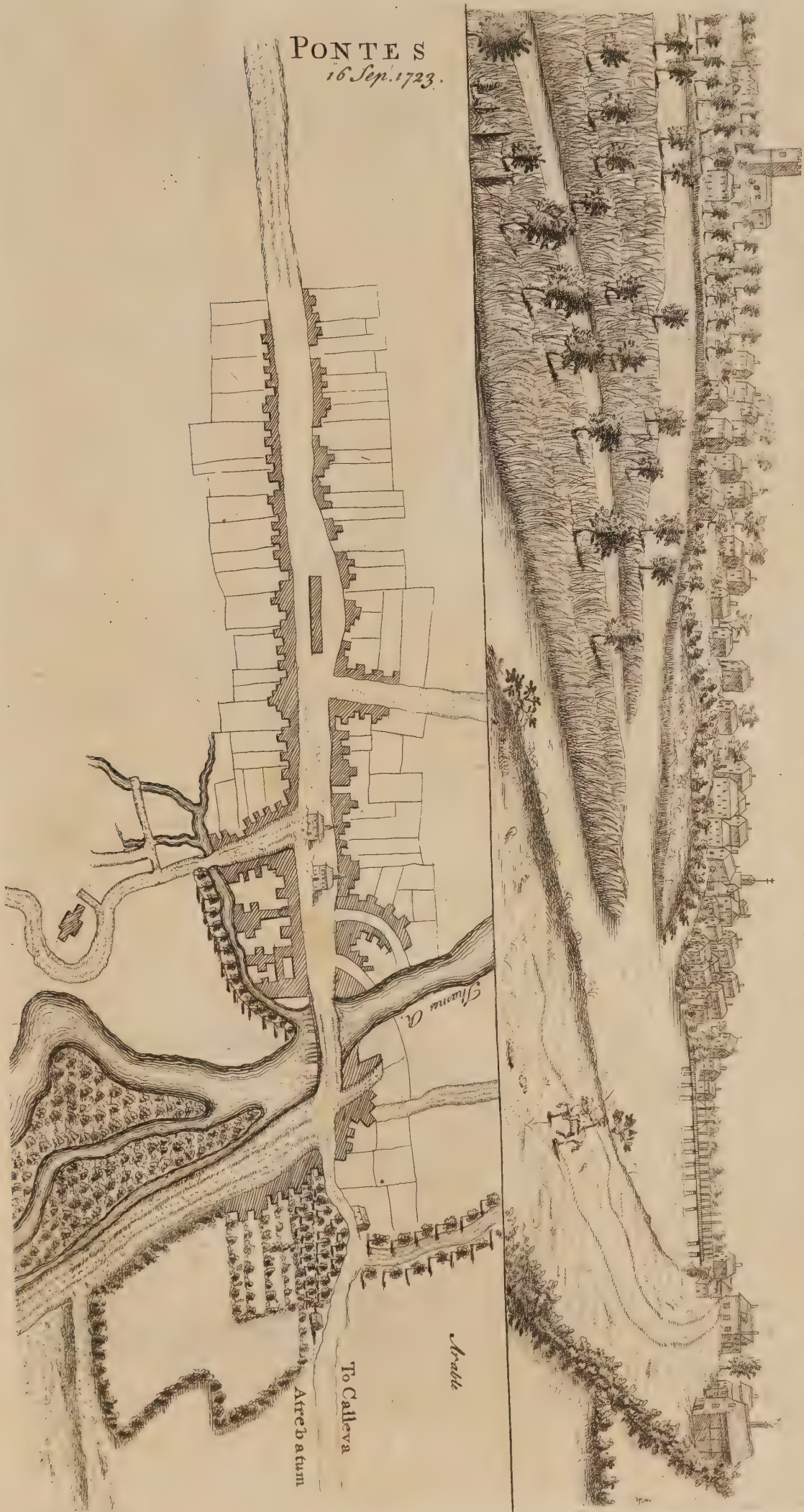
Prospect of WINCHESTER from the South 9 Sep. 1725.
VENTA Belgarum.

Stukely del.





Prospect of Sarum Sept. 16. 1723.





ARICONIVM

9th Sept. 1721.

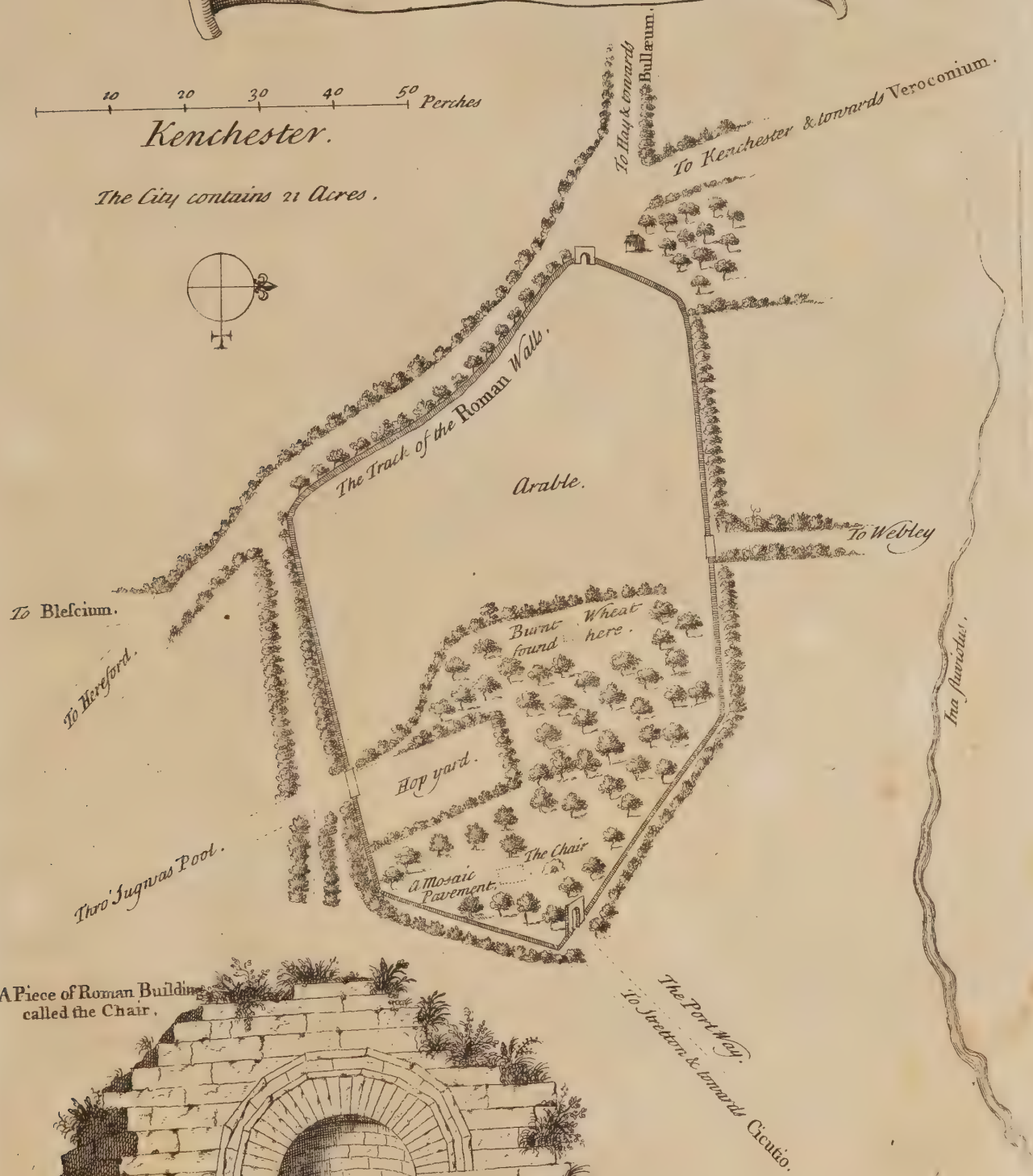
85

*Tempus edax Rerum Iug, Invidiosa Vetustas
Omnia destruitis. Vitiataq, dentibus Aevi
Paulatim lenta consumitis Omnia Morte.* Ov.

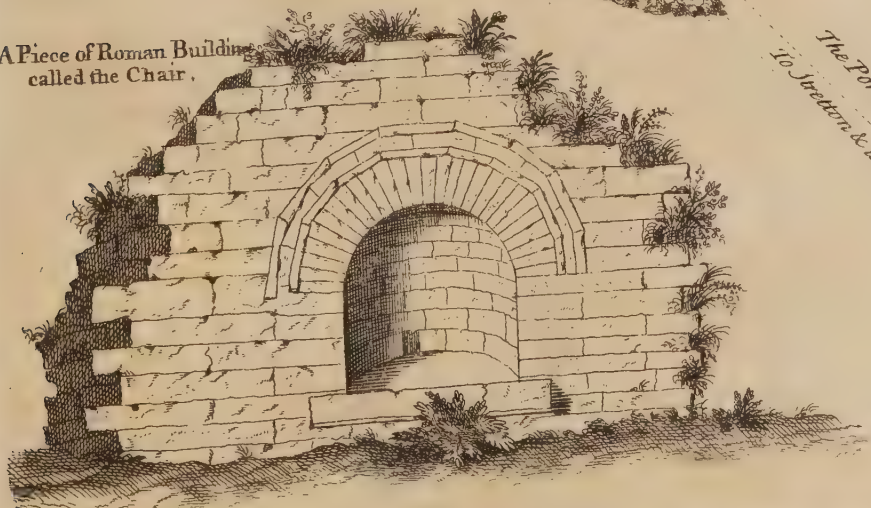
10 20 30 40 50 Perches

Kenchester.

The City contains 21 Acres.

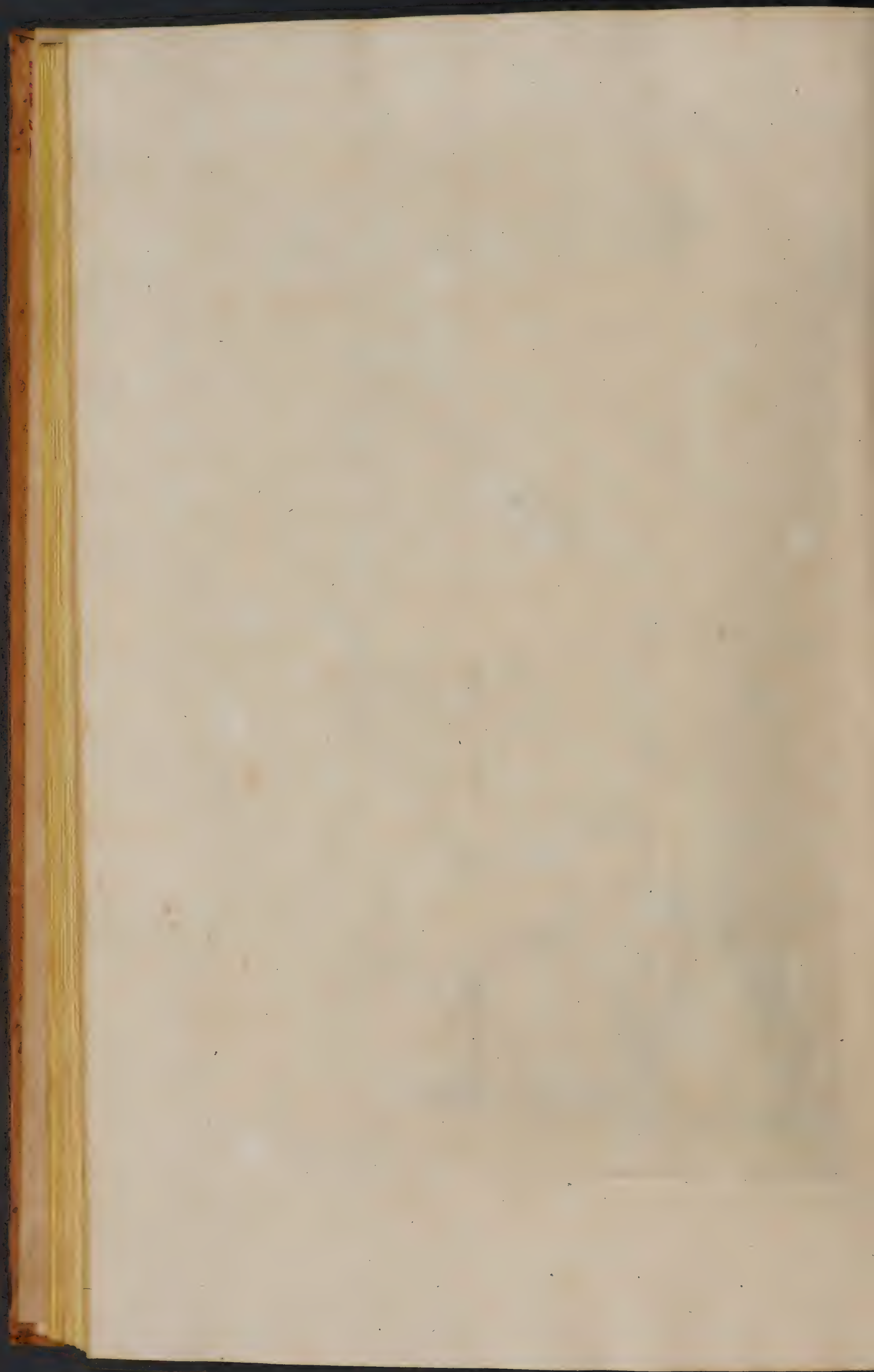


*A Piece of Roman Building
called the Chair.*



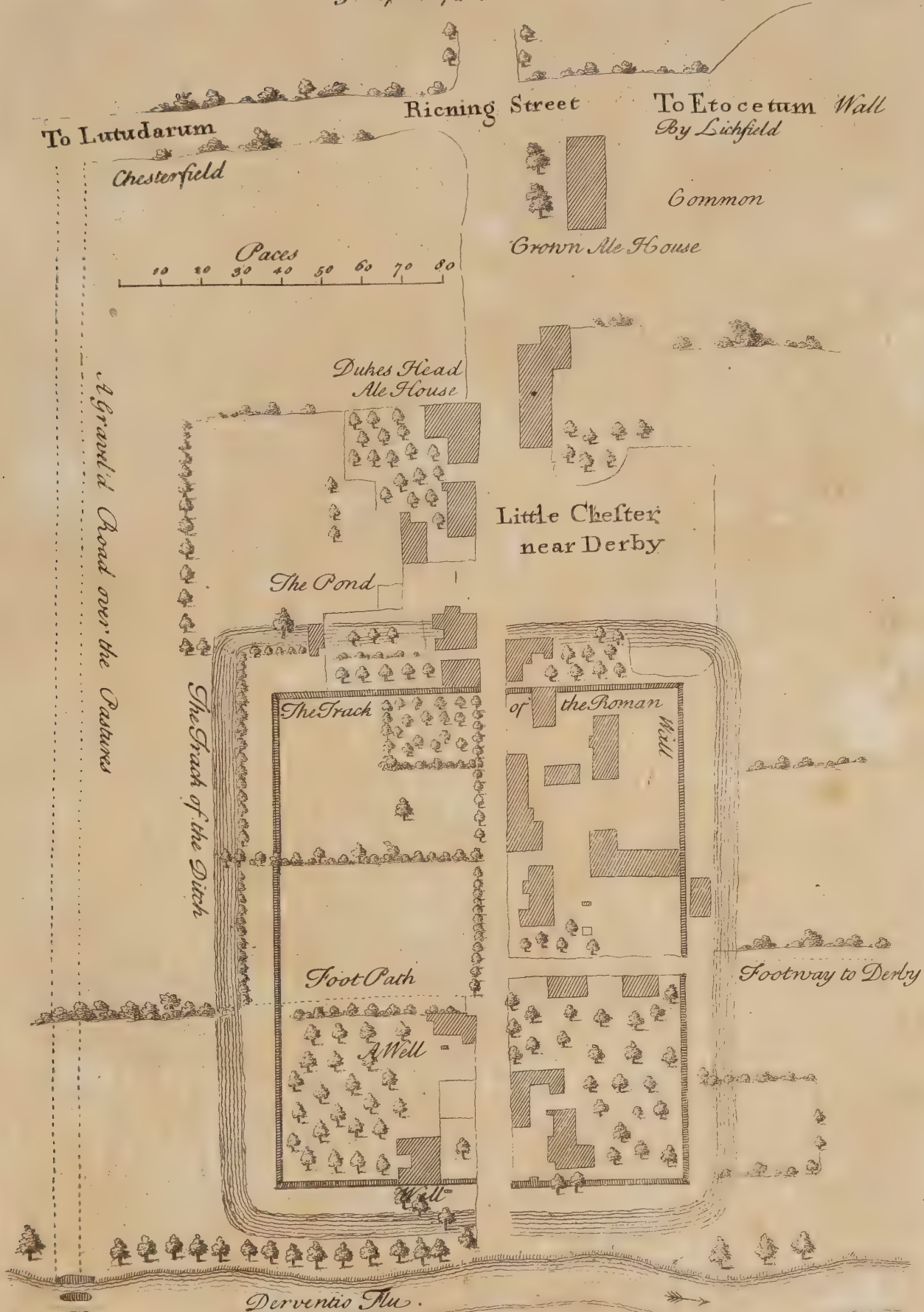
Stukeley delin.

Jacobo Hill Ar. J. C. Vicinæ Civitatis formam confecrat W. Stukeley.



DERVENTIO

31 Sept. 1721.



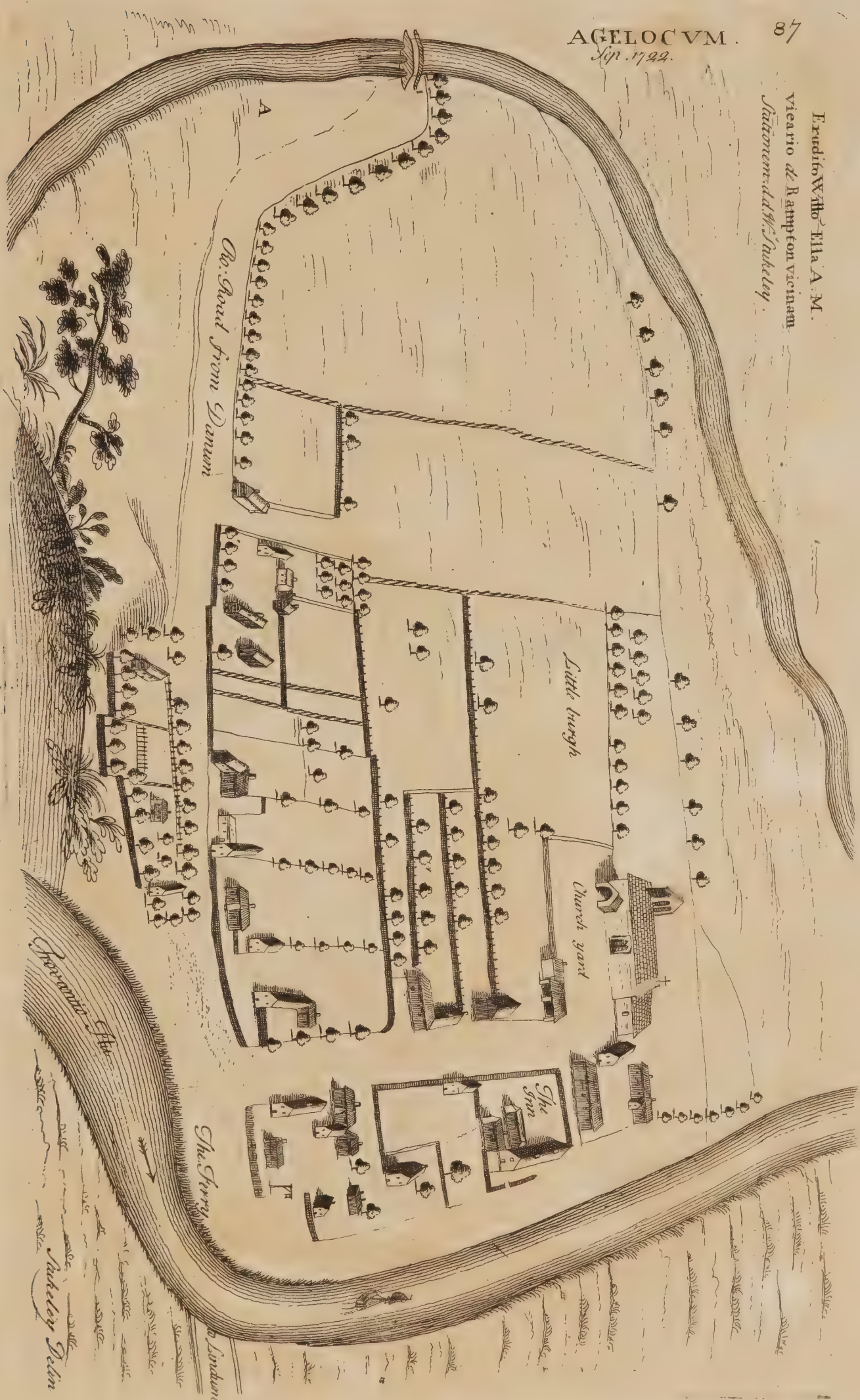
Simon Degg Ar. Castrum Roman

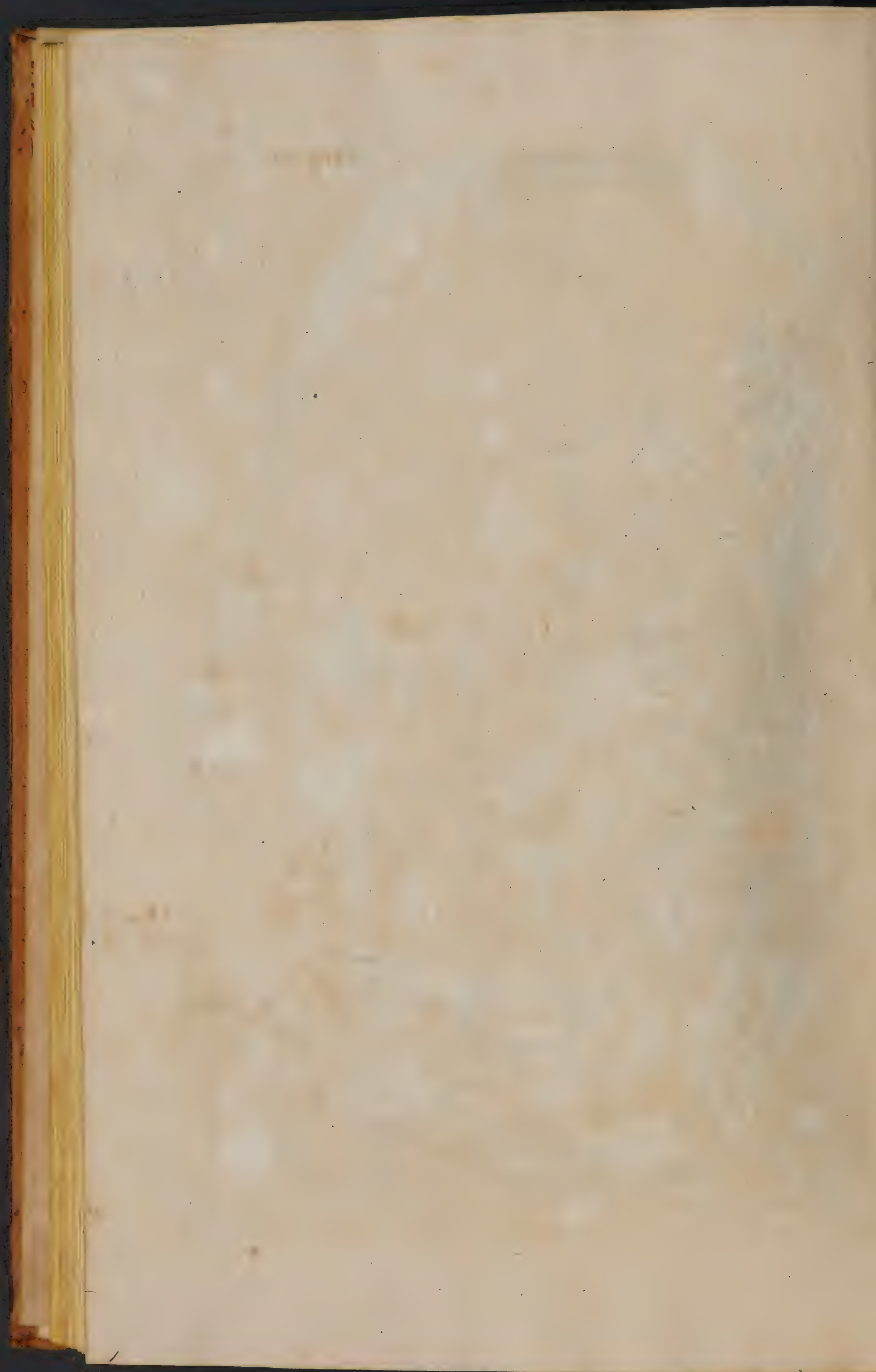


am iam Suum d. d W. Pickoley



Erudito Wilho. Ella A. M.
Vicario de Hampton Vicinam
Stationem da M. J. Aubrey.

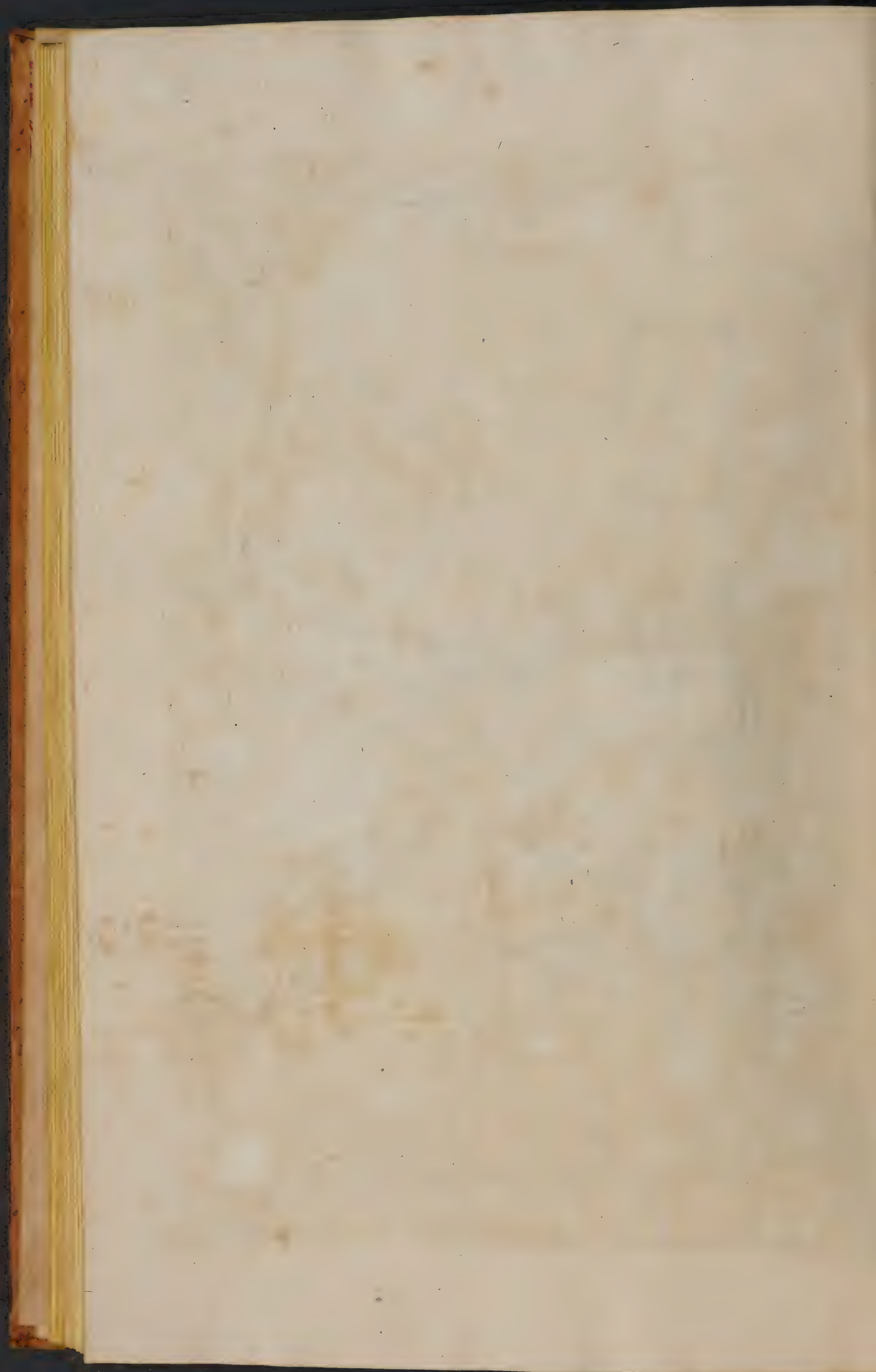




LINDVM Colonia.

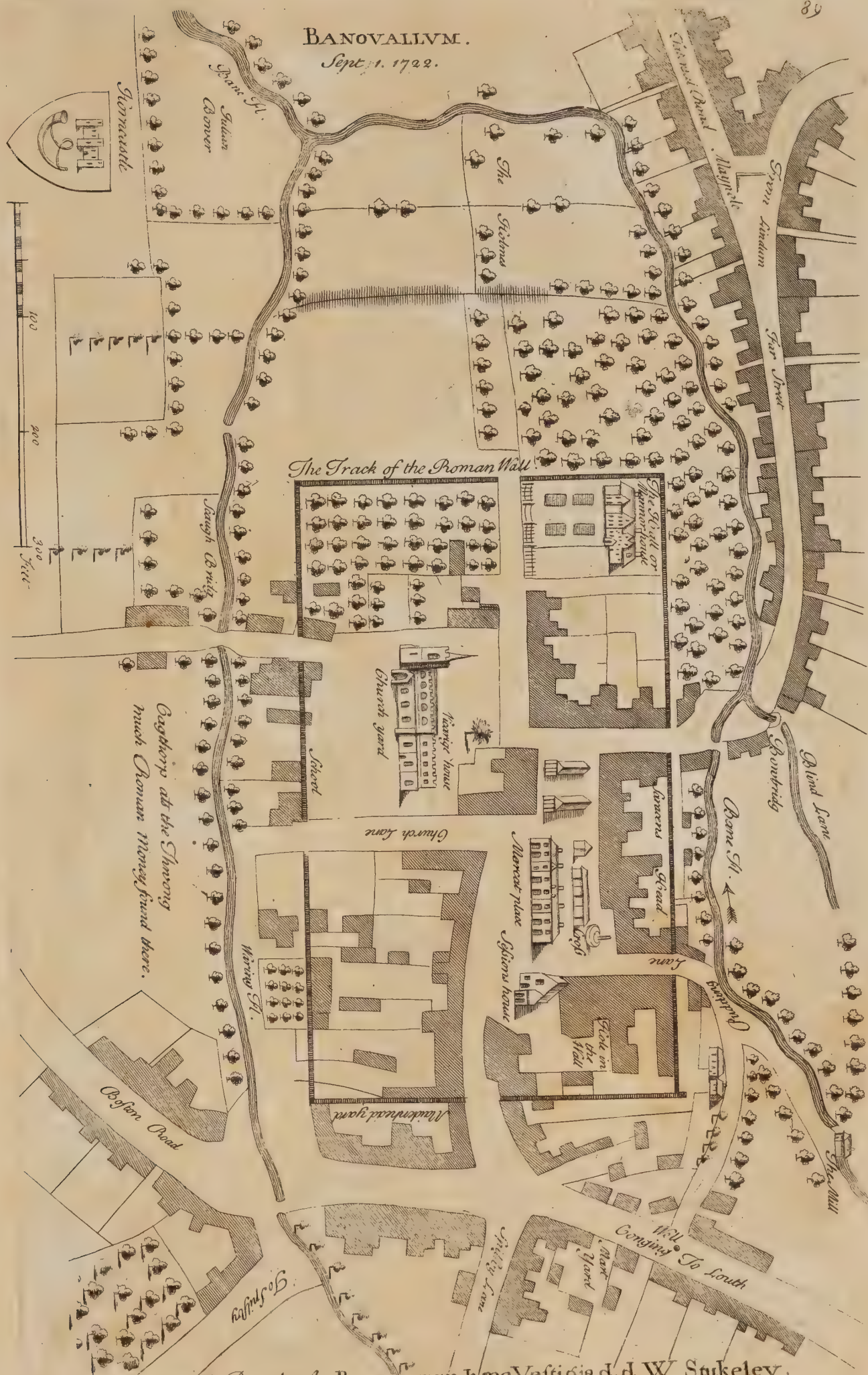
4 Sep. 1722.



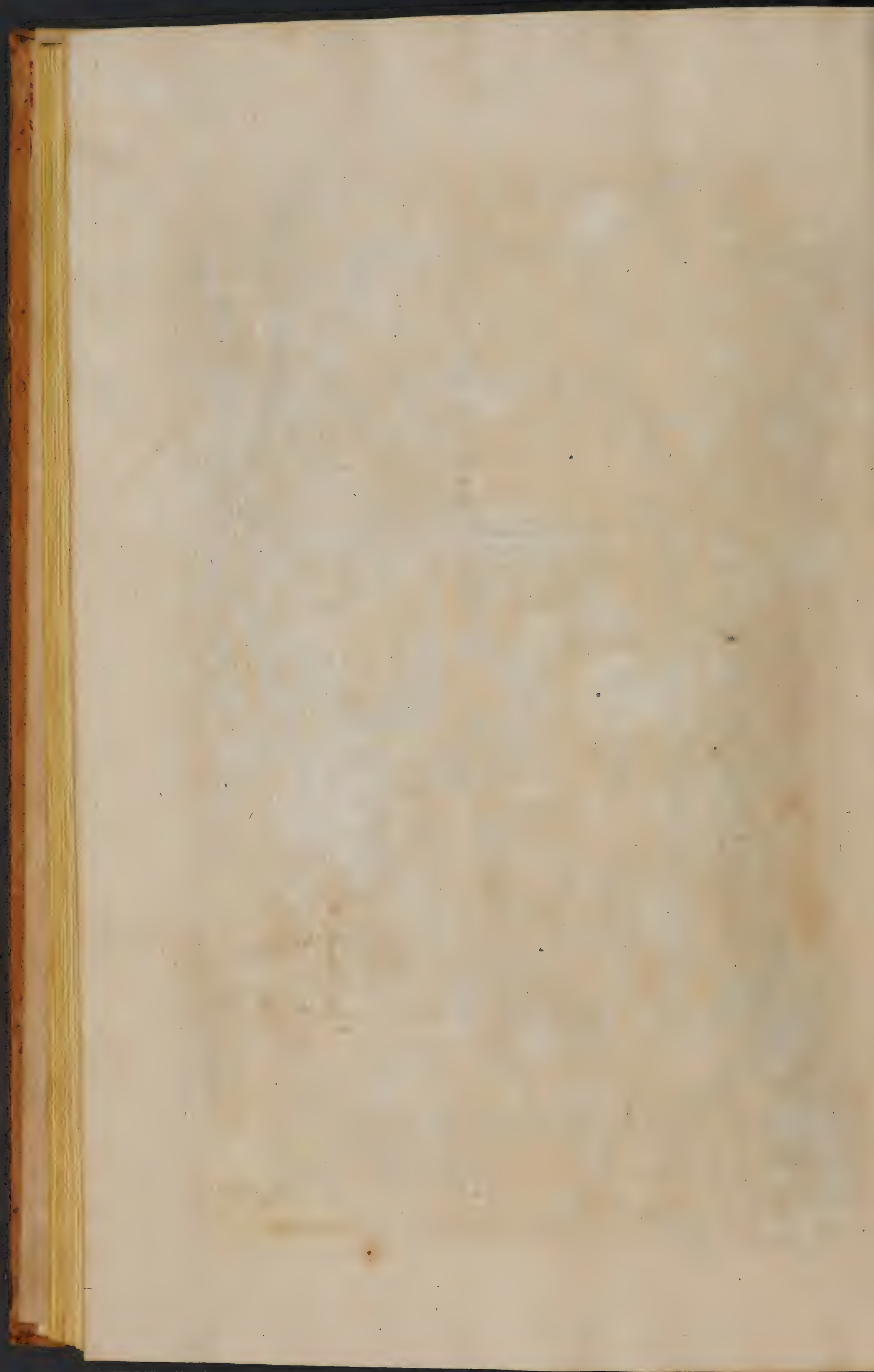


BANOVALLVM.

Sept. 1. 1722.



Josepho Banks *de Rovesly Ar.* Romanorum hæc Vestigia d. J. W. Stukeley.
Stukeley. Del.



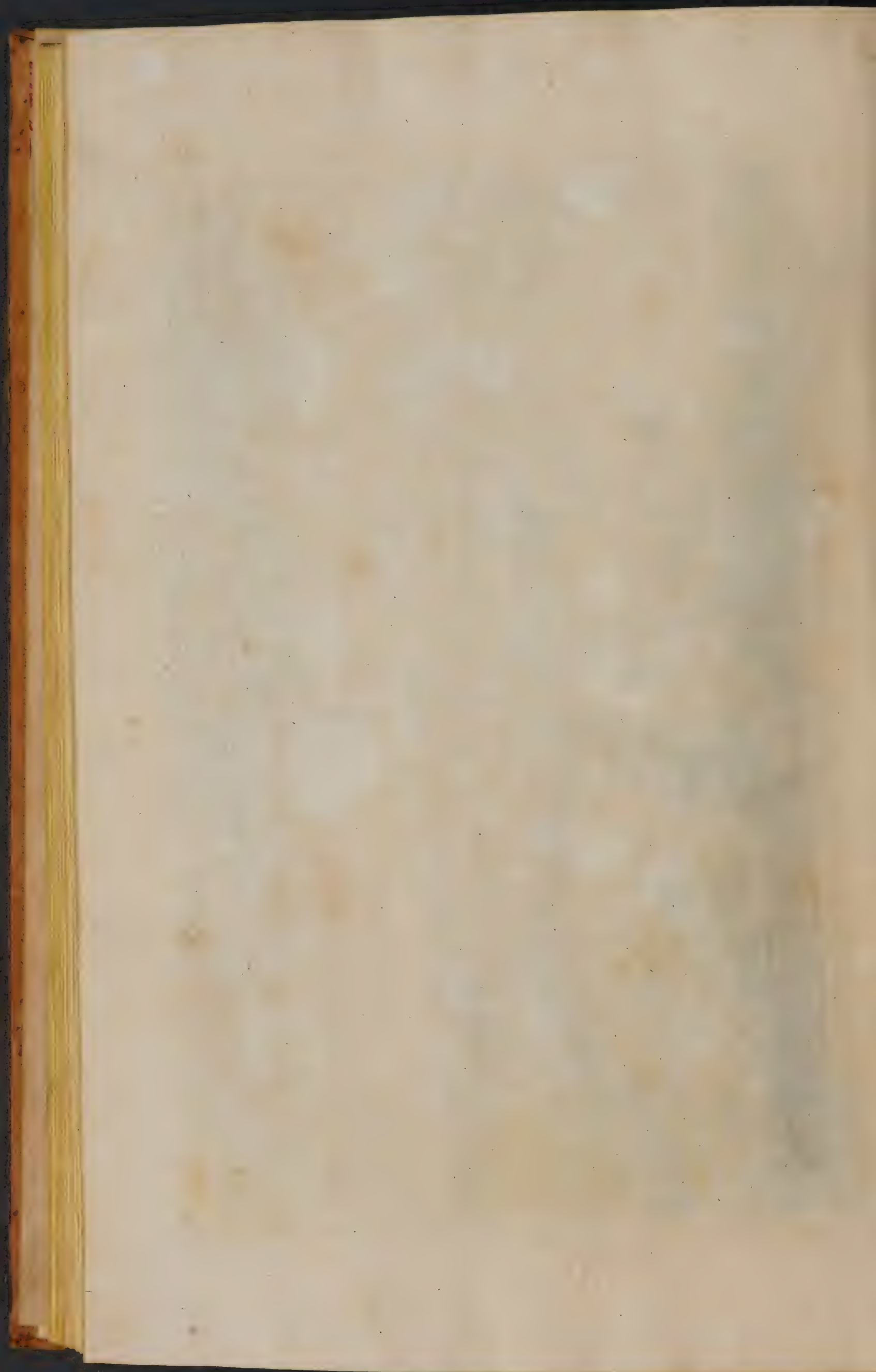
A Prospect of Ad Pontem upon the Eminence. A Mile South on the Fife. Sep. 7. 1722.



W. Stukely delin.

a. Old work Spring. b. the Fife c. a Tumulus R.R. the Roman City.

E. Kirkall's cap.

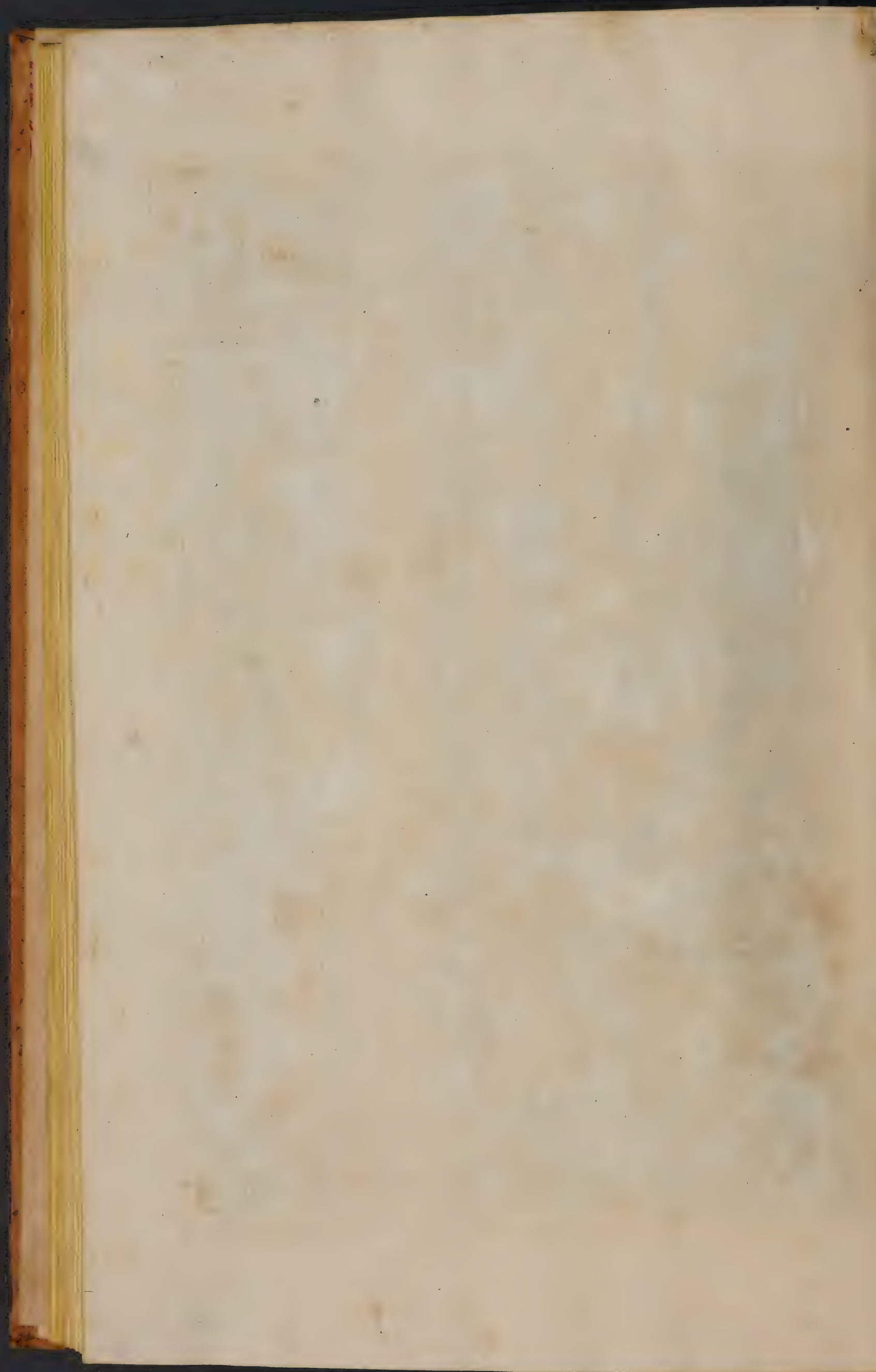


Prospect of Margidunum from Wells hill by y^e Barn upon Tofs Sept. 8. 1722. *Nobilissimo Principi Duci Kent. &c.*



W. Stukely delin.

E. Kirkall Sculp.



RATÆ Coritanorum.
8. Sep. 1722.

Leicester.

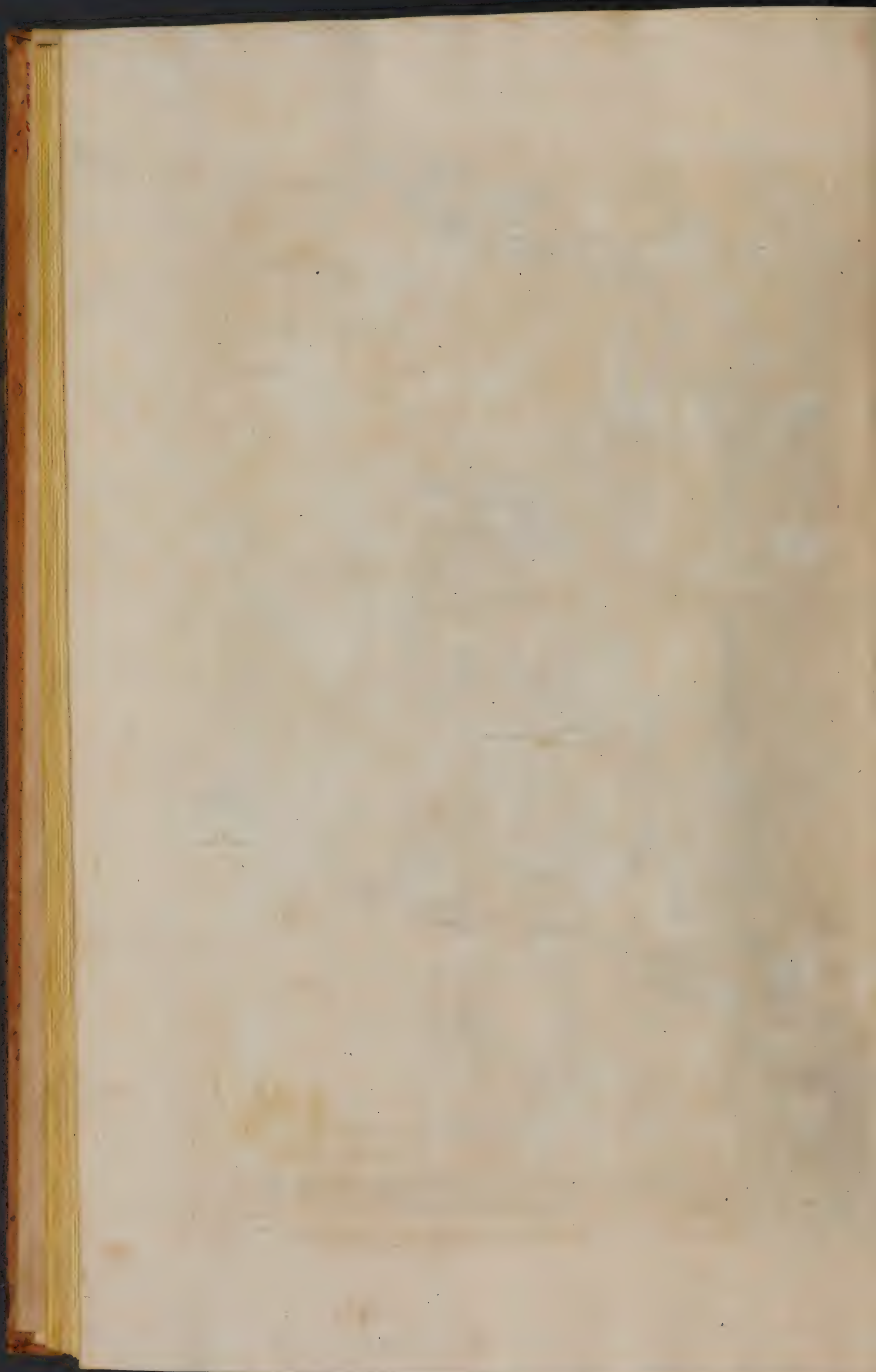
500 1000 Feet.



Viro Reverendo & erudito

Samueli Carte A.M. d. d. W. Stukeley.

Stukely delin.





Stukeley del.

IV. Gucht Sculp.

Thomæ Bacon Ar
Reliquias Romanas
ad. W. Stukeley.

High Cross



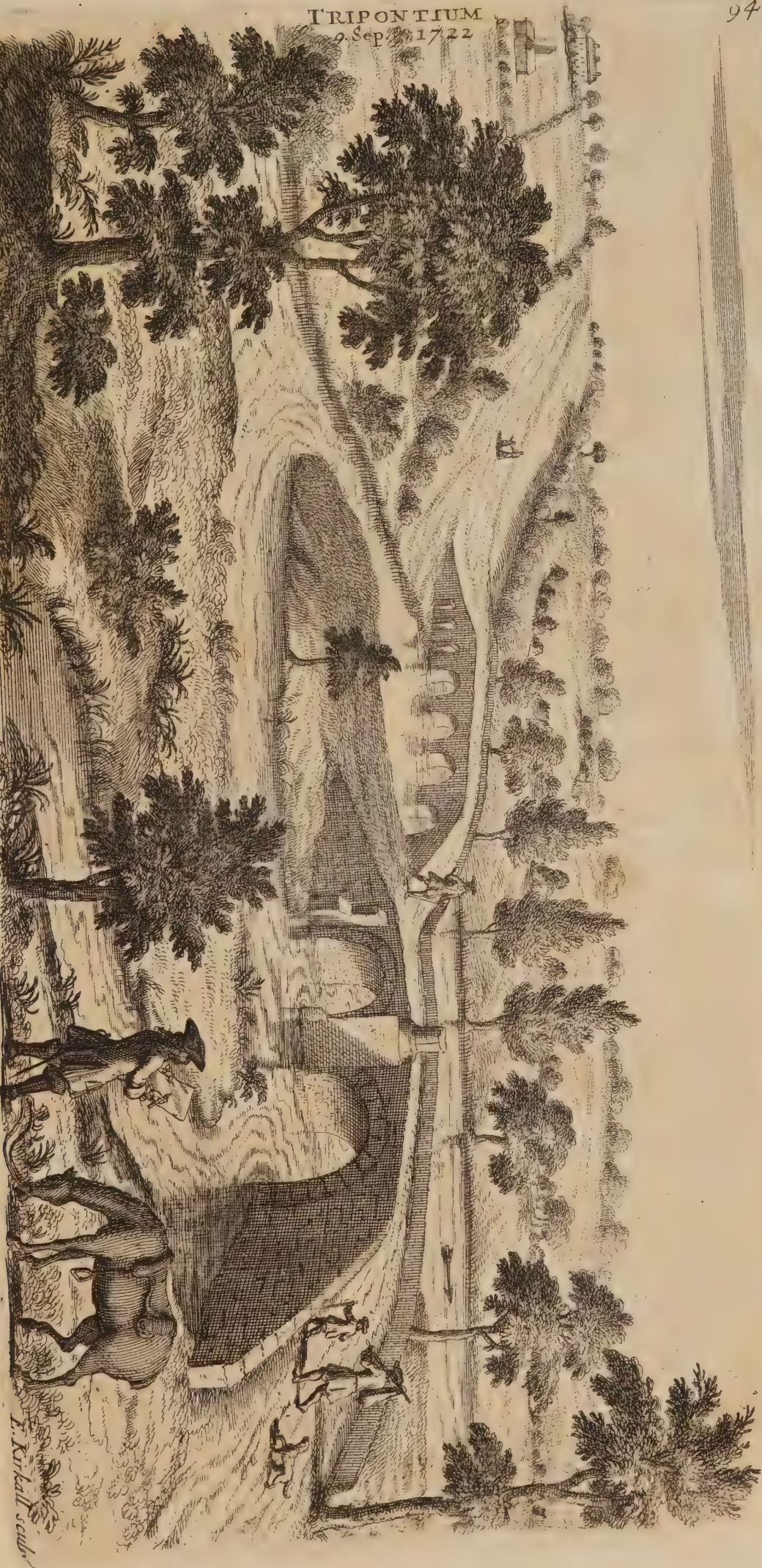


Johi Bridges Ar. Romanae Stationis in Comitatu Svo. delineationem d.d. W. Stukeley.

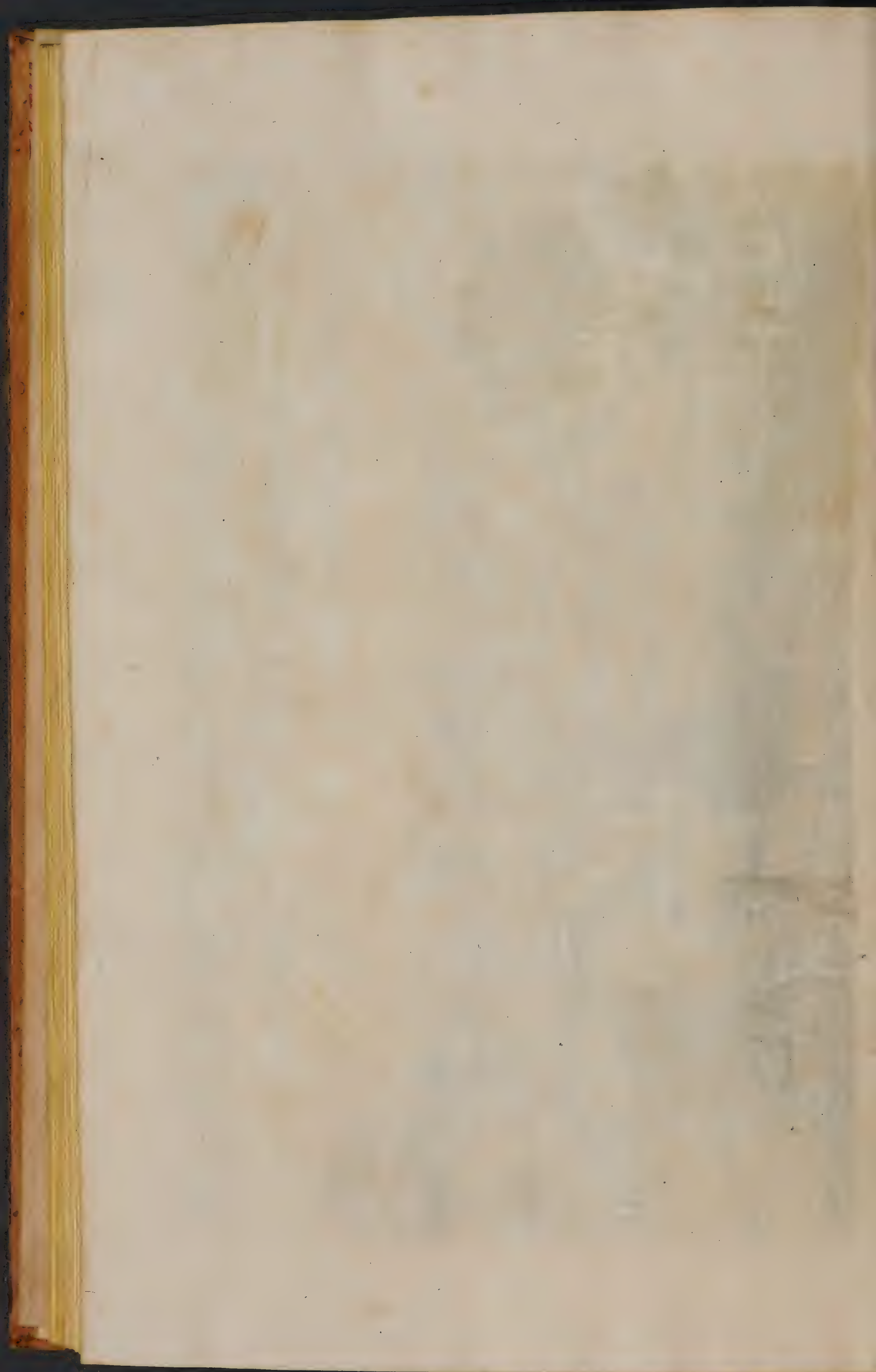
Dowbridg

TRIPONTIUM
9. Sep. 1722

Stukeley delin.



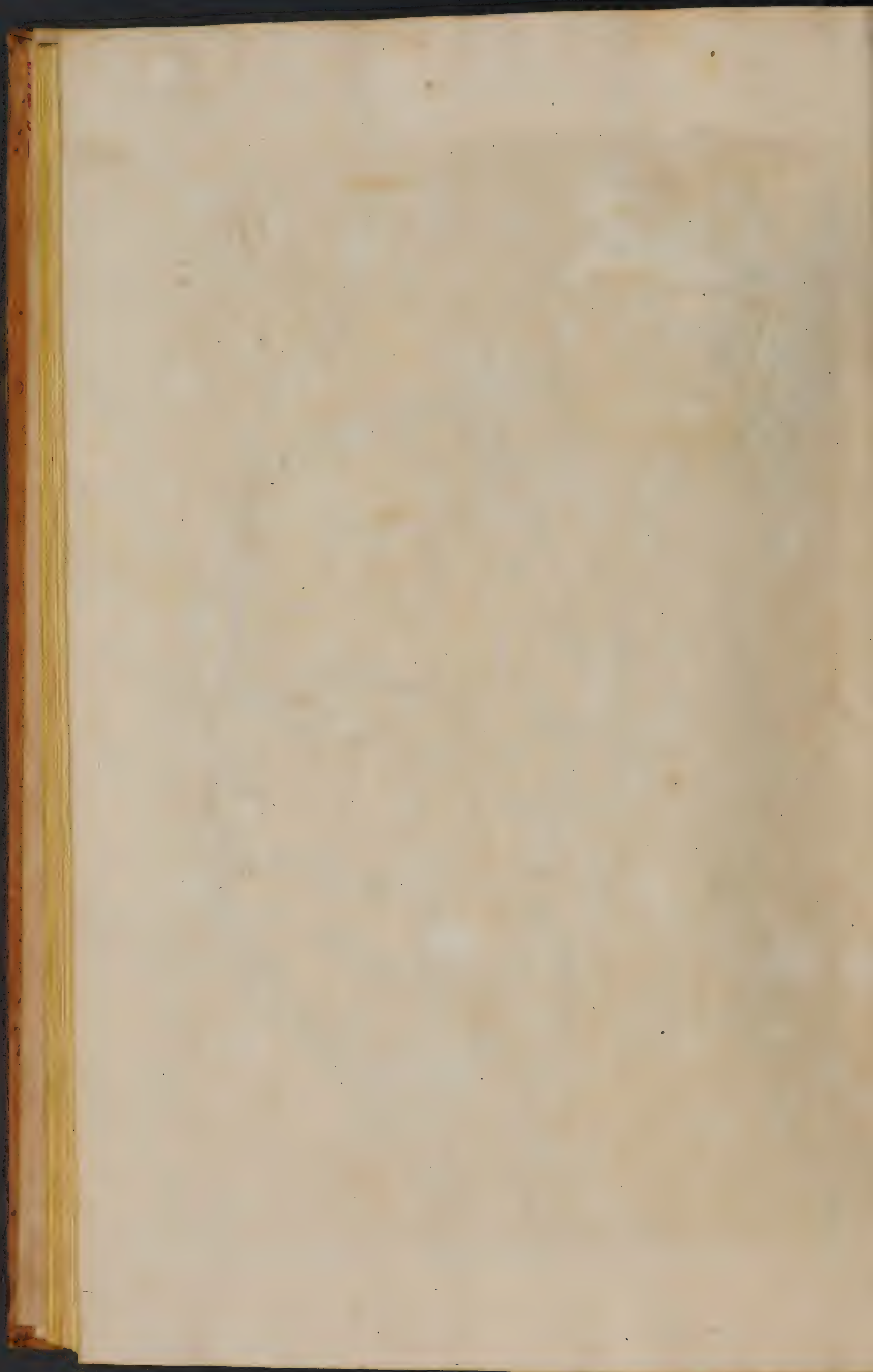
E. Kirkall sculp.



- A To Stellaniciis
- B The Monastery
- C Sopwell a Nunnery
- D St Stephen
- E. & Helen's - crys
- F St Michaels
- G A Bell-tower
- H St Marys chap.



Martino Folkes Air. observantiæ ergo d. W. Suckley



DVROVERNVM. 5 Oct. 1722

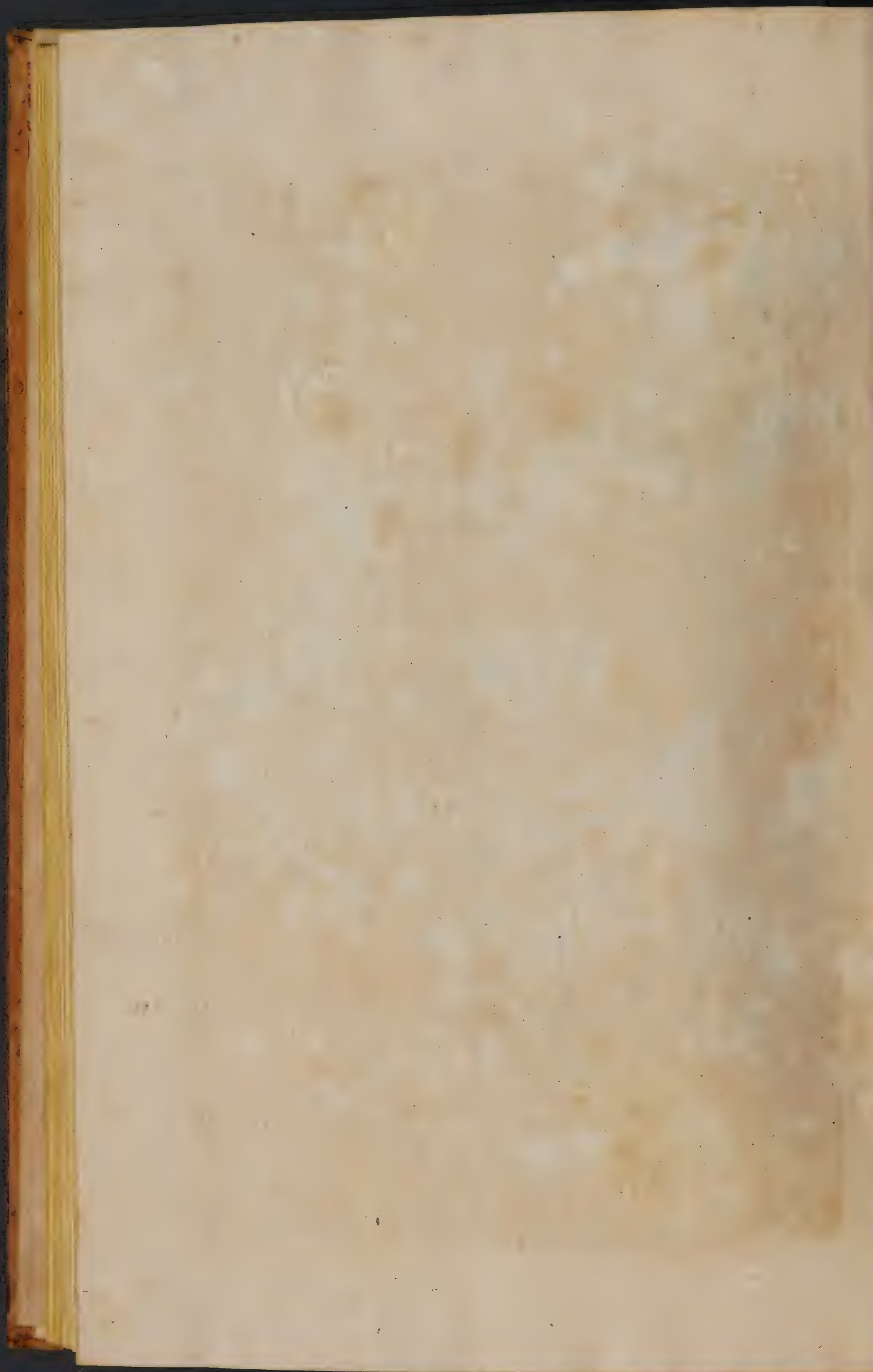
the old Roman Watling Street Gate
now Riding Gate



Collegæ charissimæ Johi Gray. M.D. Civitatē suā dd. W. Stukeley.

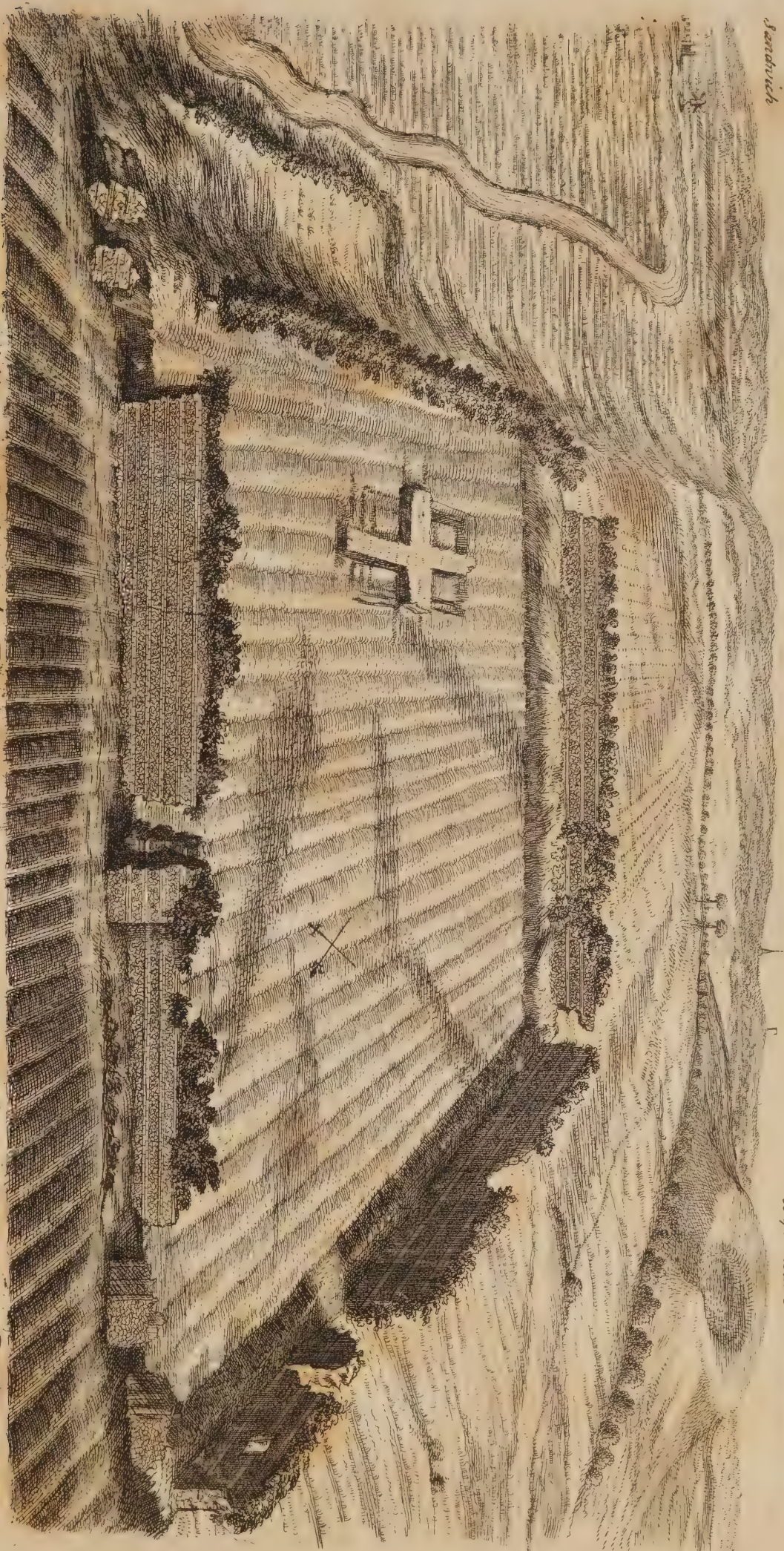
Stukeley delin

W. Stukeley



Sandwich

Amphitheatre



Stukeley delin:

Richborough Castle of the Romans 7 Oct: 1722. Aufpiciis Doctissimi D. Tancr. & Robinsoni M.D. &c.



*Sturkeley & Nobilissimo Comiti
Wichilsea d. d.*

View of Folkeston — LAPIS TITULI





99.
LEMANIS Portus 9 Oct. 1722.

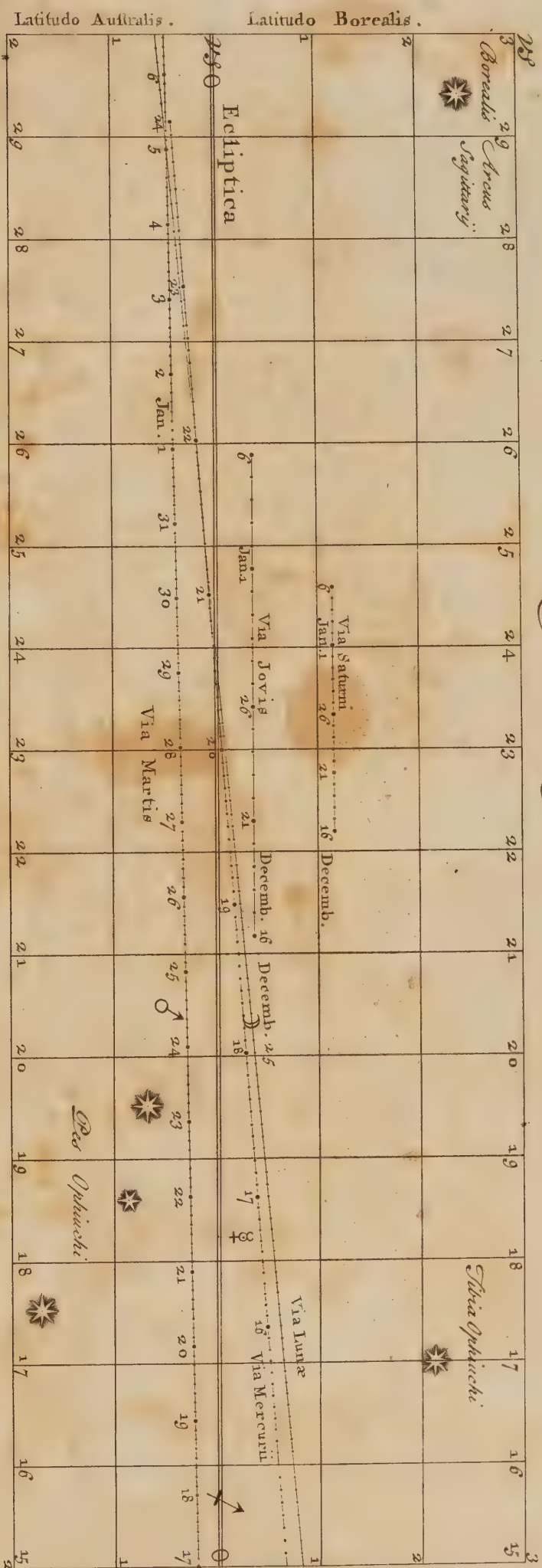
Dr. Hians Noan Barr. M.D. Tabulam d.d. W. Suckley.



Wm. Suckley Delin.

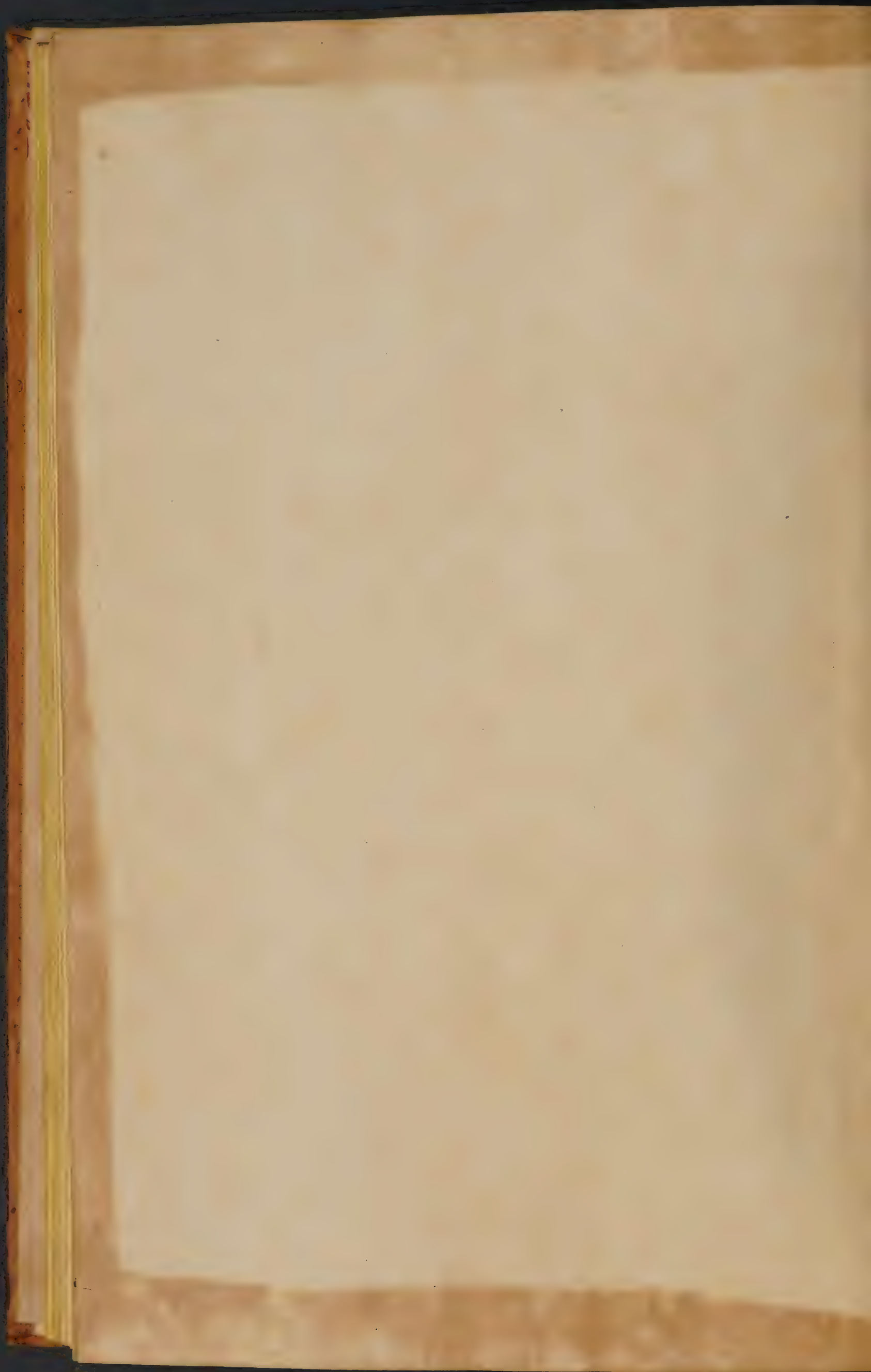


Gradus Sagittarij.



Celeberrimo Atalio. Astronomo Grego tabulam reddit. I. M. W. Stukely.





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QUARTO
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